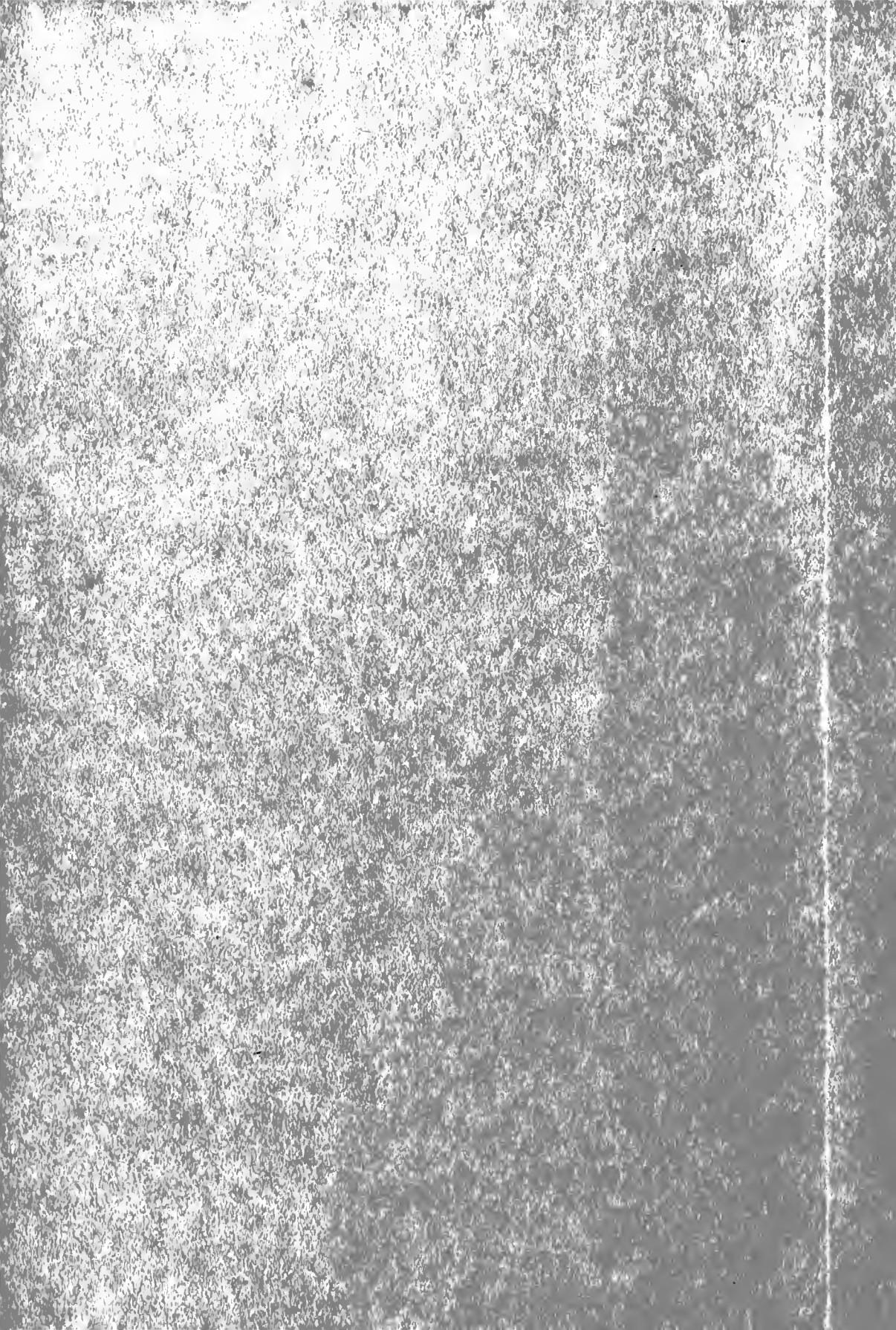


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John
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History of St. Paul and Vicinity

A Chronicle of Progress and a Narrative Account of the
Industries, Institutions and People of the City
and its Tributary Territory

BY

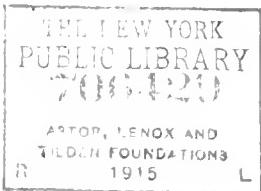
HENRY A. CASTLE

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ALEXANDER RAMSEY

St. Paul and Vicinity

CHAPTER XLII THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ST. PAUL'S FIRST SCHOOLS—FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOLHOUSE—PIONEER PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS—HIGH SCHOOL AND BOARD OF EDUCATION—SCHOOLHOUSES OF THE FIFTIES—SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE ST. PAUL HIGH SCHOOL—PRESENT PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—FOR THOSE WHO MUST CUT THEIR SCHOOLING—PHYSICAL CONSERVATION AND SAFETY—"THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL"—PRIVATE AND SELECT SCHOOLS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS SOCIAL CENTERS—ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE.

Few cities of a corresponding population are so well supplied with educational facilities as St. Paul. There are fifty-six public schools, including four new high schools. St. Paul has fifteen colleges; a large number of exceptionally successful Catholic day-boarding schools; nearly a score of schools divided among various Protestant denominations (principally Lutheran) and several Hebrew schools. There are many business and commercial colleges, and a goodly number of private schools ranging from kindergartens to college preparatory. The enrollment in the public schools is over 28,500 and in other schools about 12,000, constituting altogether nearly a fifth of the entire population. The University of Minnesota, one of the largest in the country, every year gaining in completeness of equipment, is situated just outside the city's border, and one department, the School of Agriculture, with its experiment farm, is within the city limits. The St. Paul Institute of Arts and Sciences, a recently established but powerful organization, is working along the most advanced lines to raise the standard of educational methods as well as of artistic and literary culture.

The history of the city's progress in educational matters has been fairly well preserved. A fond parent, aiding a puzzled son with his algebra, often finds that "a" plus "b" divided by "x square" equals some things that have entirely faded from his memory, but the everyday events of his school days, divorced from the tedium of multiplication and syntax and the orthography of polysyllables, have a human interest that is unforgotten and unforgettable. The pioneer children of earliest St. Paul, some of them still in the flesh, preserved their traditions; their children and grandchildren made printed records.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST SCHOOLS

In 1845 Mrs. Matilda Rumsey established a small school for children in a log building on the bottom near the upper levee. This was the first school of any kind in St. Paul. At that time there were only about

thirty families in the place, half-breeds and all, and there were but few scholars in attendance. On the 2d of June of that year, Mrs. Rumsey married Alexander Mege, a Frenchman, and the school was discontinued. Shortly afterward an attempt was made by Mr. S. Cowden, Jr., to re-open the Rumsey school, but the enterprise was soon abandoned. No records remain of either of these episodes; hence Miss Bishop's title to the primacy.

In 1847, under the auspices of the Board of National Popular Education, with a commission which covered the entire extent of territory "between Wisconsin and the Rocky Mountains north of Iowa down to the North Pole," Miss Harriet E. Bishop opened what must be regarded as the first regular English school in St. Paul. She thus describes her primitive schoolhouse: "On a commanding point, which is now the corner of St. Peter and Third streets, stood a log hovel with bark roof and mud chinkings, in size 10 by 12 feet; a limited space in one corner was occupied by a stick chimney and a mud fireplace. This room had, in its early days, served consecutively the triple use of dwelling, stable and blacksmith shop. When the shaky door swung back on its wooden hinges to admit the week day school, the Dakotas at once complimentively dubbed it "good book woman's house." From roof and walls came the fragrance of cedar boughs, which had charmed hideousness into a rural arbor. On three sides of the interior of this humble log cabin, pegs were driven into the logs, upon which boards were laid for seats. Another seat was made by placing one end of a plank between the cracks of the logs, and the other upon a chair. This was for visitors."

The school opened early in August with nine pupils, only two of whom were white. Nearly all of the seven others wore blankets. This proportion of pure whites and those with more or less of Indian blood was maintained for some time. Even when the attendance reached forty, only eight of the number were "pure whites." Only the elementary branches were taught. The "Good Book Woman" labored faithfully in the discharge of her duties. Bible reading was practiced daily. In a few months the number of scholars had increased to forty-two.

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOLHOUSE

In August, 1848, by the aid of citizens and the resident officers of Fort Snelling, a small but neat schoolhouse was erected near the northwest corner of St. Peter and Third streets. The building was also used for church purposes. The task of raising funds to pay for this house was not an easy one. A ladies' sewing society aided very materially in the work. There were eight members of this sewing society and the names of five of them have been handed down to us. They were Miss Bishop, Miss Harriet Patch, Mrs. Henry Jackson, Mrs. John R. Irvine, and Mrs. J. W. Bass. Mrs. Bass still lives in St. Paul. What a marvelous transformation in educational methods and processes has this good lady witnessed! This struggling little school comprised all of Minnesota's educational facilities, which have expanded into a great system of schools, colleges and universities, with an invested school fund now amounting to \$22,000,000, and destined, ultimately, to reach \$100,000,000.

The ladies met with success in earning money for the building and received fifty dollars from the officers at Fort Snelling. The lot was a donation from John R. Irvine. The specified object of the building was the accommodation of the school, church, court, occasional lec-

tures, elections and all public assemblages. It was expected that an expenditure of three hundred dollars on a building 25 by 30 feet would suffice for at least ten years. The house was used for the various purposes designated until 1851, when some of the religious denominations had churches of their own. It was burned in the fire of August, 1857, which swept the entire north side of Third street between Market and St. Peter. Prior to its destruction, having become the property of the school district, and a debt of eighty dollars incurred in its construction remaining unpaid through the neglect, indisposition, or inability of the citizens to pay the school tax, it had been sold for debt.

PIONEER PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

The legislative assembly of 1849 enacted a law for the establishment and support of common schools, but owing to the fact that the citizens failed to elect school trustees at the general election, no legal organization was effected that year. The first meeting of citizens in reference to education, held in St. Paul, was on the evening of December 1, 1849, at which a provisional committee on schools was appointed, consisting of William H. Forbes, Edmund Rice, E. D. Neill, J. P. Parsons and B. F. Hoyt. This committee engaged Rev. Mr. Hobart to teach a school for boys in the Methodist church on Market street, beginning December 10th. Miss Bishop was engaged to teach on Bench street, and Miss Scofield was engaged to teach in a school building to be erected in lower town. These teachers were engaged "until such time as a legal organization of one or more school districts shall take place, but not to exceed three months." The compensation allowed was "three dollars per scholar by the quarter." The provisional committee on schools resolved "that the necessary fuel for the several schools be obtained by subscription and when delivered, that the young men of the place be requested to meet at a given time and cut the same for use."

Miss Scofield's school was on Jackson street, near Sixth, in a one story frame building 18 by 36 feet in area. The lot was donated by William H. Randall, and the building was paid for by subscriptions. There were now three schools, with room for one hundred and fifty pupils. Miss Julia A. Barnum, afterwards Mrs. S. P. Folsom, taught this school in 1850 and D. A. J. Baker in 1851. In that year Mr. Baker, for forty years afterwards prominent in local politics, got a bill through the legislature authorizing the trustees of school district No. 2 to confer college degrees. Against this Mr. Neill protested in his report as superintendent of schools, in the following year, declaring the law a burlesque and an infringement on the prerogatives of the regents of the State University. We have not been able to learn that the trustees ever conferred any degrees, or that the law has ever been repealed.

HIGH SCHOOL AND BOARD OF EDUCATION

In 1852 a high school was established and G. H. Spencer elected principal. The room hired for the purpose was the third floor of Stees and Hunt's furniture store, corner of Third and Minnesota streets. There were also four primary schools taught by Misses Bishop, Sorin, Merrill and Esson. In 1853 the public schools were taught by Miss Bishop, Mrs. Parker and Miss Esson. During the winter of 1853-4 Horace Bigelow, later a prominent lawyer of the city, taught the school on Jackson street,

and when his salary became due, the treasury being empty, the trustees borrowed the money to pay him at two and a half per cent per month.

In 1856 an act was passed making St. Paul one school district, and creating "The Board of Education of the city of St. Paul," to consist of nine members, three from each ward. The mayor and president of the council, by provision of this act, were "declared ex-officio school inspectors." The board organized in June of that year and consisted of the following members: Mayor George L. Becker, and president of the council, William L. Ames; H. E. Baker, Theodore French, P. O. Furber, William R. Marshall, Rev. E. D. Neill, Rev. A. M. Torbit, Parker Paine and E. C. Palmer. When the board organized they found neither funds nor buildings in their possession.

SCHOOLHOUSES OF THE FIFTIES

The Washington schoolhouse was erected in 1857, under the direction of Messrs. Paine, Torbit and Furber, at a cost of \$8,433, and was dedicated August 31st of that year. In order to have the house as large and commodious as seemed desirable, Parker Paine advanced the board \$2,000. Many complained that the building was too large and even "larger than the necessities of the town would ever require." But so rapid was the growth of the school population that two more buildings were required the following year.

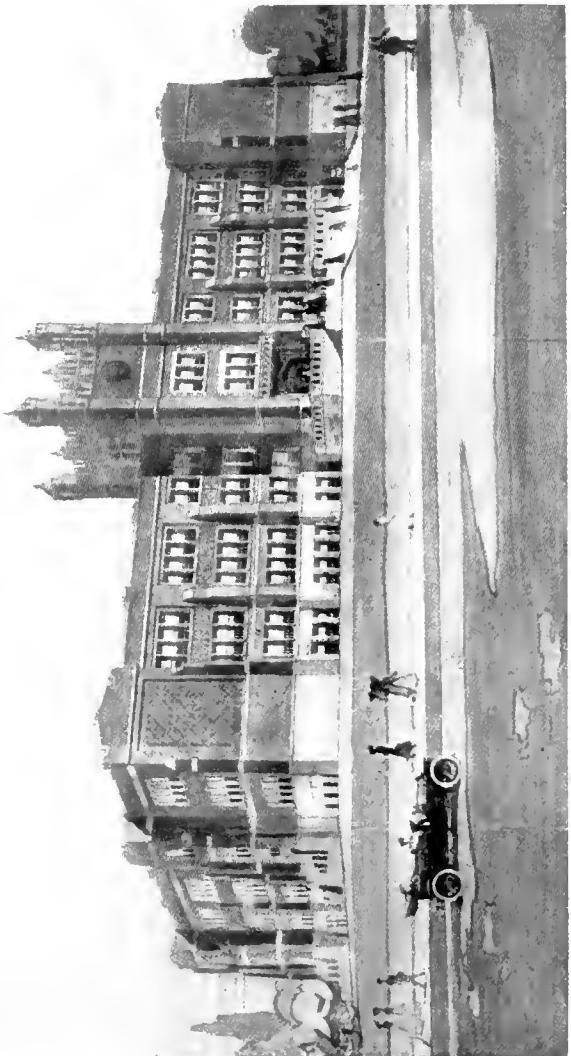
Next came the Adams schoolhouse, at Tenth and Robert streets, which was erected in 1858, at a cost of about \$8,000, and dedicated November 13. The Jefferson school was also completed this year and dedicated a few weeks after the Adams. It fronted on Pleasant avenue, had about the seating capacity of the Adams, cost substantially the same, but was the more elegant structure. The cost of the site was \$300 in city orders. The building burned in June, 1866, and the schoolhouse was subsequently rebuilt on another site at an expense of six times the original cost of construction. All the schoolhouses thus provided were soon filled to overflowing. On January 31, 1859, the average daily attendance was reported to be 682.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Upon the organization of the board in 1856, Rev. E. D. Neill was chosen secretary and treasurer, which office he held by annual reelection until his resignation in March, 1860. His successor was Rev. John Mattocks, who continued to act as secretary and superintendent until September, 1872. Dr. Mattocks was not only an able educator, but was very efficient in his position, and his long term of service—a period of more than eleven years—indicates his popularity. His salary was at first \$500 per annum, but it was subsequently increased to \$600. During his term as superintendent he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church and faithfully discharged the duties of both positions. He died in November, 1875.

In 1866 a separate school was established for the colored youth of the city, which, in 1869, was abandoned, by virtue of a law of the state, which made it a penal offense to maintain such a school.

Gradually the organization of the schools was improved, and in 1867 there was a general examination of candidates for teachers. Since that date, with rare exceptions, no teachers have been allowed to enter on



ST. PAUL CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

the work of instruction in our schools without having passed a satisfactory examination.

In September, 1872, George M. Gage became superintendent of schools, and for the first time in the history of St. Paul schools, the superintendent was required to give his whole time to the work. In September, 1874, Mr. Gage was succeeded as superintendent by Rev. L. M. Burrington, who, in 1878, gave place to B. F. Wright, a graduate of Union College, who brought to his work riper scholarship and wider professional experience than any of his predecessors. He was the first superintendent, after the establishment of the high school, whose scholarship was adequate to its intelligent supervision. Major Wright served as superintendent until September, 1886, when he was succeeded by Prof. S. S. Taylor, who died March 18, 1889. His successor, Prof. Charles B. Gilbert, formerly principal of the high school, whose tenure continued until 1898. The Board of School Inspectors, in 1912, is composed of A. E. Horn, president; D. Wallblom, vice president; W. H. Egan, Emil Geist, O. E. Holman, W. E. Boeringer and Miss Mary Cunningham. Octave Savard is secretary. In 1912, Prof. A. L. Heeter, who had served for six years with great public acceptance as city superintendent of schools, acquiring distinction as a constructive educator and executive manager, resigned. Prof. Milton C. Potter succeeded him as superintendent.

THE ST. PAUL HIGH SCHOOL

The St. Paul High School which is an integral part of the city's public school system, was practically in its incipiency in 1868, though it had been in existence for some years previously. In that year B. F. Wright was made principal and found only about a dozen pupils. This year the first public examination for the admission of pupils was held, and two classes were formed in the third story of the Franklin school building. Mrs. H. M. Haynes was made assistant. Up to this time no regular course of study had been prescribed for this department, but under Professor Wright it was thoroughly reconstructed and made available for any pupil desiring an advanced education. The school grew rapidly in numbers and in popular favor from the first. In 1872 the high school was removed to the corner of Seventh and Jackson streets. In 1883 the building was erected at the corner of Minnesota and Tenth streets. An addition of fourteen rooms was made in 1888. Pupils were received in this school from all parts of the city. The course of study is very thorough and complete, embracing generally the higher English branches as well as Latin, Greek, German, French, music, etc. The full course occupies four years. There are fully equipped laboratories for the study of physics, chemistry and the biological sciences; indeed all the instruction in these courses is conducted on the laboratory plan, students doing the work and teachers guiding and aiding. This is as true in history and literature as in chemistry, and the result is seen in the ready power which the student gains to attack and master new problems.

In 1905, the capacity of the high school building was so outgrown that temporary branch schools were established in other localities and in 1909 the erection of four new high school buildings was commenced, in widely separated districts. When these are all completed and occupied, they will, with the manual training schools, and the teachers' training school, form a school system where the children of rich and poor alike can acquire a thorough education. State official reports for 1911 show that the

number of high schools in Minnesota has increased 80 per cent and the gain in high school enrollment has been 134 per cent during the last ten years. That is an encouraging development. The high school pupils in the state last year numbered 29,971, or 1.4 per cent of all the population. There were 5,051 graduated, an increase of 1,144 over the total for the preceding year. The reports also show that there not only is improvement in the extent but the quality of instruction the young people of the state are receiving. Manual training is provided in 148 of the 207 high schools of the state and instruction in agriculture is given in 73.

PRESENT PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The public schools of the city are classified into five grades, viz.: The primary, the intermediate, the grammar schools, the manual training school and the high school. The primary schools are divided into two grades, the first and second; the intermediate, into four grades, denominated the third, fourth, fifth and sixth; the grammar into two grades, the seventh and eighth. The manual training school is under the supervision of a principal and a full course occupies three years. The high schools are under the supervision of principals and the full course of study occupies four years. All of these schools are under stringent but wholesome regulations. They are for the sole purpose of imparting thorough scholastic education and moral training to the pupils. Nothing is permitted that may have a tendency to impair their efficiency. The teachers are prohibited from awarding medals or other prizes to the pupils, and from receiving any presents or testimonials by subscription at the hands of those under their charge. They are required not to interfere in any manner with the religion of their pupils. No collection or subscription for any purpose can be taken up in any of the schools. Regular monthly and annual reports are required from the principals showing the condition of their several schools, giving the enrollment, average attendance, standing of the pupils, etc. The superintendent is also required to submit to the board reports at the end of each month and term, and at the close of each year.

The public schools of the city represent property worth nearly four million dollars. They cost the city nearly a million dollars a year to maintain, and employ about seven hundred and fifty teachers, whose salaries range from \$450 to \$3,000. In progressive and modern methods these schools are fully abreast of the times, and are every year widening their scope and developing new lines of work. Courses in domestic science were established in 1912 in the Adams, Jefferson, Cleveland and Crowley schools. Other grade schools had this course previously. More and more the school and the schoolhouse is becoming an important factor in the life of the city and extending its influence to the manners, morals, habits of thought and mode of living of the children, and through them reaching families.

Great advances are being made in school construction; and the new high schools have embodied the latest ideas in this type of building. Clarence H. Johnston, the architect of the fine new Central High school, made a careful study of the best educational buildings in many other cities, and this school, now completed and occupied, besides being an exceptionally handsome structure, is sanitary, fireproof, light and convenient. In addition to the twenty-six recitation rooms, and ample lecture rooms and laboratories, it has an auditorium 72 by 86 feet, with a

balcony, and with a stage 22 by 57 feet. It has dressing, scenery and property rooms; a large gymnasium with shower and dressing rooms; a students' lunch room with kitchen and pantry, and all manner of rooms for domestic and manual training, including kitchen and dining rooms, sewing room, machine shop, forge room and foundry. It cost a million and a quarter dollars, and is a building of which not the school board alone, but the entire city may well be proud.

The large space in the new Central High school devoted to the auditorium emphasizes the growing tendency to make the school the center of social life for the young people. Just as the grounds are equipped as playgrounds to be used after school hours and during vacation, so the students are encouraged to use the building for entertainments of all sorts, as well as outside classes and lectures.

The progress of the school system of St. Paul from 1847-8 to 1912 has been in full proportion to the advancement of the city itself. Between Miss Bishop's little school in the old blacksmith shop, with its dilapidated floor and shaky door, its rude furniture and its baker's dozen of half-breed and half-civilized pupils, to the fifty-six magnificent structures of today, and the nearly 30,000 pupils in daily attendance upon them, there is a contrast which forms a subject for interesting reflection. It is, in its essential aspects, the contrast between barbarism and a high civilization. It marks the advance to loftier ideals—a recognition that

Ye have plowed, ye have sowed, and the harvest shall be of its kind;
What ye sowed ye shall gather and grind;
What ye grind ye shall bake, saith the Lord, and, or bitter or sweet,
In the days that shall be, ye shall eat.

And ye that have drained off the laugh from the mouths of the poor,
Ye shall know that my coming is sure.
And ye that have poisoned the strength of the children of men,
What caverns will cover ye then?

It is all embraced in the great scheme of things alluded to in a recent sermon, by Dr. Samuel G. Smith of the People's church, St. Paul: "This world is the raw material of a perfect civilization. People have had to work to make our civilization as good as it is now, but they will have to work a thousand times harder to achieve the civilization we ought to have. In our civilization, some seem to think that the best way is for a few to have nearly everything and the rest nothing, and that from time to time the rich should divide up and give to the poor. But this helps little. The best gift man can give to man is a real sense of human brotherhood. Give him an example—show him how to do things; that's the best service you can render."

FOR THOSE WHO MUST CUT THEIR SCHOOLING

With a view to achieving the greatest possible good from the grade schools, there is under consideration a plan for a readjustment of courses of study in the interest of pupils who never complete the high school curriculum. The proposition is based on the fact that only a small percentage of the grade pupils complete the high school course; that its length is a discouragement, and an obstacle in the way of their getting as much out of the public school as they ought to get, or would get if it were operated with larger consideration for their needs and preferences.

What the originators of this plan desired was to provide a course of study which should be properly balanced and adapted to the needs of boys and girls who quit school about the ninth grade or the end of the first year in the high school. It contemplates the introduction of manual training, domestic science and the elements of a commercial course as early as the seventh grade, the pupils from the seventh to the ninth to be taken care of in what has been spoken of as intermediate schools, thus relieving the crowded conditions of both the grade and the high schools without interfering with the work of either, so that pupils who wish to complete the regular high school course preparatory to college or university may do so.

A similar enlightened policy has dictated the opening, by the St. Paul board of education, of a continuation school for pupils under sixteen years of age who are compelled to work and who have not completed the grade course in the public schools. This is an important provision of the compulsory education law and its strict enforcement is essential to the protection of the working children.

Under the proposed system the working children who come within the provisions of the law will be given certain hours each day in school in order to do the study equivalent to a completion of the grade course in the public schools. The cooperation of employers, by which the little toilers will not lose any of their wages while attending the school for a few hours each day, is an important feature of the plan and should be secured without difficulty. Both the children and their employers will derive ultimate benefit by compliance with the terms of the plan. It is unfortunate that children under sixteen years of age should be compelled to become wage earners, but the evils of the condition will be greatly lessened by successful conduct of the continuation school.

This is a practical, progressive age. We build buildings and make machinery to fit the purposes required. We save time and effort everywhere we can. We build machinery that is a marvel of ingenuity, simplicity and efficiency. We take the curves out of old railroads; lop off every pound of useless weight everywhere we can; simplify, correct, improve, standardize. But in many schools they are still lugging onward the burden of the dead and buried past; still going back 1,400 years to find a dead language to teach our living ones from; still emphasizing cultural subjects to the disadvantage of those that fitted directly for earning one's living. The educators and officers of school boards and tax-payers at large have for some time been considering the best means of benefitting, to the utmost possible extent, the ninety-six out of every one hundred grade school pupils, who never get into a college or university. It is highly probable and highly appropriate that St. Paul shall be among the first cities to solve the knotty problem—our responsible school authorities having so resolved.

The night schools, the manual training schools, the continuation schools, the special courses in high schools, and the new Art Institute educational scheme, are all steps in the right direction. Attention is given to domestic science—cooking, housework, housekeeping, and sewing; to shop work; to afternoon and evening work along these lines in the high school buildings. An evening industrial school has long been carried on at the Mechanic Arts High school. Summer grammar and high school courses for special work have been opened, continuing six weeks. Vacation schools, which provide useful occupation rather than work, no books being used, have been main-

tained with marked success since the summer of 1908. The school gardens have proved an element of great interest and benefit, and their products were exhibited at the State Fair. Circulating libraries are maintained by the City Library in the elementary schools, and 55,000 books were thus circulated last year, representing a practical extension of the public library system, the importance of which St. Paul is one of the first cities to appreciate.

PHYSICAL CONSERVATION AND SAFETY

The systematic attention paid to sanitary and physical conditions by the medical inspector with a corps of trained nurses has been the means of solving some of the most perplexing of the problems confronting the educator; and backwardness, idleness or apparent stupidity are often found to have their origin in congenital defects, illness or malnutrition, causes which can in many cases be overcome. A new field is opening up to the public school system in providing special departments for exceptional children, including not alone those who are so deficient that they gain little or nothing from the ordinary grade work and require instruction adapted to their individual aptitudes, but also those children who are able to cover the ground more rapidly than the average student, and those who desire to spend more time on the practical training that will fit them for productive work.

The school authorities in St. Paul have been alive to the importance of fireproof construction in school buildings. All of the high schools are fireproof and the grade schools constructed in recent years have been partially or wholly built of fireproof or slow combustible material. The reform is helped by the fact that lumber is constantly growing more expensive, as compared with cement and other fireproofing materials. The saving in insurance and repairs makes the fireproof school more economical in the long run. The safety of children, however, is the first essential and is to be provided, without reference to the comparative cost between fire traps and fireproof buildings.

Thus, with all their drawbacks, the city's public schools have been making heroic efforts in the past few years to meet the needs of pupils. Education, especially along industrial lines, has done wonders to keep boys in school until their training is fairly well rounded. The schools, on the whole, are better than ever before. A large number of pupils not interested in books, but anxious to do things with their hands, now for the first time find a place in the schools.

"THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL"

The public schools in St. Paul's flourishing suburbs, will be referred to in connection with their respective locations. The district, or country schools in the farming regions adjacent to the city, get an impetus from the splendid object lessons constantly visible so near at hand. Much praiseworthy sentiment clusters around the little red school. Our esteemed local rhymer Larry Ho sings of it:

"The little red school with its one little room
So close to the earth it could winnow the bloom
Of the wild-rose that breathed its sweet breath on the day—
Like the breath of that rose it goes drifting away!"

"It may have been crude and old-fashioned, but then
It had such a habit of mothering Men!
It was certainly shy on Greek, Latin, and Art—
But it soaked simple goodness and faith in the heart."

Several states, including Minnesota, are trying to measurably put the little red schoolhouse out of business. The general idea is to consolidate some contiguous districts and not only to provide better equipment and instruction but to build a rural schoolhouse, in an attractive setting of lawn and trees, that will look as though it meant something besides mere shelter from rain—a building that may arouse sentiments of unity and of local pride and incidentally suggest to the passing eye that an L is not the last word in architecture. It may cost a little more; but the "pride of the cities" is not mere vanity or waste. The rural districts need more of this sort of pride; and they can well afford to pay for it, especially when the state helps them generously.

The district schools, because of their isolation and their support by only a small territory, cannot make the desired changes alone. The way out is by consolidating several adjoining districts. Consolidated districts, pooling their funds, can erect larger buildings, obtain completer equipment, employ better teachers and broaden and improve the course of instruction. To encourage the extension of this work this state has provided for special state aid to such consolidated districts. When more of the rural school districts of Minnesota take advantage of this opportunity, the rush of country boys and girls to the cities for an education will be checked, and no longer will the land be robbed so extensively of the men and women who are best fitted to work and to add to the wealth and insure the economic balance of the nation.

Governor Eberhart of Minnesota, after a careful study of this scheme, gives it this unqualified endorsement in a newspaper interview: "I thoroughly believe the consolidated school is the solution of rural education, and will put it on a standard with the city. The first cost to the county or district seems a bit large, but considered in the light of the future it is little. I find that attitude growing. I intend to give my support to the project, and hope consolidated schools will be established in scattered parts of the state. Once under way, I have no doubt, the plan will be generally adopted."

Ramsey county has a superintendent of schools whose jurisdiction extends to all the public schools outside the city limits of St. Paul. The teachers and pupils of these schools meet en masse at certain intervals, in North St. Paul or White Bear, where very interesting competitive exercises are had, with marked benefit to all.

PRIVATE AND SELECT SCHOOLS

Supplementing the excellent and extensive public school system, St. Paul has about sixty private and select schools, parochial schools, seminaries and academies, with an estimated attendance of 17,000. The schools connected with the Catholic church are referred to in the chapter covering that subject. The Lutheran church also maintains separate enterprises. There are several successful business schools and colleges. The Eleanor Miller School of Expression is doing admirable work along special lines.

Oak Hall is a large and popular boarding and day school for girls

ranging from kindergarten to the academic department and including valuable courses in art, music, domestic art, physical training and dancing. Owing to the limited number of pupils the individual student receives special attention. St. Paul Academy, a preparatory day-school for boys, receiving only a limited number of students, is represented by its alumni in the University of Minnesota and in a number of the principal eastern colleges, among them Yale perhaps being the favorite. A list of the educational facilities of St. Paul would be incomplete without a reference to the most helpful work done by the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations, in both which institutions classes in a large variety of subjects are conducted at convenient hours. The numerous and highly valuable activities of the St. Paul Institute, covering various branches of instruction, have full recognition in the concluding paragraphs of this chapter, and in another chapter, which narrates some of the achievements of that meritorious enterprise.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS SOCIAL CENTERS

The rules under which the public schools of St. Paul were operated during several decades rigidly prohibited the use of school buildings "for any other purpose than for secular education." There has, however, within the past few years, grown up a strong sentiment in favor of a wider useful employment of these public resources. It is claimed that the new idea of a schoolhouse social center will eventually unhorse the interests by developing a stronger "machine" than that now controlled by them. The civic center movement has undertaken to make the schoolhouse the underpinning of the American political system. It is felt to be impossible to beat the existing political machines, in any important and decisive manner, by mere casual crowds of dissociated voters with vague longings for a higher political life. The present bi-partisan machine, representing the special interests, it is alleged, cannot possibly be superseded by anything less than a pan-partisan machine, representing the general interests of civilization.

One advocate says: "This is the machine age—an age in which rival machines contend for supremacy like young bulls in a pasture. The political machine that manufactures laws for Americans at the present writing will be junked and scrapped within a decade by a better machine, finer grooved, higher powered and yielding an infinitely more serviceable product."

Anything that promises so desirable an uplift may very properly have its inception in our public school buildings after hours. All good citizens will watch the result of the innovation with a friendly interest.

ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE

Recurring to the St. Paul school system, allusion may be made to a very decided step in advance which was announced in September, 1912, by Milton C. Potter, superintendent of the city schools, and C. W. Ames, president of the St. Paul Institute. After many months of study and planning, arrangements have been completed for a great enlargement of educational opportunities by the co-operation of the school board, the Institute, the University of Minnesota and the St. Paul Builder's Exchange.

These organizations working together provide, in the six months be-

ginning in October, courses in elementary and high school and university subjects and in the trades, the classes being held evenings so as to accommodate boys and girls who have had to give up regular schools to go to work; men and women who are busy daytime in offices, shops, factories or homes; teachers; women of leisure—in short, all ambitious persons who wish to improve themselves in order to increase their skill and their wages. The new scheme has been placed under the general supervision of Professor Julian C. Bryant, whose long and eminently successful career as an educator in St. Paul, gives assurance of energetic, intelligent management.

Credits will be given for all completed work, exactly as though it were done in the corresponding day classes in the public schools or the university. The combination will give St. Paul a common school and higher educational system which will not exclude any one, young or old. It will make the city educationally eminent.

For several years the St. Paul Institute has conducted evening courses in elementary, high school and industrial subjects, in addition to its art school, and has added thousands to the wages of workers in the city. These classes have been held in various school buildings. Now, however all the work of the Institute—and the whole new supplementary education plan will be under Institute auspices—will be concentrated in the new Mechanics Arts high school building, a magnificent structure recently erected by the city at Robert street and Central avenue, where this splendid institution, which has been largely developed to its present fine proportions by its principal, Prof. Weitbrecht, is at last adequately housed.

In that building more than a thousand—possibly 2,000 or 3,000—young men and women and adults will assemble for their classes, in every department of instruction provided in the daytime by the public schools and the freshman and sophomore years at the State University. Youngsters will wrestle with the "three R's;" foreigners will perfect their knowledge of the English language; young men and women will study higher mathematics, languages, sciences, business courses, including shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and business law; craftsmen will take machine shop work, mechanical drawing, sheet metal work, electricity, plumbing and ventilating, architectural drawing and similar courses, and those seeking a college training will take the university courses, such as economics, literature, geology, languages, history, public speaking, psychology, sociology, accounting, advertising, salesmanship and commercial credit.

The aim of the Institute and of the university extension bureau is to take all of this education to the people at a very moderate cost. They have been able to realize this aim because of the co-operation of the St. Paul school board. In the past the board has provided certain school buildings, heated and lighted, for Institute classes recognizing in them an effective "continuation school" reaching thousands of working people—children and adults—who otherwise would be unable to get "schooling." Last year alone the Institute classes had more than 1,200 members.

The expense of a physical plant thus eliminated, and the Institute bearing most of the expense of securing teachers, the tuition fees have been reduced to a very moderate figure. And thus has been achieved, by intelligent and persistent co-operation, one of the most promising educational enterprises the city has ever known.

CHAPTER XLIII

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

GERM OF HIGHER EDUCATION—DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS—THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—HAMLINE UNIVERSITY—MACALESTER COLLEGE—FIELD FOR SMALLER INSTITUTIONS.

The subject of "Higher Education" takes on an aspect in the twentieth century very different from that which it bore only a few decades previously. Governor and University President Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey said, in an address at St. Paul in May, 1911: "The nation does not consist of its leading men. It consists of the whole body of the people. You never heard of a tree deriving its strength from its buds, or its flowers, but from its roots." Adopting that view, the higher education of today is more concerned with the many than with the few; is more intent on the general advancement of the average man and woman, than on the special advancement of so-called and self-constituted "leaders" in society, politics, or finance.

When Rome was overwhelmed by the barbarians fourteen hundred years ago, the then existing civilization almost all vanished from the earth; nearly everything of an educational nature was swept away. Here and there, in the monasteries and other harbors of refuge, some germs of culture survived the six hundred years of the deepest blackness of the Dark Ages, and when humanity began at last to lift itself out of barbarism, these germs of educational life began to show their vitality, beginning with the establishment of Oxford University about 1,000 years ago, followed by the Universities of Paris and Bologna about the year 1200.

The establishment of certain great centers of what then passed for education went on with increasing rapidity throughout Europe, constituting in part what is known as the "Revival of Learning." In its first days, this revival was a strange thing, in that there was so little of stored and garnered knowledge that a student might learn. There was almost nothing in the line of useful arts that might be studied. The languages of the countries then existing were poorly developed and about all that remained to which aspiring students might apply their intellects was the study of Greek and Latin. Indeed, all the learning of the time being embalmed in these languages, there was practically no door open to the student except by the study of these ancient tongues. There being so few real, live, actual subjects for study, the newly awakening mind of humanity sought a field for its activities in the discussion of wholly useless subjects, such as the inquiry into how many angels might be able to stand on the point of a needle.

It was more than four hundred years after the establishment of the ancient universities before any successful attempt was made to spread education among the people. Century after century rolled away after the universities began teaching Latin and Greek and debating the size and physical movements of angels, while mankind remained so ignorant that not even the emperors could read or write. In some jurisdictions, under the benefits of clergy, men who had been convicted of crimes were excused from punishment if they were able to read.

GERM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Something like the modern view of education appeared in Sweden and Holland, about 1600, and the introduction of public schools in America followed shortly upon the settlement of the different portions. But in the last fifty years, the efforts that have been expended, far exceed all that had gone before. So amazingly prevalent was the belief in the superlative importance of Latin that the first public schools in Massachusetts did not teach pupils how to read English. The teachers claimed that it was not the province of English schools to teach the English language. In their view, the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome could only be assimilated into the soul-structure of pupils, by a systematic dietary of antepenultimates and ablatives absolute.

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the old academy, which succeeded the colonial Latin school, was the principal institution of secondary education, and in most parts of the country this was not included as a part of the free public school system. That higher education should be as free to the pupils desiring it as the branches taught in the common schools was not a generally accepted theory until a generation ago. Now, however, the public high school has become thoroughly established throughout the entire country. There is no question as to its necessity, although its curriculum is still in process of evolution.

The classical high school is supposed to prepare students directly for college, but this object is not sufficient or satisfactory, because there are many pupils who do not care for any vocational training, who are not going to college and yet must find in the high school course their only education for the future. The regular college preparatory work does not supply the degree of general culture desired by a large class of pupils. Many schools are now providing a much broader course, covering points of special interest by elective courses, which will give a well rounded education, largely in accordance with the individual taste of the pupil.

Thus our educational system is breaking away from tradition; is rending the ties that bind it to "classical" ideals; is ceasing to regard Greek and Latin as an ultimate *sine qua non*. The high schools, which pave the way to entering the college and university, are each year opening new paths, many of which solicitously avoid the time-honored fountains of knowledge at which our learned predecessors drank to satiety—giving thereafter, it must be confessed, a very good accounting to mankind. The colleges and universities are gradually adjusting themselves to the situation. This is necessary, because some of the impatient high schools are conferring degrees, while the colleges are making strong pro-

tests upon the subject. But so long as there is no legal standard as to the requirements of baccalaureate degrees there appears to be no way to debar a high school from a privilege often granted by special act of the state legislature, until public sentiment induces the authorities of the school voluntarily to resign their privilege.

The course of study in the high schools was developed in rather a desultory fashion, each locality being a law unto itself in regard to its requirements, until within a comparatively recent period. Even the length of the high school term was determined largely by the funds in the local school treasury. It began with one year of higher studies after the grammar school and increased with more or less irregularity until the full four-year high school course has now become practically uniform throughout the nation.

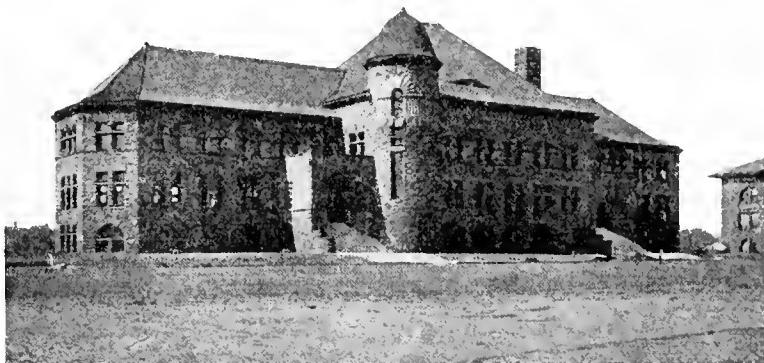
All this is preliminary to the avowal that in a community so richly endowed as St. Paul with educational facilities, it is exceedingly difficult to differentiate the various institutions of learning—to definitely establish the line, between the "school" and the college or university. There are twelve colleges and universities located here, in addition to numerous seminaries, collegiate institutes, professional or business institutions and the four splendid city high schools referred to in the last preceding chapter. Each of these, in its own way and within its legitimate sphere, is doing a splendid work; all are needed and all are welcome. The city high schools offer courses of study far superior to those required in many colleges of the last generation, whose equipment consisted chiefly of a three-foot telescope, four ball-bats and a senior class yell. Our denominational colleges and universities rank high in wise administration and sound scholarship. And the great Minnesota University in Minneapolis, two miles from the city limits of St. Paul, cherished with pride and largely attended by our young people, opens its sixteen departments to our unconditioned patronage, marshaling its five thousand students for our admiring observation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

The University of Minnesota was established by the constitution of the state and endowed by the general government, and is an integral part of the state system of public instruction. It is open to both sexes. It was organized by an act of the territorial legislature of 1851. In the period between that date and 1868, the date of final reorganization and the date from which the university reckons its beginning, there were several reorganizations, and a limited amount of work was offered in preparatory branches. A portion of the present site was secured in 1854. The price paid for the twenty-five acres secured at that time was \$6,000. In 1858 the regents undertook the erection of a section of the main building. For many years this building stood with the east end closed up with rough boards, giving it a decidedly barn-like appearance, a sorry monument to mistaken judgment. In 1864 the legislature decided that something must be done and appointed a board of three regents, giving them power to sell certain specified university lands and stumps to pay the university debts. This board consisted of John S. Pillsbury and O. C. Meriman of Minneapolis and John Nicols of St. Paul. So faithfully did they do their work that when the legislature met in 1867 they were able to report that the debt of the university had been practically wiped out, and a considerable portion of the

lands placed at their disposal to satisfy the creditors of the institution remained unsold.

The legislature of that year voted \$15,000 for the repair of the building and commencing a course of instruction. This act reorganizing the university was signed by the governor February 18, 1868, and is counted the real charter day of the institution. On the 15th day of September, 1869, it was formally opened by the calling of the first college classes. The total enrolment for that year, including preparatory students, was 212, divided as follows: 138 men and 74 women. By this time the legislature had begun to realize that a real university had come into existence, and provided for the organization of the new departments of medicine and law. The university in its original organization provided for all departments that have since been formed, but no attempt to give instruction in the line of law or medicine was made until the fall of 1888. In 1873 the first academic class, two students, graduated.



PILLSBURY HALL, STATE UNIVERSITY

Dr. W. W. Folwell, who was president of the university from its beginning down to 1884, labored wisely and well to lay the foundation of the institution of which the state is justly proud. Many of the triumphs of later days are monuments of his foresight and vigorous policy. The year of 1884-5 was signalized by the accession of President Cyrus Northrop to the presidency of the university. What he achieved is a matter of current history. Former President Folwell retained a professorship and still serves the university. Dr. Northrop filled the presidential chair with distinguished ability until 1911, when he was succeeded by Dr. G. E. Vincent. Dr. Northrop has the title of president emeritus.

The university now comprises the following named colleges, schools and departments: The Graduate Department; College of Science, Literature and the Arts; School of Analytical and Applied Chemistry; College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts; School of Mines; Department of Agriculture, including the College of Agriculture, the School of Agriculture, the Dairy School and the Short Course for Farmers; College of

Law; College of Medicine and Surgery, College of Dentistry and College of Pharmacy; College of Education; Department of Forestry; Geological and Natural History Survey.

In the College of Science, Literature and the Arts there is a four years' course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The work of the first year is elective within certain limitations as to range of subjects from which the electives may be chosen. The remaining work of the course is entirely elective, with the provision that a certain number of long courses be selected. The course is so elastic that it permits the student to make the general scope of the course, classical, scientific or literary, to suit the individual purpose.

The total enrolment in all branches of the university for the year ended July 31, 1909, was 5,066; for 1910, 5,369, and for 1911, 5,530. There are 25 buildings on the campus proper and legislative provision has been made for a very large extension of the grounds and for many additional structures.

There is a well equipped astronomical observatory. The libraries contain more than 100,000 volumes. The museums have a large amount of material that has been secured mainly with special reference to its use for illustrating the instruction in the various departments. These museums comprise geological, mineralogical, zoological and botanical collections, a museum of technology; also classical and English museums. There are museums maintained in the department of civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineering, to illustrate the various processes and materials used in these departments.

The new idea of the relation of the state to higher education was most intelligently and forcefully presented in President Vincent's inaugural address. That address gives the keynote to the new administration. "The university campus," he said, "must be as wide as the boundaries of the commonwealth. Where truth is to be discovered or applied, wherever earnest citizens need organized knowledge and tested skill, there the university is on its own ground. The university sees as its members, not only the students who resort to the chief center, but the other thousands on farms, in factories, in offices, in shops, in schoolrooms and in homes who look to it for guidance and encouragement. It is fascinating to picture the possibilities of this widening sphere of higher education as it makes its way into every corner of the state, frankly creating new needs and resourcefully meeting the constant demands." This enlarged view of the relation of the higher education to the everyday life of the people is the assurance that our great university is to be more and more, as this policy comes into more effective play, a radiating center of service to every class and station, to every variety of interest and occupation, and to contribute substantial and lasting benefits upon the whole commonwealth. And not only will it meet existing needs, but by its advanced position, its function of leadership, stimulate the thought and activities of the people to still larger use of their resources and their opportunities than have yet been conceived.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The distinctively St. Paul branch of the State University is the Agricultural College. Not only is this college located at St. Anthony Park, in this city, but it owes its present importance to the persistent agitation of a few St. Paul men who in 1885 demanded that the agricultural feature,

then dormant and discredited, be made effective. The state owned the "farm," but it enrolled no students and conducted no experiments. The regents assumed that farming could not be taught in schools, and proposed to absorb the funds specially intended for this purpose, the proceeds of federal land grants, into the general treasury for the benefit of classical and professional culture. The loud protest voiced by the objectors, who showed that agricultural schools had, even then, been successful, at least in Michigan and Mississippi, led to a new departure in 1888 with surprising results. The attendance that year grew from nothing to 47, and has since steadily increased.

In 1897 girls were admitted to the school on the same terms as the boys, and, beside the high school subjects which are taken in common, they are given work in the special lines of cooking, sewing, laundering and home-making. The instruction throughout the course, which covers a period of three terms of six months each, is so given as to bring practice and theory into close relations and to show the reasons for and the most expedient ways of doing things. The technical and practical training which students receive gives them the ability to study the problems of farm and home management which they are sure to meet at their own homes and make them better able to cope with all conditions of soil, or whatever problems they are to meet in after life. The school has graduated more than 1,000 students, over eighty per cent of whom are actually engaged in agricultural pursuits at the present time.

The college course in agriculture is a regular four years' course and graduate students with a degree of B. Agr. Graduates of state high schools may enter this course and take the technical work of the School of Agriculture course and the College at the same time. The Dairy School was organized in 1892 for the purpose of giving instruction in the management of creameries and cheese factories. A year's work in a creamery or cheese factory is required as a condition of entrance to the course. The short course for farmers is an eight-weeks' lecture course provided by the faculty of the college and School of Agriculture for the benefit of farmers who are unable to attend the regular school course. The School of Traction Engineering is a four weeks' course for training men to manage engines and power machinery.

The site of the college is the high wooded tract north of Langford avenue and adjoining the State Fair grounds. It embraces about 400 acres, and has ten extensive buildings. The total attendance, in all branches, is now nearly 2,000 a year.

Descriptions of the College of St. Thomas and of St. Paul's Theological Seminary are given in the chapter devoted to the Catholic church and its institutions, as are those of many other educational enterprises conducted in this city, under the auspices of that prelacy.

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY

Hamline University, one of the most extensive and prosperous institutions of liberal learning in the state, is located in spacious grounds on Snelling avenue, a few blocks north of University avenue. Its charter was approved by the governor of the territory of Minnesota, W. A. Gorman, on April 3, 1854. The preparatory department was opened at Red Wing, Goodhue county, November 16, 1854, under the principalship of Rev. Jabez Brooks. In 1857 the enrolment of the institution reached 220, indicating a marked degree of prosperity. At the close of that year

Rev. Jabez Brooks resigned the principalship on account of ill-health and Rev. B. F. Crary was chosen to fill the vacancy. On the 17th of July, 1861, Dr. Crary resigned to accept the office of superintendent of public instruction, and Rev. Jabez Brooks, D. D., was elected to take his place. The course of study in the meantime had been enlarged to collegiate grade. The university continued in successful operation until 1869, when the income being inadequate to meet the expenses and liabilities accumulated to such an extent as to compel the trustees to close the school and sell the property to pay the indebtedness. This suspension was designed to be temporary only, but a change of location having been determined upon, two years passed before that question was fully settled. The board had scarcely commenced the new building at St. Paul, in the suburb named Hamline, when the crisis of 1873 greatly crippled their efforts and finally suspended operations entirely. At the Rochester conference held in 1878, it was resolved to push the work and Rev. John Stafford was appointed agent. By his indefatigable labors the building was completed and ready for occupancy September 22, 1880, when, after eleven years of suspension, the school was reopened with an attendance of sixty pupils on the first day.

The first faculty, under the reorganization, consisted of Rev. D. C. John, D. D., president and teacher in mental and moral science; Rev. C. F. Bradley, A. M., B. D., in Greek and Latin; E. F. Mearkle, A. M., LL. B., natural sciences and higher mathematics; Helen Sutherland, A. M., mathematics and English branches; John Ickler, A. B., German; J. M. Lichtenberger, elocution; F. W. H. Priem, vocal and instrumental music; Mrs. T. E. Knox, drawing and painting. Talbot Jones, M. D., lecturer on physiology and hygiene. Mrs. M. E. Tidball was matron.

The board of officers, at the same period, was composed of Hon. H. R. Brill, president; Rev. J. F. Chaffee and Hon. H. B. Wilson, vice presidents; Rev. S. G. Smith, A. M., secretary; E. J. Hodgson, treasurer. Executive committee: Hon. H. R. Brill, Rev. J. F. Chaffee, Rev. D. C. John, Rev. S. G. Smith, A. M., Rev. John Stafford and Hon. H. B. Wilson.

In 1884 Dr. George H. Bridgman was chosen president of Hamline, and soon displayed those eminent qualifications which, during his twenty-seven years, incumbency, raised the institution to its present high rank. The college had not yet fully emerged from the clouds which had long hovered over it. Operations had been resumed and friends were hopeful, but there was still serious financial distress. With no money and no resources of any kind to work with, it was an unpromising proposition. But Dr. Bridgman took hold of it with courage and what there is of Hamline today, with its endowment and resources of nearly a million dollars, including the last fund of \$200,000, is his work. This a sufficient testimonial of what men of affairs and friends of education have thought of his work and of the aims and purposes and standards he stood for in higher education.

Dr. Bridgman resigned the presidency in the summer of 1911, to take effect at the close of the collegiate year in June, 1912. The date when his resignation is to take effect was set a year ahead in order to enable the trustees to have ample time to find a successor; but the discontinuance of his connection with the university will not be complete even then, as the trustees, in recognition of the work he has done and as an expression of their confidence and esteem, have provided that upon the qualifi-

cation of his successor for active service Dr. Bridgman shall become president emeritus.

In announcing Mr. Bridgman's retirement, the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* voiced a unanimous public sentiment in this editorial tribute to his character and services: "He will retire with the respect and good will of generations of students who hold him in highest regard, while the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis, among whom he has mingled for more than a quarter of a century, will hope that he may remain long with them as an influence for the best things. One thing that has contributed much to Dr. Bridgman's success and to the esteem in which he is held is his catholicity of spirit, his broad sympathy, his responsiveness to the demands of duty and opportunity, no matter from what quarter they have come."

Dr. Samuel F. Kerfoot of South Dakota was chosen president to succeed Dr. Bridgman and assumed the duties July 1, 1912.

The catalogue of Hamline University, 1910-11, reports 251 students in the collegiate department and 56 in the preparatory, a total of 307. Assisting President Bridgman are fourteen professors, with twelve assistants and instructors. There are twenty-one trustees, including Judge Hascall R. Brill, an early alumnus and life-long friend of Hamline; Bishop McIntyre, B. F. Nelson, M. G. Norton, Rev. William McKinley, Hon. J. M. Hackney and other well known citizens. The officers of the board are: Hon. Matthew George Norton, president; Benjamin Franklin Nelson, first vice president; Hon. James Thomas Wyman, second vice president; Samuel Skidmore Thorpe, secretary; Erastus Fletcher Mearkle, LL. D., treasurer.

The preparatory department was closed in June, 1911. For it was substituted instruction in certain "sub-freshman" classes, corresponding to the former fourth year preparatory. The university offers courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Philosophy. The work required to gain either of these degrees is planned to extend through four academic years.

In the summer of 1907 the new library building was erected. It is in the style of the English school architecture and constructed as it is of light brown brick with a red tile roof, it is an ornament to the college campus and an improvement to the suburb of Hamline. It is built throughout in the most perfect manner, is lighted by electricity, and is strictly fireproof. There is a large central reading room in addition to the stack rooms at either end. This fine addition to the group of college buildings was made possible through the generous gift of \$30,000 by Andrew Carnegie, while a like sum was raised by the friends of the university for its maintenance and the development of the library resources.

The Biological department is especially well equipped with laboratory facilities. On the second floor of Science hall, looking south, are the various rooms of this department, including a large and well lighted general laboratory and a smaller laboratory for advanced students; a preparation room; photographic dark room; department library; shop; cloak room; the professor's office and lecture room. The equipment of the laboratory consists of compound microscope, dissecting tools, microtomes and the usual reagents and glassware for anatomical and histological work.

In November, 1909, the gymnasium, erected at a cost of \$35,000 contributed by a large number of friends of the university, was dedicated. The building stands on the east side of the campus facing Simpson ave-

nue; is used by the students for all their smaller gatherings, and serves, also, as a trophy room. Through the generosity of the Hon. Matthew G. Norton, president of the board of trustees, an admirable athletic field, with all modern improvements, was added in 1906 to the physical culture equipment of the institution. It is located but one block from the university campus. It is provided with all necessary facilities for baseball, football, and track athletics. There is, also, a grandstand with a seating capacity of seven hundred and a number of dressing-rooms for the use of contestants.

There are eight literary societies in connection with the college—the Philomathean, Amphictyon, Phi Alpha and Euphronian are for men; the Browning, Athenean, Alpha Phi, and Enterpian, for young women. Students are urged to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by these societies. Frequent public literary exercises, also, add their stimulus to growth in thought and expression. Debating is made a prominent feature of the programmes of the weekly meetings of these literary societies.

The women's dormitory is named Goheen hall in honor of Mrs. Anna Harrison Goheen, who has the distinction of being the most generous patroness of Hamline University. The building is capable of accommodating about seventy young women. It is one hundred feet north and south, and, in consequence, all students' rooms, except three, receive fully either the morning or the afternoon sunlight.

MACALESTER COLLEGE

Macalester College is the outgrowth of the Baldwin School of St. Paul, projected by Rev. Edward D. Neill, D. D., as far back as 1853; and of a similar institution opened in 1873 by the same gentleman in Minneapolis. The original St. Paul building stood on ground now occupied by the post office. It was dedicated December 29, 1853, by a banquet at which addresses were delivered by Rev. E. D. Neill, Charles J. Henniss, Mr. Hollinshead, Governor Gorman, John P. Owens, T. M. Newson, Morton S. Wilkinson, Rev. T. R. Cressey, George L. Becker, W. G. Le Duc and others. The name of the school was given it as a compliment to Hon. Matthew W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, the principal donor to the building fund. In January, 1854, the school had seventy-one pupils and was in successful operation. In 1874 Charles Macalester, of Philadelphia, donated to this school the valuable property known as the Winslow House, near the Falls of St. Anthony, with the understanding that as soon as possible it should be developed into a college. In his honor the institution was named Macalester College. Until 1880 it was an undenominational school. In October of that year it was adopted by the synod of the Presbyterian church of Minnesota. In 1883 a syndicate of the trustees bought the present site at Macalester Park on Snelling avenue in the midway district, and gave it to the board of trustees. The first building thereon was erected in 1884 and the college was opened September 15, 1885.

Rev. Dr. Neill, the founder of the college, was born in Philadelphia in 1823 and graduated from Amherst in 1842. After completing his theological studies under Rev. Albert Barnes he came west, and in 1849, commissioned by the presbytery of Galena, Illinois, came to St. Paul as a missionary to the whites. Thereafter until his death (except during the Civil war) he devoted his time about equally to the work of the Christian minister and to that of an educator. He was the first territorial

superintendent of public instruction and the first chancellor of the State University. He is the author of "Neill's History of Minnesota," and also of two volumes of valuable historical monographs. He died September 26, 1893.

Rev. Daniel Rice, D. D., gave years of devoted service to Macalester College, as professor and trustee. Other St. Paul men who were active in building it up in its struggling years were H. J. Horn, H. L. Moss, Major B. F. Wright, Henry M. Knox, Alexander Ramsey, R. P. Lewis, H. K. Taylor and Thomas Cochran. Dr. James Wallace, president from 1894 to 1906, was the chief burden-bearer during a critical period of debt and despondency. But finally, with the energetic assistance of Robert A. Kirk, Theodore Shaw and R. C. Jefferson, funds were raised to pay the debts.

Dr. James Wallace resigned the presidency in June, 1906, and in



MACALESTER COLLEGE

January, 1907, Thomas Morey Hodgman of the University of Nebraska was elected president. By June, 1909, a fund of \$450,000 had been pledged, all of which except \$25,000 has now been paid and invested in buildings or securities. Of this total, \$150,000 has been expended in Wallace hall and Carnegie Science hall and \$300,000 has been set aside for endowment. The chief gifts to this fund were \$75,000 from the General Educational Board; \$45,000 from Andrew Carnegie; \$50,000 from James J. Hill; \$50,000 from Frederick Weyerhaeuser, and over \$100,000 from the trustees.

The Board of Trustees consists of twenty-one members. Thomas Shaw is president of the board, and B. H. Schriber, secretary. President Hodgman serves as professor of mathematics. There are seventeen professors, associate professors and instructors. The catalogue for 1910-11 enumerates 308 students of the College, Baldwin School and the Musical Institute.

The purpose of Baldwin School which is the corporate name of the preparatory department of Macalester, is to give four years of thor-

ough preparation for the standard college courses and to provide a good general education for those who cannot continue their studies further. The educational standards and requirements of Baldwin School have secured for it the right to be accredited to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The main building of Macalester College is of brick, one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, three stories high with basement, containing class rooms, society halls, men's gymnasium, library, reading room, auditorium and executive office. The building is heated by steam and provided with its own electric light plant. The library contains about eleven thousand nine hundred volumes, not counting duplicates, most of it classified on the Dewey system. The department of bound periodicals at present contains more than eleven hundred volumes, not counting duplicates. There are many works in Puritan and colonial history and theology, and in early American travels, together with examples of fifteenth and sixteenth century printing and valuable autograph letters. For greater security this collection has been removed to the museum room in Science Hall. A large room on the third floor affords excellent accommodations for both library and reading room.

Wallace hall is a new building for women, situated at the corner of Summit and Macalester avenues, sixty by one hundred and twenty-seven feet, and so arranged that sunlight falls into every room. In addition to the students' rooms there are parlors, a dining room that seats 100 and a gymnasium in the basement. The building is absolutely fireproof.

The Carnegie Science hall is a three story building with a full height basement. It is constructed of reinforced concrete and brick. The exterior is of colonial brick with trimmings of Bedford limestone. There is a lift from the basement to the attic. The interior finish and furniture are of birch. The basement is devoted to shops. These shops are well lighted and ventilated, having full length windows and a high ceiling. The woodshop occupies the large room in the north wing and has adjoining it a finishing room for staining, filling and varnishing. The south wing contains a laboratory shop connected with the physics department and a metal shop which has adjoining it a forge and grinding room which is also equipped with a crucible furnace and moulding sand for making small castings. The physical laboratories occupy practically the entire first floor of Carnegie Science hall. There are two large laboratories, one for general physics and the other for electricity. Each of these has a smaller laboratory adjoining for special research work. In connection with this department there is in the basement a shop equipped with special tools for the production of apparatus for research work.

The campus contains forty acres with a frontage of six hundred and sixty feet on Summit avenue—the fine boulevard two hundred feet in width which connects the Twin Cities. The college buildings, eight in number, are situated on the north half of the campus, while the ample athletic field, grove of oaks and ice skating rink occupy the southern half.

The men's dormitory is a three-story brick building, ninety feet long by thirty-eight feet wide. The second and third floors contain twenty double rooms designed to accommodate two students each. The rooms are furnished with plain, substantial furniture, are well lighted and thoroughly comfortable. This hall is for men exclusively. Edwards hall is a substantial three-story dormitory for men, on Macalester avenue, one block south of the college. It is named after W. C. Edwards,

of St. Paul, through whose liberality it was erected. It furnishes accommodations for twenty-two men and sets tables for forty.

Provision for the encouragement and development of outdoor athletics has been made by the construction of the Thomas Shaw Athletic field. This contains four acres of the campus lying directly south of the main building and is inclosed by an iron fence. A quarter mile track twelve feet wide with turns on a hundred foot radius is one of the important features of the field. This track is on a dead level and has a foundation of coarse cinders five inches deep on top of which is a layer of fine surfacing cinders two inches deep. The part of the field inclosed by the track is laid out as a football and baseball field and also provides room for an outdoor basketball field.

The following publications are issued from the college: The *College Catalogue*, which is one number of the *Macalester College Bulletin*, an eight page monthly paper devoted to the advertisement and advancement of the institution; the *Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Handbook*, a booklet full of information for new students, and a veritable vade mecum for all, and *Junior Annual*, a yearly publication devoted to college interests and published by the junior class of the college.

In explanation of the emphasis placed on Bible study in the Macalester curriculum, the authorities say: "The church is entering on the era of the laity. Christianity is girding itself for the conquest of the world. Her call for workers is louder and more engaging than ever before. Her field is ripe for lay-workers of every kind, for missionaries and missionary teachers, for mission helpers, charity workers, pastoral assistants, secretaries in the Young Men's and Young Women's Associations, Bible readers, colporteurs and the like. To these classes of lay-workers the theological seminaries are not open. Besides, a training in the knowledge and use of the Bible is best secured in connection with the regular courses of study offered by the college."

FIELD FOR SMALLER INSTITUTIONS

How the denominational colleges in St. Paul can flourish in such immediate proximity to the enormously endowed State University, has long been a question. It has been especially insistent since the coming of a vigorous young president, with an all-embracing power, to that central institution. President Vincent spoke a foreword to the solution at Fargo when addressing the Minnesota alumni of that section. He does not propose that the university shall be in competition with the colleges. He proposes to withdraw the university, and not to withdraw the colleges from the competition. To make the university a university, in the larger sense of teaching and not the larger sense of classes and numbers, is his solution of the difficulty.

The reduction of membership in the freshman and sophomore classes, the centering of strength on the higher classmen, and no doubt, on graduate work, is proposed. He says: "Let the smaller educational institutions make their call heard to these classes, but I sincerely hope that within the near future we may be able to devote all our best energies to the larger development of the men and women of the two upper classes."

This broad and cheerful readjustment of functions promises well for the colleges, for the university and for the educational interests of the great northwest.

Other colleges and collegiate institutions in St. Paul, some of them well-endowed and rapidly growing into useful prominence, each under the auspices of a devoted local or denominational clientele, are enumerated as follows:

Concordia College, corner St. Anthony and Syndicate avenues. Prof. Theodore Bueringer, president.

Luther Seminary (German), Earl street, corner Hyacinth. Organized in January, 1885. Rev. Henry Ernst, D. D., president.

Luther Seminary (Norwegian), corner Capitol and Hamline avenues. Rev. O. E. Brandt, president; Rev. H. G. Stub, D. D., secretary.

Seminary of the United Norwegian Lutheran church, St. Anthony Park. Rev. M. O. Bockman, president; Carl Weswig, secretary.

St. Paul College of Law, 60 East Fifth street. Hon. G. L. Bunn, dean; C. W. Halbert, secretary.

Bethel Academy, 1320 County road, under the auspices of the Swedish Baptist church. Rev. Orvid Gordh, principal.

CHAPTER XLIV

LIBRARIES AND LITERARY SOCIETIES

MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—CONSOLIDATED AS ST. PAUL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—MADE A CITY LIBRARY—PROPOSED EXTENSION OF USEFULNESS—OTHER LIBRARIES—THE INFORMAL CLUB—GERMAN SOCIETY OF ST. PAUL—COMO PARK AS A “MELTING POT.”

In the laudable effort of the busy people of St. Paul to develop their material interest, the literary, artistic and social concerns have not been neglected. There are many libraries and literary and art classes or clubs abound, having in view hard work, honest study and real advancement in their respective lines—not a simpering pursuit of the fads of the hour. At the theaters appear the best attractions which the dramatic and musical world can offer. On the lecture platforms the greatest thinkers of the day have been proud to stand. In the churches, varied enough to suit all beliefs, are to be found ministers of national reputation.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The beginnings of our splendid public library date back to the territorial days, when voluntary effort laid its sure foundations. On September 16, 1857, the Mercantile Library Association was organized and started out with a reading room and about three hundred books on its shelves, mostly the contribution of its friends. It was conducted with success for six years, under this organization, accumulating over a thousand well-selected books, maintaining a reading room which was well patronized and getting up two or three interesting courses of lectures.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1856, and kept open a free reading room until 1858, when the reading room was given up. In 1861 the association procured a room and opened a circulating library with about five hundred new books. The list of books was increased from year to year, and when the union of the two libraries occurred the Young Men's Christian Association had about one thousand volumes.

Thus, in this little city of 10,000 people, there were two associations, each asking the support of the public for the same objects, each having its friends, and each, in a measure, a rival of the other. A consolidation was proposed, and delegates from the two bodies met on Friday evening, October 20, 1863. D. W. Ingersoll was chosen chairman and Charles E. Mayo secretary. The members present were D. W. Ingersoll, H. M. Knox, George W. Prescott, E. Eggleston, W. S. Potts, D. D.

Merrill, H. Knox Taylor and T. D. Simonton, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and D. A. Robertson, William Dawson, J. P. Pond, R. F. Crowell, W. B. Dean, D. Ramaley, R. O. Strong and C. E. Mayo, of the Mercantile Library Association.

CONSOLIDATED AS ST. PAUL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

On motion of Mr. Knox the meeting proceeded to organize the St. Paul Library Association, on a basis adopted by the two societies. The following officers were elected to serve for the remainder of the year 1863: D. W. Ingersoll, president; D. A. Robertson, vice president; C. E. Mayo, recording secretary; W. Dawson, treasurer; E. Eggleston, corresponding secretary and librarian. The first annual meeting of the association was held at the library rooms on the 19th of January, 1864, and the following officers elected for 1864; D. W. Ingersoll, president; D. A. Robertson, vice president; W. H. Kelly, secretary; W. B. Dean, corresponding secretary; William Dawson, treasurer; C. E. Mayo, E. Eggleston, George W. Prescott, H. M. Knox, Morris Lamprey, D. Ramaley and W. S. Potts, directors.

The Library Association was thus launched on a career of prosperity and usefulness, which continued for nearly twenty years, or until it became a city institution supported by public taxation. The constantly growing library was maintained in Ingersoll block on Bridge square, the expenses being defrayed by the membership fees from patrons, and the funds for purchasing new books being raised by courses of lectures provided each winter by the directors. W. H. Kelly served as secretary for many years and among the presidents successively chosen were H. M. Knox, William B. Dean, Alexander Ramsey, Henry L. Williams, Henry A. Castle, Charles E. Mayo and C. C. Andrews. It will be noted that Rev. Edward Eggleston, afterwards famous as the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," and other popular works, was one of the early and active promoters of this enterprise.

The annual courses of lectures, at Ingersoll Hall or the Opera House, were important events in the literary and social life of the city. Season tickets were sold to individuals and families, also single admissions, and full audiences secured. Such orators and celebrities as Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, John G. Saxe, Frederick Douglass, Theodore Tilton, John B. Gough, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Anna Dickinson, Thomas Nast, Robert Collyer, James Parton, Bayard Taylor, George William Curtis and Henry Vincent, appeared on the platform, under the auspices of the Library Association, to the mutual benefit of the community and the book fund.

MADE A CITY LIBRARY

In 1882, laws having been passed by the state legislature authorizing the formation of public libraries, the City Library Board was created and the library was transferred by the association to that board, which has since conducted it as an institution freely open to all citizens, with constantly extending spheres of usefulness. The first library board consisted of men who had been active in the old association. The library was established on the fourth floor of the new court house, occupying four rooms—a library room proper, in which the books were placed; a reference room, where access was had to books of reference, which

were not allowed to be taken from the library; and reading rooms respectively for ladies and gentlemen. These quarters were outgrown in a few years, and were likewise needed for other purposes. Accordingly, in 1892 the library was removed to its present location, Wabasha and Seventh streets, where it remains, pending the contemplated erection of a permanent home commensurate with its importance.

The total number of volumes in the library is over 118,000. The circulation in 1911, was 405,245. The annual expense of maintenance is \$58,550. The substations are: (A), Midway, Minnesota Transfer building; (B), 881 Payne avenue; (C), 549 Ohio street; (D), 930 Raymond avenue; (E), 152 Robertson street; (F), University avenue, northwest corner Kent; (H), 798 East Seventh street; (I), Y. W. C. A., Sixth street; (J), 1665 Grand avenue; (K), 719 N. Snelling avenue. The members of the library board, appointed by the mayor, now are: E. A. Young, president; R. E. Olds, vice president; J. C. Oehler, secretary; John D. O'Brien, Charles W. Ames, Rev. Carl Koch, J. Dittenhofer, F. A. Fogg and F. C. Clemans. Mrs. H. J. McCaine, who served as librarian for several years under the old association, has filled that position with marked efficiency ever since it became a public institution.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF USEFULNESS

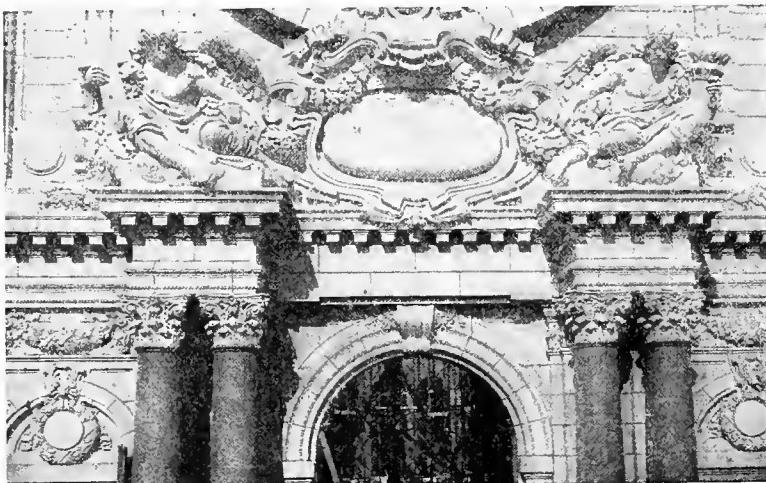
C. W. Ames, chairman of the library committee of the board in a recent report, urges important extensions of the library's usefulness. The station circulation has been about 60,000 each year, and the circulation through the schools about the same number. It has cost about one and one-fourth cents a book. Several thousand dollars might be used for extension work. Mr. Ames says the library should have complete finding lists and telephone service; should increase the number of its stations and should develop reading rooms wherever possible, with reference facilities. Specifically, it should have stations at the county jail, hospitals, city hall and like places; in business establishments; in the art schools; at Macalester, Hamline, Concordia, St. Thomas and other colleges; at local commercial clubs; newsboys clubs; trades and labor assemblies; at the Home for the Friendless, House of the Good Shepherd, Little Sisters of the Poor and in the public schools. Doubtless these improvements will come in the not distant future, as public sentiment cordially sustains a progressive policy by the board.

Meantime, certain wealthy and generous citizens have made conditional offers of large donations, which, if the conditions are fulfilled, will lead to the early construction of a public library building, costing at least half a million dollars. Mayor Keller proposes that the city retain the valuable business property on which the library is now located, as a library asset, to help finance the undertaking and to yield a constantly augmenting income during all future years for the benefit of the enterprise. The mayor's suggestion brought out clearly a sentiment against selling the old library property. That property, considering its location, will prove an inexhaustible gold mine for the library board. Such an asset simplifies greatly their administrative problem. If it can be done, everybody would favor leaving that property in such position that it may help to support the library. But if necessary to use the income in securing a new building the board will probably not hesitate. Books and documents which are priceless, from the fact that they cannot be replaced, are constantly subjected to the danger of destruction in the present build-

ing. *The Dispatch*, in an approving comment, says further: "The suggestion of Mayor Keller has much broader application than to the library merely. What is true of the advantages which must come to the library by retaining this property and securing its income in perpetuity is true of all valuable property coming to the city. It will be true of an immense tract of invaluable land if the big harbor project goes through."

A NEW DEVELOPMENT

These suggestions of the mayor and others emphasized by the public press, inspired a general sentiment among the people, which prepared the way for a sudden and unforeseen movement in the Spring of 1912, which led to gratifying practical results. One day James J. Hill made the surprisingly generous announcement that he was ready and willing to give the sum of \$700,000 for the building and endowment of a reference library,



SCIENCE AND RELIGION OVER MAIN DOOR, NEW
CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL
(By Leon Hermant)

which was, however, to be part of a general library project to be located on a site provided by the city or the citizens. Prompt measures were taken to meet the conditions of this munificent offer. By common consent, the block of ground lying immediately south of Rice Park, bounded by Market, Washington, Third and Fourth streets, was agreed on as the site of the new library. A portion of it was already city property; Mr. Hill purchased another portion, and by one of those spontaneous outbursts of public spirit which have made St. Paul famous, the \$100,000 required to complete the purchase of the entire block was promptly subscribed and paid in by enthusiastic citizens.

All classes of the people participated in the effort to raise this money, and made contributions. The federation of women's clubs took an active part. The federated grade teachers lent their organized aid. Pupils in the public schools contributed. Thus this project seems to have been

treated in the St. Paul manner. St. Paul needed a Y. M. C. A. building a long while before it was provided, but when it was undertaken it was carried through, so as to result in one of the finest edifices in the country, constructed for that purpose. St. Paul needed a large assembly hall a long while before it was obtained; but the Auditorium justifies the deliberation and effort made to secure it. St. Paul is greatly in need of a library—of both a building and a book collection. With respect to the latter, an excellent beginning has been made. With respect to the former, the effort now under way and the plan for subsequent steps give ample assurance that in the not far distant future, St. Paul will have a library as creditable a feature of our city, as either of the other two institutions named.

But the people will not depend upon private funds for the building of a public library any more than for the building of a high school. Through the legislature, the city has been placed in a position to finance a new library building, by an issue of \$400,000 bonds. No time was lost in securing the proper enabling statutes and amendments. Now the city itself will take hold of the situation with a firm hand and build this much needed public improvement. The library board has taken the problem up in earnest along these lines, and here is such a public response as will mean at once, a new building adequate to house and preserve St. Paul's fine collection of books of the present and of the future.

OTHER LIBRARIES

The state library, or properly, the State Law Library, in room 218 of the Capitol, contain upwards of 68,000 volumes, and is constantly in receipt of additions. There are few legal works needed by the profession, for either study or reference which may not be found there, but their use is restricted to those who are content to peruse them within the library rooms. The State Historical Society also has a very valuable library described in another chapter. Both of these are purely libraries of reference.

Most of the schools and all of the colleges have libraries for the use of teachers and scholars. There are likewise several libraries in the engine houses for the accommodation of firemen, and not a few of the societies and clubs have extensive and choice collections of books. Hamline University has a "Carnegie" library. The Firemen's Central Library organized in 1882 is at the corner of Main avenue and Ninth street, with 1,000 volumes. The Masonic Library has 2,500 volumes in its new building at Smith avenue and Sixth street. The Ramsey County Medical Society has 9,000 books. The United States circuit court of appeals has a law library at 431 Federal building, Dr. I. L. Mahan, librarian. The Polk Directory Library at 216 National German American Bank building, has a complete collection of city directories, state gazetteers, etc., which is of inestimable value in certain investigations.

The Commercial Club maintains a library of statistical works, official reports and books on financial subjects; also a reading room where all the leading newspapers and magazines are kept for the use of members.

Some of our large manufacturing and mercantile concerns are establishing libraries for the use of their employees. The Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations have libraries and reading rooms in their respective buildings.

When we are told by philologists that the Indian languages were both

polysynthetic and agglutinous, we marvel at the limited scholastic achievements of our red predecessors. But since the beginnings of Anglo-Saxon settlement, St. Paul has always maintained its share of voluntary associations for literary culture, study and discussion. Many of them have been of a somewhat ephemeral nature, vigorous and useful during their existence but passing away with the changed conditions in the residence districts, or with the lapse of interest in their active membership.

THE INFORMAL CLUB

One of these associations, however, the Informal Club, has had such a prolonged and peculiar career, involving so many prominent men and exerting, without any glare of ostentation or publicity such a marked influence on public opinion, that it should have honorable mention in any catalogue of the city's valuable institutions. The forerunner of the Informal Club was the Twilight Club, which flourished for several years, but was entirely discontinued long before its successor was organized, on a different basis, by some of its members, with notable additions. The initial meeting of the Twilight Club was held at the Metropolitan hotel November 19, 1889. The organization was perfected with Ambrose E. Tighe as the secretary. Mr. Tighe was the only *de jure* official of the club. Rev. Samuel G. Smith presided, and at the next meeting E. V. Smalley took the chair. Those present at the first meeting were: Rev. Samuel G. Smith, E. V. Smalley, Hon. C. D. O'Brien, John W. White, Hon. H. F. Stevens, Capt. George H. Moffett, Prof. Gilbert, H. P. Hall, E. J. Hodgson, Dr. Van Slyke, O. G. Clay, Mr. Locke, M. E. Vinton, E. W. Peet, A. E. Tighe, J. G. Pyle, Capt. H. A. Castle, Prof. Ara Smith, H. C. Wood, Dr. Riggs, H. B. Farwell, Rev. W. S. Vail, Cass Gilbert, Rev. S. M. Carothers, H. R. Boyeson, A. S. Tallmadge, R. R. Dorr and Harry P. Robinson.

A sumptuous repast was served, during which the plan of operations was informally discussed. Then, as a newspaper report, said: "There was a most delicious after-dinner talk in which nearly all present participated." The thesis was: "What Changes Are Impending in the Social Order?" Everybody had been furnished with a circular notifying him of the subject and everybody was consequently carefully prepared to give expression to his opinion upon the theme under discussion. Speeches were limited to five minutes, and there was, therefore, little opportunity for anything like an oratorical display. Upon a vote of the charter members it was decided to limit the membership to 100.

Fortnightly meetings were held during the winter months of two or three years, at the Metropolitan and the Ryan hotels. But the publicity of these meetings, elaborate newspaper reports being often printed, interfered with the freedom of expression so vital to unofficial debate. The society was finally disbanded, but a recollection of its thought-stimulating proceedings and its social enjoyments inspired at a later date, the formation of the more satisfactory and enduring one which followed it.

On October 12, 1894, invitations were sent to about twenty gentlemen to meet at the residence of E. W. Peet, 271 Summit avenue, on the evening of October 15th, to consider forming an informal club for talks on current topics and general sociability. Eight of the invited persons responded, viz., Messrs. Flandrau, E. V. Smalley, Brill, Pyle, S. G. Smith, Hamlin, Ames and Peet. The plan of the club was agreed on; a list of proposed members was prepared and a call was issued for the first meet-

ing to be held at Mr. Peet's house November 27, 1894. The following is the list of original members: C. E. Flandrau, E. V. Smalley, Conde Hamlin, J. G. Pyle, Rev. J. P. Egbert, H. R. Brill, E. W. Peet, Rev. Y. P. Morgan, J. J. Hill, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Dr. Wm. Davis, C. W. Ames, Dr. Burnside Foster, Judge William Mitchell, Rev. S. G. Smith, Judge Thomas Wilson, George C. Squires, D. A. Monfort, F. W. M. Cutcheon, E. W. Winter, Ambrose Tighe, H. P. Upham, W. H. Lightner, F. I. Whitney, W. G. Pearce, Cass Gilbert, John B. West, E. E. Woodman, C. D. O'Brien, J. D. O'Brien, H. A. Castle, D. W. Lawler, C. A. Severance, George Thompson, C. H. Kellogg, A. B. Stickney, W. B. Dean, T. D. Merwin, W. P. Clough, C. P. Noyes, R. B. C. Bement, Judge Walter H. Sanborn, Bishop Gilbert, M. D. Grover, Rev. J. J. Conway, Channing Seabury, E. H. McHenry, A. E. Boyesen, H. P. Hall and Dr. Geo. R. Metcalf.

Thirty-three of these attended the first meeting. Charles W. Ames became secretary, whether by election or predestination cannot now be authenticated; Messrs. Flandrau, Peet, Brill and Smalley constituted the executive committee. From this time forward until the present writing, and with excellent prospects of a continuance into the indefinite future, meetings have been held with substantial regularity, with increasing pleasure and profit to the entire membership.

The objects of the Informal Club were agreed to and set forth as follows: "The Club is to have for its purpose the fostering of rational good-fellowship and tolerant discussion. It is to be made up of sixty, more or less, regular members, and several or more honorary members, all of whom are expected to take an active part at least in the good-fellowship department. The honorary members are chiefly distinguished from the plain kind by not being obliged to come so often, and by paying double dues (if any). It is to have no charter, no constitution, no by-laws; only enough formal organization to keep it from disorganizing, and only such officers as are absolutely necessary to arrange for the meetings and keep up the membership. For these purposes it is thought that an executive committee and a secretary will be sufficient.

"As the membership is to be strictly limited to sixty, it becomes important that all the members should be congenial and 'clubable.' They will be expected to assume charge of the program of an evening or take part in the discussion when requested to do so by the authorities, and, in general, to do their share of the talking and the sociability according to their respective inclinations. They must attend the meetings with reasonable frequency; four consecutive absences will be considered by the secretary a sufficient reason for dropping any name from the list. Vacancies are filled by the executive committee from nominations made by members; but names thus proposed will be submitted to the club, and a single objection will be sufficient to defeat any candidate.

"Meetings are to be held fortnightly, on alternate Thursdays, at private houses (on voluntary invitation of members), in the evening. Each meeting will be placed under the direction of some member, who will be invested with dictatorial powers and expected to wield them for the general benefit. The subject for discussion or program for each evening will be arranged by the temporary chairman and the secretary, and announced at the preceding meeting. Refreshments will be restricted to a simple lunch, and rigid sumptuary laws will be enforced to prevent the development of the club into a banqueting organization."

The following "Declaration of Principles" taken from the Sunset Club

of Chicago, was promulgated in the beginning, and has been strictly adhered to:

No Club House	No Late Hours
No Constitution	No Perfumed Notes
No Debts	No Parliamentary Rules
No Contribution	No Personalities
No Accounts	No Dudes
No Defalcation	No Mere Formalities
No By-Laws	No Preaching
No Stipulations	No Dictation
No Profanity	No Dues
No Fines	No Litigation
No Stealing	No Gamblers
No "Combines"	No Dead Beats
No President	No Embezzlers
No Bores	from Foreign Retreats
No Steward	No Meanness
No "Encores"	No Vituperation
No Long Speeches	Simply Tolerant Discussion
No Dress Coats	and Rational Recreation.

At the close of the tenth year of the Informal Club's existence there was held at the Minnesota Club, St. Paul, on the evening of April 14, 1904, as a special commemorative occasion, the "One Hundredth Meeting and Decennial Dinner," at which, after an elaborate banquet, there were "impromptu remarks" by Messrs. Severance, Hamlin, Boynton, Pyle and Hall, and "promiscuous orations" by members as opportunity was offered them. There were many deserved tributes to the Secretary Scintillant, the most tangible being a silver loving cup, which voiced for the present and testified to the future, the respect and esteem in which Mr. Ames is held by all the members. As a witness to the spirit of the club we may venture brief extracts from letters and telegrams sent by absentees, and read at this meeting:

Major General John R. Brooke, U. S. A. (retired), St. Augustine, Florida: "The memory of the meetings attended during the two years of my residence in St. Paul is very green and fresh. I can now hear the voice of the secretary announcing the programme of the evening, and can see the thoughtful expression on the countenance of each member as he bends his mighty intellect to the task."

Richard Burton, Boston, Massachusetts: "The club understands the spice there is in variety, so it meets from house to house; it knows that man in undress is happier and brighter than in regimentals, so it forbids evening clothes; it discerns that the beginning of wisdom is found in a secretary who has wit and it keeps him perpetually in that office; and realizing that out of the fulness of the mouth the heart speaketh, it feeds its members well and lets nature do the rest."

Rev. Wm. R. Lord, Rockland, Massachusetts: "I recall that one of the most delightful circles which I entered while a resident of your city was that of the Informal Club. Within its bounds there were always the light and warmth of friendly, social cheer, with certain electric flashes of wit and wisdom. Who has been largely the center and

source of these genial emanations, I will leave the club to unanimously agree."

Captain Henry A. Castle, Washington, D. C.: "Among my most conclusive titles to my own good opinion of myself is the fact that I was thought worthy to be one of the founders of this illustrious association, and have been thought worthy to be held in remembrance as an affiliated member during my seven years' absence from St. Paul. Among the pleasantest anticipations connected with my early return to the best town on this or any other earth is that of again mingling with these congenial companions."

Col. Edward Hunter, U. S. A. (retired), Willimantic, Connecticut: "I regret that it is impossible for me to witness the fireworks that are to follow such Informal orators as Judge Wilson, Rev. Samuel Smith, Messrs. Grover, Hall and Lightner. It may be that since I left you have improved on these speakers—but I doubt it."

Hon. A. B. Stickney, New York, N. Y.: "Please convey to the one-hundredth Informal my informal regrets, in an informal manner and say that although my informal body is absent, my informal spirit is with them informally."

Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D. D., St. Paul: "The chief value of the club has doubtless been in the cheerful service it has lent to the education of the clergy—a profession that has too long been permitted to speak without being properly rebuked by an intelligent laity. In this service the club has been a distinct revelation. But the revelation has been one of good brain, good fellowship and honest hearts."

Edwin W. Winter, New York: "I have many times gone further for much smaller pay and heartily wish it was practicable to renew my relationship to the club on this occasion."

On November 9, 1911, the Informal Club opened its eighteenth season, with its one hundred and seventy-first meeting, at the residence of A. B. Stickney. The following is the present roll call:

Active members: Dr. Wm. Davis, Dr. Burnside Foster, Ambrose Tighe, W. H. Lightner, C. A. Severance, R. B. C. Bement, C. W. Ames, A. E. Boyesen, Dr. Arthur Sweeney, E. S. Durment, Oliver Crosby, Rukard Hurd, Kenneth Clark, Dr. C. L. Greene, Benjamin Sommers, Dr. Halldor Sneve, William G. White, Joseph McKibbin, F. B. Tiffany, F. Willius, Dr. A. Maclaren, Oscar L. Taylor, A. B. Driscoll, Rev. J. A. Schaad, Emerson Hadley, L. P. Ordway, F. G. Ingwersoll, W. F. Peet, E. C. Stringer, Rev. I. L. Rypins, Morton Barrows, J. H. Skinner, H. P. Clark, John N. Jackson, C. W. Gordon, T. L. Wann, C. M. Griggs, T. A. Schulze, Rev. H. C. Swearingen, S. L. Heeter, Pierce Butler, Thomas R. Kane, Webster Wheelock, Rev. J. D. Reid, Edward H. Morphy, Rev. Parley P. Warner, Winthrop G. Noyes, Walter J. Driscoll, Rev. F. S. Budlong, Fred B. Lynch, J. S. McLain, Oscar Hallam, Royal A. Stone, J. D. Armstrong, C. W. Farnham, Louis Betz, H. E. Randall, S. W. Burr, Rev. H. Moynihan, W. J. Dean and M. L. Countryman.

Resurrected members: J. G. Pyle and H. A. Castle.

Honorary list: W. H. Samborn, Archbishop Ireland, F. B. Kellogg, W. W. Folwell, Howard Elliott, Rev. S. G. Smith, C. P. Noyes, A. B. Stickney, Willis Van Devanter, F. E. Carle, Rev. G. H. Bridgeman, Dr. E. V. Robinson, Very Rev. J. J. Lawler, T. H. Hodgman, W. B. Dean, Dr. Richard Burton, F. C. Stevens, L. W. Lusk, Rev. John Wright, H. R. Brill, Dr. G. E. Vincent, Gen. R. W. Hoyt, W. C. Edgar, John W. Riddle and Louis W. Hill.

That the Informal Club has quietly maintained, during so many years a useful and enjoyable existence, with a membership of such pronounced excellence and individuality, is a tribute to the spontaneity of "reasonable" informalism among them, and a still higher tribute to the zeal, tact, and overflowing good fellowship of the (much) enduring Secretary, *ab initio, ad finem*, Charles W. Ames.

Many of the churches and a few fraternal associations have societies for literary improvement, as have a large number of the public and private schools, the colleges, etc. The study clubs, which plan literary programs, bring lecturers to the city and do much social work, include the Cosmopolitan Club, thirty members, studying literature, art and drama, Mrs. John McClure, president; the Dames of the Round Table, forty-eight members, Mrs. J. W. Straight, president, studying literature and household economics; Eraelphian Club, books and drama, fifteen members, Mrs. George F. Dix, president; Inglenook Reading Club, twenty members, studying "The Great Northwest," Mrs. Louis F. Newton, president; Ladies Study Club, twenty members, miscellaneous course of study, Mrs. Otto Sander, president; Merriam Park Study Class, thirty members, Mrs. George Hayes, president; Merriam Park Women's Club, fifty-one members, course of study, "Shakespeare," Mrs. J. H. Donahoe, president; Okuyaka Club, studying art, sixteen members, Miss Nellie Merrill, president; St. Paul Colony of New England Women, "New England Topics," seventy-seven members, Mrs. S. E. Lyman, president.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF ST. PAUL

The German Society of St. Paul is the oldest German society in the state of Minnesota. In 1853 a few pioneer Germans of the small town of St. Paul, in the then territory of Minnesota, started a reading club called the German Reading Society of St. Paul, under which name it was incorporated February 23, 1854. The first officers of the society were: John Peters, president; G. Greiner, treasurer; John Karsher, secretary. On the 28th of February, 1870, the name of the German Reading Society of St. Paul was changed by act of legislature to that of the German Society of St. Paul. The objects of this society were mental and physical improvement, which it sought to accomplish by sustaining a library, lectures, the culture of song and music, and the dramatic art. In 1858 the old society built the Athenaeum Hall, at the corner of Walnut and Exchange streets. In 1870 the society was merged into the German Society (*Der Deutsche Verein*). The latter, in 1882, joined forces with the St. Paul Turnverein under the name of Germania Turnverein, and soon thereafter built the Germania Turner Hall at 406 North Franklin street, afterwards known as Mozart Hall. This building indirectly caused the disruption of the society and the hall was sold for the benefit of its creditors. The St. Paul Turnverein was originally a department of the German Reading Society, but seceded in 1860. It disbanded temporarily during the War of the Rebellion, as almost all its members went to the front in defense of the Union. At the close of the war it resumed operations and in 1882 merged with the German Society into the Germania Turnverein. The present Turnverein of St. Paul is the outgrowth of the old society, many members of the latter and their descendants being now connected with it.

Among the societies conducted by different elements of the foreign-

born population of St. Paul, which are, in whole or in part, concerned with literary affairs, are as follows:

Vega Literary Society: Meets second and fourth Friday of each month at 254 East Seventh. Membership 100. President, August Olson; vice president, Oscar Wall; secretary, J. A. Larson; treasurer, Andr Fredlund.

Oestreichisch Ungarischer Unterstuetzung Verein: Meets second and fourth Monday of each month in Tschidas hall. President, Adolph Faschingbauer; secretary, Gust Graf; treasurer, Engelbert Schwertberger.

Biblioteka Unii Lubelskiej: Organized November 1, 1887. Meets second Tuesday of each month at Saint Adelbert's Parochial School. President, Mrs. P. Franckowiak; secretary, F. J. Rosenthal; treasurer, Joseph Rosenthal.

COMO PARK AS A "MELTING POT"

The influence of literary societies and literary culture, and literary tendencies on the daily life, the thoughts and aspirations of our people, foreign as well as native, is curiously shown in what a local paper calls "the melting pot of nationalities"—the gifts which the foreign born make to Como park. In this western country, where the racial elements from Europe are not yet fused, it is possible that every hyphenated society will ask to contribute their testimonial to the witnessing of future generations. It is reported that the Sons of Norway seek permission, and after that will seek funds, to the end that a statue of Ibsen may adorn Como park. South Dakota towns of much smaller population, and much smaller Norwegian population, have erected such memorials to the dramatist, and there is no reason why the Sons of Norway in St. Paul should not so honor their brother. Already a statue of Schiller adorns the park grounds, unveiled on German day with an address by a celebrated German statesman brought hither especially for this purpose. Assuredly the fact that authors and poets are thus monumentalized, instead of warriors and heroes, is a gratifying tribute to the enlightenment which has penetrated the minds of our citizens.

The journal which broaches this discovery, proceeds: "If Como is to be the melting pot of our city population, there is no reason why, in course of time, every element in our much mixed habitant should not be commemorated. The Scotchman will erect his statue of Bobby Burns and unveil it in the snows of January 25. The Irishman will elect and erect perhaps O'Connell, and bring John Redmond to the speaking, in those near days when Ireland gets its home rule. Frenchmen will choose from their Pantheon and elevate some good republican, although we should prefer a Franciscan father; while Switzerland may embody forth Wilhelm Tell in the act of hitting the apple. Italy may remember Cavour, or Caesar. The school children of the future will have an illuminated time, studying history on the paths of Como park."

In the process of Americanization, through which our polyglot nationalities cheerfully pass, a commendable reverence for their mother tongue and for those who write it, is no impediment. An alleged poet is born every minute whom the world willingly lets die. But the sun-crowned genius, in every land and in every age, must have due recognition from all who are worthy to enjoy his benefactions.

CHAPTER XLV

THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION—PLACES OF MEETING—BUILDING
PROJECT FALLS—SOCIETY RESUSCITATED—BROAD SCOPE AND PURPOSES
—OFFICERS—REMOVAL TO NEW CAPITOL—SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS—
GREAT HISTORICAL LIBRARY—HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RELICS—THE KENSINGTON RUNE STONE

The Minnesota Historical Society was organized under an act passed by the first session of the territorial legislature in 1849, and is therefore the oldest institution in the state. Its objects are the collection, preservation and publication of materials relating to the history of this state and development of its resources; to collect biographic sketches and portraits of its pioneers and prominent citizens; to record their work in settling the state and building up its towns, cities, and institutions; to preserve an account of its Indian tribes; to gather a museum of articles illustrative of the conditions of the settlement and later history of Minnesota, of the aboriginal people who built the thousands of prehistoric mounds in this state, and of the tribes who were living here when the first white men reached this region; to collect and maintain for the use of the public a reference library of books, pamphlets, maps and manuscripts, on the local and general history, resources and development of Minnesota, of the United States, and the world; and to promote the knowledge of these subjects among the citizens of the state.

INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION

The original act, or charter, approved October 20, 1849, named as the incorporators C. K. Smith, David Olmsted, H. H. Sibley, Aaron Goodrich, David Cooper, B. B. Meeker, A. M. Mitchell, T. R. Potts, J. C. Ramsey, H. M. Rice, F. Steele, Charles W. Borup, D. B. Loomis, M. S. Wilkinson, L. A. Babcock, Henry Jackson, W. D. Phillips, William H. Forbes, Martin McLeod and their associates. Charles K. Smith, who is named first in the list of incorporators was the secretary of the territory, and seems to have been the leading spirit in bringing about the organization. The society was duly organized in the office of the secretary of the territory, a room in an old log hotel, on November 15, 1849. The officers chosen at this meeting were: Alexander Ramsey, president; David Olmsted and Martin McLeod, vice presidents; Charles Kilgore Smith, secretary; and William H. Forbes, treasurer. The formal ceremonies of opening or dedication were held at the Methodist church on Market street, St. Paul, January 1, 1850, and are thus reported in a local paper of the period: "The first exercises of the Minnesota Historical Society took place

at the Methodist church on the first inst., and passed off highly creditable to all concerned. The day was pleasant and the attendance large. At the appointed hour, the president and both vice presidents of the society being absent, on motion of Hon. C. K. Smith, Hon. Chief Justice Goodrich was called to the chair. The same gentleman then moved that a committee consisting of Messrs. Parsons K. Johnson, John A. Wakefield and B. W. Brunson, be appointed to wait upon the orator of the day, Rev. Mr. Neill, and inform him that the audience was waiting to hear his address. Mr. Neill was shortly conducted to the pulpit; and, after an eloquent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Parsons and music by the band, he proceeded to deliver his discourse upon the early French missionaries and voyageurs into Minnesota. We hope the society will provide for its publication at an early day. After some brief remarks by Rev. Mr. Hobart upon the objects and ends of history, the ceremonies were concluded with a prayer by that gentleman. The audience dispersed highly delighted with all that occurred."

The fact that an institution of this nature was organized at the very beginning of society in this state, which in older states had generally been the outgrowth of wealth, culture and time, was a matter of surprise to those not familiar with the energy with which western men in the early stages of settlement provide themselves with the institutions of older communities. As the editor of a New York paper said: "There is nothing too flattering to predict of the future greatness and prosperity of a people who commence to write their history as soon as the foundations of their commonwealth are laid."

It was not, however, a very encouraging prospect for an institution of that kind. The population of St. Paul was only 400 or 500, and there were but three or four towns in the territory, which was then still occupied by the Indians and had altogether not over 1,500 white inhabitants. These were mostly poor settlers, and in the struggle for subsistence in a new country, still a wilderness, had scarcely leisure or means to cultivate esthetics or write or study history. Consequently the development of the society was very slow during the first few years. In 1858 there were only 441 volumes in the library, and those of minor value.

PLACES OF MEETING

There was also much difficulty during the first four or five years in procuring a suitable place to hold the meetings of the society and to deposit its collections. The Capitol was not completed until 1853, and meantime the meetings were held at the office of the territorial secretary and other places, until November, 1855, when a room was provided in the Capitol for the permanent use of the society.

Meantime the annual meetings of the society had been regularly held in public; important and valuable papers had been read and addresses delivered, which, with other contributions concerning the early history of Minnesota, were published in pamphlet form yearly during the years 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853, and were circulated as widely as the means of the society would permit.

In 1855 the improved condition of the society seemed to call for means to provide a future permanent edifice for its use. It was therefore resolved to procure a tract of ground, while it could be done cheaply, for a library building for the society. The only way this could be accomplished was by raising a fund from the sale of life memberships, at

twenty-five dollars each, and without much delay sixty-two citizens became life members. With the proceeds two lots on the corner of Wabasha and Tenth streets, in a very eligible and central location, were purchased at a total cost of \$1,531. This was a judicious and fortunate step for the society, as the property was soon worth tenfold the amount paid.

On November 27, 1855, the society met for the first time, says the minutes, "in the hall set apart in the Capitol for their use, and properly furnished with shelves." For the first time they were able to open their doors to the public, in a suitable and permanent location.

The legislature of 1856, at the suggestion and request of the society, passed an act appropriating \$500 annually to aid it in accomplishing its work. A joint resolution was also passed requesting Rev. E. D. Neill, then secretary of the society, to prepare a compilation of materials for the History of Minnesota, of which 1,500 copies were ordered to be printed.

BUILDING PROJECT FAILS

The rapid increase of population at that time led the society to believe that means could be procured for the erection of a hall on its property, and, with perhaps too little deliberation, it was resolved to commence the same. On June 24, 1856, the corner stone of the proposed building was laid with Masonic and other ceremonies. An oration was pronounced by Lieut. M. F. Maury, of the United States Navy, and a number of distinguished guests were in attendance. A procession, composed of the civic societies of St. Paul and other towns in the territory, with a military escort consisting of Capt. Thos. W. Sherman's famous battery from Fort Snelling, marched through the principal streets, forming altogether an occasion of much interest. The foundation walls of the building were completed, but here work was discontinued, after several hundred dollars had been expended in the project. The inflated condition of the money market had led the society to believe that the means necessary could be raised without trouble; but before any further funds were collected, the financial revolution of 1857 occurred, effort to complete the building was abandoned, and was never resumed.

SOCIETY RESUSCITATED

From this dormant state the society was resuscitated in the winter of 1863-4. The legislature renewed its annual appropriation, and a number of active gentlemen were admitted to membership. The society resumed work under flattering prospects, and from this period dates its real success. Its apartment in the Capitol being needed for other purposes, rooms were rented in Ingersoll's block and placed under the care of the librarian of the "St. Paul Library" in the same edifice. The publication of its collections was also resumed.

In 1868 the legislature caused apartments in the Capitol to be prepared for the society, to which its library and museum was removed in October of that year. In 1869 the legislature somewhat increased the annual allowances, which enabled the society to employ a librarian permanently.

BROAD SCOPE AND PURPOSES

The comprehensive character of the scope and purpose of the Minnesota Historical Society, and its laudable ambition to do thorough work

along its allotted lines, is made evident by one of the early requests for contributions to its library and collections, covering "everything relating to our own state:"

1. Travels and explorations; city directories; copies of the earlier laws and journals of our legislature; ordinances of cities; and, in short, every book, on any subject, printed in the state, or elsewhere, relating to it.

2. Pamphlets of all kind: Catalogues of Minnesota colleges and other institutions of learning; annual reports of societies; sermons and addresses delivered in this state; minutes of church conventions, synods, or other ecclesiastical bodies of Minnesota; political addresses; railroad and board of trade reports, and every other pamphlet relating to this state.

3. Files of Minnesota newspapers and magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.

4. Materials for Minnesota history: Old letters; journals, and manuscript narratives of the pioneers of Minnesota; original papers on the early history and settlement of the territory; adventures and conflicts during the Indian war or the late Rebellion; biographies of the pioneers of every county, either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs; a sketch of the settlement of every town and village in the state, with names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Minnesota history.

5. Maps of town sites or counties of any date; views and engravings of buildings or historic places; drawings or photographs of scenery; paintings; portraits, etc., connected with Minnesota history.

6. Curiosities of all kinds for our museum: Coins; medals; paintings; portraits; engravings; statues; war relics; autograph letters of distinguished persons, etc.

7. Facts illustrative of our Indian tribes: Their history; characteristics, religion, etc.; sketches of their prominent chiefs, orators and warriors, together with contributions of Indian weapons, costumes, curiosities and implements; also stone axes, spears, arrow heads, pottery, or other relics of the prehistoric races.

The amended charter of 1856 enacted: "The objects of said society, with the enlarged powers and duties herein provided, shall be, in addition to the collection and preservation of publications, manuscripts, antiquities, curiosities and all other things pertaining to the social, political, and natural history of Minnesota, to cultivate among the citizens thereof a knowledge of the useful and liberal arts, science and literature."

The work of this society therefore comprises:

1. The collection, preservation and publication of materials for the history of Minnesota and its people.

2. The collection and management of a library containing useful works of reference on the local and general history of Minnesota, of the United States and the world, and on all other valuable departments of knowledge.

3. The diffusion, among the citizens of the state, of useful knowledge.

OFFICERS

The Minnesota Historical Society has always been fortunate in its officers. Its presidents have been such men as Alexander Ramsey, H. M. Rice, H. H. Sibley, W. R. Marshall, George A. Hamilton, John Mat-

tocks, Russell Blakeley, Charles E. Mayo, John B. Sanborn, Greenleaf Clark and N. P. Langford. The successive secretaries, the executive officers of the organization on whom the burden of responsibility has fallen, to whom the credit for its distinguished success has been largely due, have been Charles K. Smith, Rev. E. D. Neill, William H. Kelly, Charles E. Mayo, J. Fletcher Williams, William R. Marshall and Warren Upham. Mr. Williams was secretary from 1867 to 1893, twenty-six years. Henry P. Upham, president of the First National Bank of St. Paul, served the society thirty-three years as treasurer, and contributed materially toward placing its finances on a substantial basis. Among those who have served as officers and councilors, in addition to those above mentioned, have been E. F. Drake, Dr. S. Y. McMasters, Dr. J. B. Phillips, James W. Taylor, D. W. Ingersoll, George L. Becker, Dr. R. O. Sweeny, John Ireland, W. B. Dean, Josiah B. Chaney, James J. Hill and many others conspicuous in the annals of the city and the state. The present officers are: William H. Lightner, acting president; Charles P. Noyes, vice president; Warren Upham, secretary and librarian; Everett H. Bailey, treasurer; David L. Kingsbury, assistant librarian; John Talmann, newspaper librarian.

REMOVAL TO NEW CAPITOL

In the summer of 1905 the society entered a new and better epoch, by the removal of its library and museum to the magnificent and fire-proof new capitol. The five large rooms thus occupied, however, are already entirely filled by the growth of these collections, and the adjoining corridor is also filled with bookcases and museum cases. The urgent need for a library building is manifest to all, and will no doubt soon command favorable attention from the legislature.

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the Historical Society already constitute a collection of historical, descriptive, and biographical papers, of incalculable value to the state and the nation. The unprecedented advantage of the very early formation of this association is here made manifest. The first annals of the coming empire have been written by the empire-builders themselves; many of the contributors could truthfully have said of their narrations: "All of this I saw, and much of it I was." The following brief catalogue of these publications, a series of thirteen octavo volumes, will suggest their interest and importance:

Vol. 1 consists of a republication in 1872, again reprinted in 1902, of 29 papers, which were originally issued from 1850 to 1856, and are by such authors as Neill, Sibley, Ramsey, Hobart, Riggs, Goodrich, Morrison and Williamson. It contains 430 pages.

Vol. 2 was published in three parts, dated respectively 1860, 1864 and 1867. Part 3 was not, at first, consecutively paged, and thus the volume could not be conveniently indexed; but that part was reprinted (in 1889), and the account of the celebration of the Carver Centenary was added, with an index of the whole volume. Pages 294.

Vol. 3, published in three parts, dated 1870, 1874 and 1880; paged continuously and indexed; illustrated with a steel engraving of Rev. John Mattocks. Pages viii, 433.

Vol. 4, History of the City of St. Paul and County of Ramsey, Minnesota, by J. Fletcher Williams, containing a very full sketch of the first settlement and early days of St. Paul, 1838 to 1848, and of the territory from 1849 to 1858; lists of the early settlers and claim owners; amusing events of pioneer days; biographical sketches of over two hundred prominent men of early times; three steel portraits and forty-seven wood-cuts (portraits and views); pages 475. Published in 1876.

Vol. 5, History of the Ojibway Nation, by William W. Warren, with an appendix of 116 pages by Rev. E. D. Neill and a memoir of Warren by J. Fletcher Williams. Published in 1885. Pages 535.

Vol. 6, published in three parts in 1887, 1891 and 1894, comprising miscellaneous papers on the history of Minnesota and the Northwest, with eight portraits and an index. Pages iv, 556.

Vol. 7, The Mississippi River and its Source; a Narrative and Critical History of the River and its Headwaters, accompanied by the results of detailed hydrographic and topographic surveys; illustrated with many maps, portraits, and views of scenery; by Hon. J. V. Brower, commissioner of the Itasca State Park, representing also the State Historical Society. With an appendix: "How the Mississippi River and the Lake of the Woods became instrumental in the establishment of the Northwestern Boundary of the United States," by Alfred J. Hill. Published in 1893. Pages xv, 360.

Vol. 8, published in three parts, 1895, 1896 and 1898; miscellaneous papers on the history of Minnesota and the Northwest; with 28 plates (portraits, views, maps, etc.), and 7 figures in the text. Pages xii, 542.

Vol. 9, published in 1901; twenty-four miscellaneous papers on the history of Minnesota and the Northwest, with 22 plates. Contains proceedings of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Minnesota Historical Society, with addresses by Ramsey, Sanborn, Langford, Pillsbury, Flandrau, Le Due, Northrop, Bishop Whipple, Governor Lind, Senator C. K. Davis and others. Pages xiv, 694.

Vol. 10, published in 1905, in two parts, consecutively paged. In its Part II, besides an index to the whole volume, are an index of the authors and principal subjects in the series of Volumes I to X, and a personal index of Volumes I to IX, both of which were compiled from the indexes of those volumes.

Vol. 11, Itasca State Park, an Illustrated History, by J. V. Brower, author of Volume VII, Minnesota Historical Collections. Published in 1905. Pages 285.

Vol. 12, published 1909, contains papers and addresses presented before the society, 1905 to 1908. Pages xx, 827, with 38 portraits and illustrations.

Vol. 13, published 1908, contains the biographies of the governors of Minnesota, written by Gen. James H. Baker. Pages 480, with portraits.

A volume entitled "The Aborigines of Minnesota," by Prof. N. H. Winchell, different from the foregoing in its quarto size, was published in 1911, in pursuance of plans by the late Hon. J. V. Brower to treat the archaeology of this state, its aboriginal mounds, the Indian tribes and their implements, weapons, and ornaments. Extensive manuscripts and platbooks of T. H. Lewis and the late Alfred J. Hill, of St. Paul, comprising records of archaeological explorations throughout Minnesota during many years, are used, with large additions from Mr. Brower's and the author's personal explorations and surveys. In the

volume are about 500 plats and maps of groups of mounds surveyed in this state, and separate histories of the Dakota and Ojibway people, with illustrations of their implements and modes of life. It is estimated that Minnesota has fully 10,000 aboriginal mounds.

Two pamphlet publications have been recently issued, the first a preliminary report on "The Kensington Rune Stone," by the Museum committee, in 66 pages, with five plates, and the second an address given by Hon. Samuel G. Iverson, state auditor, at the Council meeting on February 13, 1911, entitled "The Public Lands and School Fund of Minnesota," in 29 pages. These papers are to be included in the next volume of the society's collected papers and addresses.

A comprehensive and systematic plan for collecting materials for additional publications is being steadily prosecuted by the Historical Society. In addition to the historical and biographical papers presented at the monthly meetings, which will appear at intervals, there are three volumes in preparation for the octavo series, namely—first, "Minnesota Biography," an alphabetic list of biographies of the pioneers and chief citizens of Minnesota as a territory and state during its first half century; second, "Minnesota Geographic Names," giving the origin, meaning, and date, so far as can be ascertained, of all our proper names, as of the state, its counties and townships, cities, villages, railway stations, post offices, creeks, rivers and lakes, hills and mountains, and the streets and parks in cities; and third, a History of this Society in its work for our state, its library and other collections, and its membership. Work has also been well begun by the secretary and literary assistant on a biography, in one or two volumes, of the late Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota's "War Governor," foremost in statesmanship for promotion of this commonwealth, designed to be published in the same series of Historical Collections.

More than sixty quarto scrap books, each of 160 pages, have been filled and indexed, for public use. They comprise newspaper items and articles relating to the society; to this state and its towns and cities; to biographies and obituaries; to conventions, reunions, etc.

GREAT HISTORICAL LIBRARY

The Historical Society acts as the servant of the people of the state in gathering its very extensive and valuable library, which stands in the front rank among the great historical libraries of the United States. It is a free reference library, open daily to the public from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. At the beginning of the year 1912 the library had 68,928 bound and 36,436 unbound volumes, amounting together to 105,364 volumes. In the year 1910 the number of bound newspaper volumes added to the library was 353, and in 1911 the number was 371. The total number on January 1, 1912, was 9,327. The number of Minnesota newspapers, daily, weekly and monthly, regularly received, is now 430, and 40 others are received from outside of this state, making the entire number 470. All the Minnesota papers are donated by the editors and publishers, who appreciate the importance of having them placed where they will be preserved for all coming time. The newspaper collection is accessible to all who wish to consult it, and is so arranged that any paper of any date can be readily found.

The Minnesota department of the general library, including books relating particularly to this state, is very extensive and of great interest

to all our people. It comprises the journals of the legislature, and the laws enacted; reports of the supreme court; messages and reports of executive officers and departments of the state government; reports of the State University, normal schools, and institutions of correction and charity; catalogues of our colleges and academies; reports of the State Geological Survey; of county, city, and town officers, boards of trade, railway and other corporations; state, county, city and town histories, atlases, and business directories; the published proceedings and records of the numerous religious, charitable, and social organizations; and many historical, descriptive, biographical, and statistical works, beginning with the narratives of the earliest explorers of the area of Minnesota. This collection numbers 1,965 bound books, and about 1,650 pamphlets.

"It can be said with truth," said Warren Upham, the secretary and the librarian of the Historical Library, in a newspaper interview, "that with one exception this library leads all others in the country in family and local histories. The most extensive is the New England Historic Genealogical Society Library at Boston. We have here more than two thousand bound books on genealogy. These deal with particular families of the United States and Canada. A large amount of information concerning families is to be found in the town and county histories of which we have a fine collection. Practically every section of the country is dealt with. For Massachusetts alone we have over eleven hundred of these histories. This is the largest collection. For the other states the material is more in proportion of New Hampshire, for which there are two hundred volumes. The west, which is not so venerable as the east and in which there is less interest and care taken in local histories, is nevertheless well represented."

Several hundreds of life size portraits of Minnesotans have been collected by the society, either through donation or purchase, only a minor portion of which can be placed on exhibition, owing to lack of space. About 1,000 smaller portraits and other pictures are owned by the society and are alphabetically catalogued so as to be immediately accessible.

On account of the steady increase of the library, portrait collection and museum, it is evident that a new and ample building, to be occupied by this society, similar to those devoted to state history in Madison, Wisconsin, and Des Moines, Iowa, should soon be provided, preferably on some site nearly adjoining the new capitol. Minnesota has just cause for pride in the work already achieved by the Historical Society, and may well pattern after adjoining state in erecting a new and adequate fireproof building for the society's collections and meetings.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RELICS

Many historical relics have been donated to the society, illustrative of the conditions of the pioneer settlement of Minnesota; of the Sioux war and the Civil war; of the people who built the thousands of prehistoric mounds in this state, and of the tribes, the Sioux and Ojibways, who were living here when the first white men reached this region. These miscellaneous museum collections are exhibited in the main corridor of the society's rooms, adjoining the library. In the same large corridor are also exhibited a chair once owned by George Washington; the steering wheel of the old frigate "Minnesota," which was built in 1855 and did good service in the Civil war; a large collection of Philippine weapons

presented by Governor Lind; a Spanish garrote, which was long used for executions in a Manila prison, presented by Major Edwin S. Bean; an Ojibway birch canoe; the very large mounted head of a buffalo that was killed by Governor Marshall and others; and the fine head of a moose presented by Governor Nelson. In the newspaper room is the first printing press used in Minnesota, presented by the Pioneer Press Company, on which James M. Goodhue printed the *Minnesota Pioneer Press*, issuing the first number April 28, 1849.

The society's archaeological museum is its southeast corner room, in which the very extensive collections donated by the late Rev. Edward C. Mitchell are displayed in fourteen large glass cases. These collections of aboriginal implements, weapons and ornaments, had been gathered by him at his home in St. Paul, during many years, from nearly every state and territory of the Union, and in less numbers from many foreign countries. His donations and his subsequent additions comprise about 24,000 pieces, or relics, made of stone, bone, shell, horn, copper, pottery and a few of brass, lead, iron, glass and wood. Other great archaeological collections were also brought together for this society by the late Hon. J. V. Brower, a member of the council and chairman of its museum committee. This material comprises a vast number of specimens, in total exceeding 100,000, of stone implements and weapons, flakes from their manufacture, bone and copper ornaments, pottery, etc., partly from the modern Indians, partly from the ancient mounds, throughout Minnesota and a large region reaching west to the Rocky mountains and south to Kansas.

THE KENSINGTON RUNE STONE

A remarkable relic, which was for some months in 1909-10 deposited in the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, was the Kensington Rune Stone. If the authenticity of its inscriptions shall be thoroughly established, it is confidently hoped that the stone may become the property of the state, for nowhere could it be so appropriately deposited as in this collection. It would be of priceless value and of undying interest. We compile the following account of this stone from the writings of Very Rev. Francis J. Schaefer, D. D., member of the council of the Historical Society, and rector of St. Paul Seminary.

In August, 1898, a Swedish farmer, by the name of Olaf Ohman, was busying himself in clearing a tract of his land, situated about three miles in a northerly direction from Kensington, Douglas county, Minnesota. While uprooting a poplar tree, eight or ten inches in diameter, on the side of a morainic hill, he discovered a stone, which has been and still is the subject of widespread interest and discussion. The stone is thirty inches long, sixteen inches wide and six inches thick and weighs about two hundred and thirty pounds. It is a graywacke, of dark gray color, evidently rifted from some large boulder of the glacial drift, which forms the surface of all the region. On the face of the stone and on the side there is an inscription in strange characters, which were believed and have since been proven to be runic letters, such as were in use, centuries ago, among the Germanic and Scandinavian nations.

As there was no runic scholar in the neighborhood of Kensington, the stone was sent to the professor of Scandinavian literature in the University of Minnesota, and to other Swedish, Norwegian and Danish scholars in Chicago. They deciphered the inscription; but as it contained the account of an exploration to that spot by Norsemen in the fourteenth cen-



SIDE VIEW

FRONT VIEW

THE KENSINGTON RUNE STONE

tury, it was generally held to be a fraud of recent date. And thus the stone was returned to its owner, who used it as a step to the door of his barn. A new examination of the inscription was made afterwards by Mr. Hjalmar Rued Holand, a scholar of Scandinavian history and literature. While preparing a history of Norwegian immigration to the United States, he traveled extensively among the Norwegian settlements in the northwest. In August, 1907, he happened to be in Douglas county; there he learned from Mr. Ohman the circumstances of the finding of the stone and obtained it from him for further study. The result of his researches was presented in an elaborate paper, read at the monthly meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society, December 13, 1909.

The inscription, as interpreted in English by Mr. Holand, reads as follows: "8 Goths (Swedes) and 22 Norwegians on an exploring journey from Vinland very far west. We had a camp by 2 skerries (rocks in the water) one day's journey north from this stone. We were out fishing one day. When we returned home, we found 10 men red with blood and dead. A V M (Ave Maria, or Ave Virgo Maria). Save us from evil."

"We have 10 men by the sea to look after our vessel, 14 (41?) days' journey from this island. Year 1362."

We learn from this account, that thirty Swedish and Norwegian explorers came to the central western part of what is now Minnesota on a journey of exploration made in 1362. Their starting point was Vinland, a country along the eastern coast of North America. They put up a camp near a lake, at the point of which were found two rocks in the water; the camping place was about a day's journey to the north from the spot where the stone was found. One day they went out fishing on the lake, and when they returned to their camp, they found that ten of their men were killed by savages. Thereupon they packed up their belongings and departed in all haste, at first in a southerly direction. After having traveled for about a day they rested on an island, carved into a stone the record of their journey, and addressed a prayer to the Blessed Virgin Mary to save them from further evil. Their ship was left by the sea in the custody of ten men, at a distance of about forty-one days' journey. (The rendering of the numerals indicating the distance to their ship is not altogether certain; they might mean 14 or 41 days. However, forty-one seems to be the more probable.)

The great question is, whether the inscription be genuine, i. e., whether it be really a record left there by Scandinavian explorers in the fourteenth century. It may be said at the very outset, that direct evidences or testimonies in favor of its authenticity are lacking. All that can be done is to gather a certain number of reasons or facts, which will make it likely that the monument is really what it claims to be. The idea of a recent fraud seems to be excluded by the circumstances of the place. The stone was lying flat with its rune-inscribed face downward, was thinly covered by the surface soil; and over it had grown a poplar tree, which had sent its main roots down at one side of the stone, while another large root crossed the stone and then passed down at its opposite edge. All the roots that covered the stone, were flattened on the side nearest to it; and the tree, according to a general estimate, was about forty years old. Hence the stone was in its position at least since about the year 1860; a time when there were no white settlers within one hundred miles of the place, and the nearest railroad was four hundred miles away.

The journey itself of these daring Norsemen into the interior of the
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American continent is not at all impossible. It is a matter of history that the Norsemen visited the coast of North America, a section of which they called Vinland (land of wine; either New England or Nova Scotia) from the abundance of wild grapes found there. These visits commenced about the year 1000, and continued for several centuries. Why should not some of them, during a longer sojourn in Vinland, undertake a journey of exploration into the interior of the land, which offered to them such treasures in natural resources?

The most important matter to be examined is the language and the style of the inscription. Mr. Holand is satisfied that both are in perfect harmony with the Scandinavian documents of the fourteenth century, with which he compared the inscription of the rune stone. One particular feature seems to bear out his contention—the salutation addressed to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Ave Maria, which shows the childlike faith of the people in the Middle Ages, the habit of having recourse to the Mother of God in all circumstances, particularly in times of need and distress. The Norsemen of the fourteenth century were one in faith with the Catholics of other countries of Europe; and hence they had the same customs and devotions. If a Scandinavian of our own time had perpetrated a forgery, he would scarcely have thought of placing the invocation to the Virgin Mary on the stone, because anything like a devotion to the Saints is entirely foreign to the mind of Protestants.

Concerning the probable route taken by the explorers, Professor Andrew Fossum, of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, gave an interesting theory in the *Norwegian American*, Northfield, Minnesota, October 22, 1909. According to it the travelers set out from Vinland, passed through Hudson straits into Hudson bay, left their ship near the mouth of Nelson or Hayes river, made a canoe journey into Lake Winnipeg and along the Red river to its first series of strong rapids and falls, terminating a few miles below Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and thence crossed the country, probably by streams, small lakes, and portages, some twenty miles southeastward to Pelican lake. For this inland journey fourteen days might be sufficient, provided the travelers were on the road for about fifteen hours a day, and were not hampered by special difficulties. Still it is rather a short space of time for such a long distance; and hence the rendering of the numerals in the inscription by 41 days is altogether more likely. Interesting accounts of the rune stone and the question connected therewith may be found in *Harper's Weekly*, October 9, 1909, from the pen of Mr. Holand, and from that of Mr. Warren Upham, secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, in "Records of the Past," January-February, 1910.

In the summer of 1911 this rune stone was taken to Sweden and Norway by Mr. Holand, and was submitted to examination by the most expert Scandinavian linguists and runologists, of which he published a report in "Records of the Past," September-October, 1911. He concludes that the arguments for the authenticity of the stone as a historical record, set forth in the report of this Society's Museum committee, are far more reliable than any objections that have been urged against it.

CHAPTER XLVI

ST. PAUL ARTISTS AND ARCHITECTS

ORIGIN OF ST. PAUL INSTITUTE—ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE—AFFILIATION WITH CLUBS AND SOCIETIES—ALLIANCE WITH PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SUGGESTED EXPANSION—BUSINESS TRAINING—GERMAN SECTION OF THE INSTITUTE—ST. PAUL ARTISTS—PROMINENT ARCHITECTS.

A movement of comparatively recent origin to establish an institution of incalculable value to the city, The St. Paul Institute, has progressed to the point which seems to guarantee a permanent success. The purpose of its founders was to form the nucleus of an organization which should grow and develop until it became coterminous with the city itself, making it a center of art, culture and education, which should be so many-sided that it would in some of its activities meet the needs of every one; so democratic that it would reach and receive the support of all classes; so practical that the standard of individual efficiency would be permanently raised. So far as its objects were educational, their tendency was and is to transform the city into a popular university of continuous education, and it has therefore acquired the secondary title of "The People's University."

But its scope is even broader. By combining into one organization all the artistic, musical, scientific and other intellectual interests, it hopes to aid effectually in making St. Paul a great city in the largest sense of the word. While its work will contribute in no small degree to the city's material prosperity, it aims chiefly to make it a better and pleasanter place to live in—to raise the standards of its social and industrial life; to provide the means of culture and refinement; to diffuse interest in the arts and sciences in the community; in short, to make St. Paul a real center of the higher civilization.

ORIGIN OF ST. PAUL INSTITUTE

This great institution originated in the suggestion of a course of free lectures on hygiene and sanitation, which led to the organization early in 1907 of the St. Paul Institute of Science and Letters, a private enterprise supported by a few public spirited citizens. Its lecture courses and classes met with such wide popularity that the idea of establishing a larger institute in the general lines of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Letters took form, and the present organization was incorporated April 28, 1908, by Charles W. Ames, Arthur Sweeny and Lucius C. Ordway, with a representative board of fifty-five trustees, including ex-of-ficio the mayor, the presidents of the school, library and Auditorium boards, and the superintendent of schools. By permanently including



ST. PAUL CATHEDRAL, FRONT ELEVATION

these city officials as members of the board, the cooperation of the municipality was definitely assured, a policy which has been amply justified.

The affairs of the institute are under the control and management of its corporate members, composed of life members, persons who have contributed at one time not less than \$100, or more than \$1,000 in money or property; permanent members contributing between \$1,000 and \$10,000 or its worth; patrons contributing from \$10,000 to \$100,000, and benefactors whose donations exceed \$100,000. Sustaining members, paying \$25 a year, have for that year all the privileges of life members. The popular cooperation is secured through the association membership. Associate members pay \$5 a year dues. The inducements to this are the privileges of the lecture program and the opportunity to belong to the many active societies and working sections of the various departments. Where the regular sources of income have failed to equal the expenditures, the liberal promoters of the enterprise have hitherto made up the deficit.

The charter commission meantime, suggested the feasibility of making a charter provision to permit the institute to take charge of the art gallery and museum in connection with school extension and social center work, the maintenance expense being met by a tax levy of one-fifth of a mill.

ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE

The activities of the institute have fallen into three general groups, the museum, art gallery and exhibitions; the sections and the schools. The Board of Auditorium commissioners, with the approval of the mayor and city council, in August, 1908, leased the three upper stories of the auditorium to the institute for ten years at an annual rental of \$1, constituting about 10,000 feet of floor space. About \$11,000 was advanced by the institute to install an elevator and put the rooms in suitable condition, for which sum it is hoped the city will reimburse the institute. This has provided a home for the general officers, the art school and gallery, and for the natural history museum established in the spring of 1910.

The museum has been an admitted desideratum in St. Paul for many years, but it remained for Dr. Arthur Sweeny to give vitality to the idea, in this connection. The value of museums to a city is beginning to be generally appreciated. Now is the time to begin the collection of valuable material which in a short time will be lost forever if not preserved by that city or town. The older countries realized this hundreds of years ago, and every little town has its museum and picture gallery. In London, Paris and Berlin they will tell you that the annual appropriations made for these institutions are most freely given. Paris in 1821 paid \$20,000 for the Venus of Melos. In the inventory of the Louvre it is valued at half a million, and a million would not buy it. Wilson Peale founded, soon after the Revolution, the academy and museum in Philadelphia, which is still in existence. Peale, a harness maker, was twenty years old before he ever saw an oil painting. He was a soldier and while in the field painted his celebrated portrait of Washington. After the war he was elected a member of the legislature. During the excavation for a large building in Philadelphia the bones of a mastodon were unearthed. These attracting Peale's attention he began the study of natural history, opened the first museum in America, and gave a series of lectures which were extremely popular. These were kept up until the loss of his teeth interfered with his oratory, when he turned his attention to dentistry and

became the first American dentist—all in all proving himself to be the most versatile of men.

The museum of the St. Paul Institute makes rapid progress. The collection of shells, fossils, corals, minerals, etc., presented by Rev. Edward C. Mitchell was enough to place the institute at one step in a very respectable rank. This collection includes more than 10,000 specimens, and represents a money value of at least \$20,000. Many smaller but valuable gifts have been added to the museum, and a large number of rare and interesting articles have been placed there as loan exhibits by the owners, who were glad to make use of the fireproof quarters of the museum to share their treasures with the public. The nucleus for a permanent and growing public art collection has been started, and though the actual number of pictures and sculptures belonging to the institute is small, there have been a number of most important and successful loan exhibits, both large and small, including during the past year a significant professional art exhibition.

AFFILIATION WITH CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

The sections of the institute are in effect clubs or societies, and represent the spontaneous activities of the members. Any group of members, interested in studying some special subject together, can organize as a section of the institute, and so obtain all the special helps which are provided by the institute, such as lecture, lists of reference books, etc. In the practical working out of the plan, there are five large active sections which during the past year have increased their membership and carried on various profitable and agreeable activities, such as lectures, classes and meetings. They are French, German, English, fine and industrial arts, and professional art. There was organized in November, 1911, the department of science; this in addition to other functions will direct the future of the museum, which has grown too large to be handled without some specific organization to direct the exhibits and provide for accessions.

As a part of the purpose to make itself the center of art interest, culture and education in St. Paul, the institute early in its history took over the Art School Association conducting the St. Paul School of Fine Arts, a private organization maintained by an association of earnest women since 1890, which had done some admirable work and established the department known as the St. Paul Institute School of Art. The subjects embraced in its curriculum, include work from the antique, life, still life, costumes, life and portrait classes, water color, sculpture, sketching, composition, general and commercial design, illustration, mural decoration, cartoon and caricature, and handicraft in various lines, such as jewelry, leather work, stenciling, woodblock printing, pottery, ceramics and book binding. This school occupies the third and fourth floors of the auditorium, and is under the direct supervision of the Institute art department.

The Institute School of Art, besides being an influence both in culture and practical education, is doing effective work in advertising the city and bringing students from other states as well as from every part of Minnesota. There were in the art school during the year 1911 enrollments from Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. Most of the high salaried positions in the line of art and design here are filled by artists trained in the Institute Art School,

and a number of students are doing graduate work here who made their start in other schools.

ALLIANCE WITH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

All the other schools are under the direction of Superintendent Potter of the city schools, and space has been made for them in the public schools. They are so closely allied with the school system as almost to form a part of it, but their expense falls largely upon the institute, except where in one instance it was reinforced by the Builders' Exchange. These classes include evening elementary schools; evening high schools, furnishing courses in academic branches, commercial branches and shop and laboratory training; industrial schools, where classes have been conducted in architectural and mechanical drawing, sheetmetal work, cabinet work and carpentry, pattern making and other technical subjects; this is the school which has received the active support of the Builders' Exchange, and has been largely attended by workmen, thus forming the nucleus of a most practical trade school; school of home economics, including such subjects as cooking, sewing, millinery, home nursing and dietetics; the school of education, primarily for teachers, under the form of university extension courses from the department of education to the University of Minnesota.

SUGGESTED EXPANSION

It is the desire of those in authority that the institute should enlarge its educational work in several ways. The first plan would involve its taking entire charge of the social center work, in which a beginning has already been made in the form of free lectures, of which fifty-three were given in 1911 in the various schoolhouses, with an attendance of about 18,000. Another suggestion is the addition of institute day classes in elementary studies for children under 16 who are obliged to work, and that the institute provide one hundred free scholarships. The third suggestion is that the institute should co-operate with the school board in establishing an elementary industrial school as a part of the public school system of St. Paul, an undertaking which it is believed would be unique in the United States.

It has been estimated that there are more than 75,000 wage earners engaged here in vocations demanding more or less technical skill, and that if \$1 were added per week to the pay envelope of each individual, more than \$4,000,000 a year would be added to the wealth of the city. With a view to bringing about such an expansion of the pay envelope, the St. Paul Institute in cooperation with the Builders' Exchange established these night industrial schools as an experiment. It was found that these schools, by increasing the efficiency of wage earners, had added more than \$100,000 to their earning powers.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT

Chapter XLII of this volume describes the important step taken in October, 1912, for the consolidation of the Institute evening schools, under a special principal, in the new Mechanics Arts high school building. Commenting in this splendid consummation, a *Pioneer Press* editorial says: "Of course the chief credit is due to the intelligent and energetic management of the Institute. But the school board should come in for

a liberal meed of praise for its broad-minded cooperation with the Institute. It has thus by a wise and liberal policy made the great public investment in school buildings and plant available for the use of all the people. The superintendent of schools has been and is an important factor, as the Institute schools come under his general direction. The St. Paul Builders' Exchange has also given great assistance in developing industrial education on its more practical side. And now, thanks to President Vincent, the State University has joined this educational combination and is offering university opportunities to St. Paul people who are unable by reason of their vocations and employment to go to Minneapolis to take the regular courses of instruction. The university has thus opened a branch establishment here—as a department of the Institute schools."

The courses offered by the University of Minnesota, in conjunction with the Institute are identical with courses offered at the State University in the freshman and sophomore years, conducted by regular professors from the university faculty, and credits will be given, if desired, against regular work for a degree. Some of the subjects: Economics, accounting, advertising, salesmanship, commercial credit, history of education, English literature, geology, German, Greek, medieval and modern history, American political history, Latin, higher mathematics, psychology, public speaking, rhetoric, French, Norwegian literature, Swedish literature, sociology, business law.

BUSINESS TRAINING

Equally essential, and even more visibly productive is business training. Two kinds of ability are needed—general ability to comprehend the relations of the various parts of the business world to each other and to the whole, and specialized ability to perform the function of any given part. Practical experience affords the specialized ability. In our modern business world, however, this is necessarily narrow in the extreme. The specialized worker becomes so restricted by his specialty that he learns little or nothing regarding the relations of the various parts. This lack of general ability prevents him from advancing to positions of broader general efficiency. He is compelled to remain in his own narrow field. General ability in business is impossible except through business education. The business world needs especially men of general ability. Its great opportunities are open only to men of broad efficiency. To meet this need the St. Paul Institute has arranged with the University of Minnesota to have three of the most valuable and desirable courses in the University Extension Business School given in St. Paul. The three courses which have been selected will appeal particularly to the ambitious young man who has an eye to preparing himself for important work in the future by broadening his business education. These evening courses carry credit towards a degree for those who contemplate doing additional university work in the future either by extension courses, correspondence courses, or by resident work at the university.

A spirit of satisfaction at the manner in which the St. Paul Institute is developing was shown, regardless of the fact that it cost public-spirited citizens who are corporate members of the institution \$16,000 to carry on the work. The budget, which has been made up for the coming year, also calls for \$16,000 of which approximately \$12,500 will be raised by contribution. The cost of running the institute the first year of its

operation was more than \$22,000 and for the second year \$30,000. A total of 1,350 students in all classes registered last year.

Under its general plan the institute has provided many lectures and has been the means of bringing some very distinguished persons to St. Paul to speak on subjects upon which they were authorities. Two performances by Ben Greet players were arranged for, and a number of other dramatic, social and musical entertainments have been given. The beautiful Minnesota historical pageant produced in May, 1911, was not only a brilliant spectacular success, but produced a substantial sum of money for the benefit of the art school. In these and many other ways the St. Paul Institute has sought to stimulate the intellectual activities of the people, to discover and foster their latent talents, and, while raising their ideals, to place within their reach the means of realizing their cherished tastes and ambitions.

The officers of the institute for 1911-12 are Charles W. Ames, president; A. B. Stickney, first vice president; E. H. Bailey, second vice president; S. G. Smith, third vice president; W. A. Miller, treasurer; Arthur Sweeney, secretary; Charles J. Hunt, business manager.

GERMAN SECTION OF THE INSTITUTE

Out of a handful of Germans, who three years ago founded a German section of the St. Paul Institute, is developing the strongest intellectual German organization in this city. At the annual meeting in April, 1911, the lovers and promoters of German language, art and literature, decided definitely that it was time that the large German population of St. Paul, estimated at 55,000, should be represented not only by singing and athletic societies, but also by a body of people whose aim is to uphold and spread among the second generation of German-Americans, the gems of art which have helped to bring the Vaterland to the rank in which it stands today among the nations of the world.

It will be seen from this sketch of its plan and purposes, that the scope of the institute is intensely practical. It opens the door of opportunity to every ambitious man or woman, to conserve their time, energy and talents; to increase their efficiency, earning power and happiness. In plain language it says to them: If by paying \$5.00 to \$7.50 tuition and studying, in your spare time, from sixteen to twenty weeks, you can increase your salary one dollar a week, you will get a larger profit on your investment than you could get from the luckiest speculation.

The man who knows how to do something that is needed will always find it possible to make money. There are never enough competent workmen to fill waiting places, while, on the other hand, there are always so many incompetent workmen that their wages are kept down by the competition, just as there are always plenty of men who are so busy talking that they have no time to work or even to think. You will find a hundred young men or young women who want to go to work, but cannot do anything in particular, for ten who are fairly well trained or for one who is thoroughly competent. You can easily figure out the comparative weight of their pay envelopes. Anyone who is ambitious to make the most of himself, and to get enough money to take some satisfaction out of life, must know how to do some special thing and to do it well. The St. Paul Institute stands ready to help every worker in St. Paul to improve his situation in life. The courses supply training that will make

all the difference between success and failure for hundreds of young people.

ST. PAUL ARTISTS

The activities of the St. Paul Institute in artistic fields find fertile ground, already prepared to cordially welcome them. Seriously lacking in organized effort, in accessible art collections and in facilities for art culture, the city has, nevertheless, for many years been the home of skilled artists, and has developed architects of more than national renown. The fact that soon after its formation, the professional art section of the institute had more than forty members, is sufficient indication of the facts above stated.

The late Carl Gutherz practically commenced his highly successful career in St. Paul about 1872. Several of his portraits of Minnesota Governors adorn the state capitol; one of his latest works, an allegorical painting, is seen in the grand arch at the People's Church. He exhibited many times at the Paris salons. He furnished the series of allegories for the ceiling of the Representatives reading room at the National Library in Washington, which have won the tribute of unstinted praise from art critics. His sister, Mrs. Mark D. Flower, residing in St. Paul, possesses several of Mr. Gutherz's choicest productions.

A St. Paul artist who has attained much distinction in America and Europe is J. D. Larpenteur, of a family historic in all periods of our city's annals. Mr. Larpenteur's specialty has been animal pictures, in which he has acquired great fame. While Mr. Larpenteur has resided and worked in Paris for many years, he has, at intervals, lived in Minnesota, and some of his best pictures have been painted here. St. Paul collectors possess several of his most celebrated productions.

Miss Helen Castle of St. Paul won the first prize for water-color painting at the Corcoran Art Exhibition in Washington a few years ago, and many of her flower pictures are to be seen in private galleries in Eastern cities. Miss Castle's painting of the Minnesota state flower, the cypripedium (moccasin flower) was adopted as the official representation, and has been reproduced, in colors, many hundreds of thousand times in the Legislative Manual and other publications.

Nathaniel J. Pousette has the distinction of being a "French artist," born in Minnesota, who is painting Minnesota subjects with a skill and devotion which must necessarily command local enthusiasm. Of all the flags Minnesota has been under—Spanish, French, English, American—it is under the banner of the lily of France that her true romantic past is found. And it requires the brush of the painter to fortify, to make "visible," the word of the historian, of the story-teller, which would persuade us of our French origin. The first men other than the native children of the forest and prairie, to look upon the face of Minnesota, its lovely meadows and majestic forests and rolling rivers, and call it good, were men who owed fealty to Louis the Fourteenth. They came, some of them to save souls, some of them to capture trade, if indeed it might be called "trade" when the magnificent furs of three centuries ago were bartered for a string of beads. But whether they came for the saving of souls, like Marquette, or for simple curiosity's sake, like Hennepin, for the glory of discovery, like La Salle, or for the prosaies of trade, like DuLhut, they came romantically, picturesquely. They slip shadowily as yet through the forests, over the prairies.

The fact that Nathaniel J. Pousette was born and brought up in Minnesota is not, in itself, significant. He might have been born in Timbuctoo. The significant fact is that he is producing Minnesota art. And since Minnesota is so ideally situated from an art standpoint, lying as it does midway between the art culture and academic tradition of the east and the splendid freedom of the west, it is no small compliment to Mr. Pousette to say that he is producing Minnesota art. And indeed it is just this nicely poised balance between the two extremes of thought and method that impresses one most in Mr. Pousette's work. Wholly and progressively modern it is, and impressionistic to a degree, yet at bottom it is sane and conservative. Mr. Pousette paints with a directness and sincerity, a genuineness and freedom from affectation which remind one of Millet, although his color, which is unusually beautiful, shows the influence of Puvis de Chavannes. His composition is excellent—so uniformly excellent that one does not think of it at all.

Of Pousette's snow pictures, St. Paul's luminous exponent writes, from the ever-observant Watch Tower in the *Dispatch* office: "They are of snow other than ours, and they are snowy, cold, with the curious quality of veiling so present in the summer pictures, shrouding these also, but with change. It is something other than atmosphere, something other than that peculiar thing which Bosuki, the Japanese, invited to our attention a winter or two ago. That it is there and can be seen, one admits; it is also very individually Pousette. But the snows are quiet, while the Minnesota snows, until they fall and lie still, are most busy. Nowhere else in all the world does snow come with such joyance; the crisp air has given individuality to each flake. They do not fall dully; they are never mere flakes of snow falling from sky to earth. There is no hesitation about them, but they do have a lively time of it, whether blown about or dancing down. No poet, no painter, has as yet caught the drift of Minnesota snows, their beauty or their terror. There is still the possibility."

The beautiful arts are vivid expressions of culture and refinement, which have their exalted place in our scheme of social progress. The practical arts, combining beauty with utility, have a place of equal importance, and of perhaps greater general interest. A due regard to the style and proportions of our utensils, furniture, vehicles, dwellings and business structures, is ever to be kept and cultivated. Some years ago this country began to attract attention by the artistic character of its manufactures. During the last twenty years it has made great strides in the fine arts. Our mural painters take rank with the most distinguished artists of France; and in architecture also we are doing work which challenges the admiration of Europe. At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Arts Club in London, after a paper which an American, Frank M. Andrews, had been invited to present on architecture in America, the president of the club made some highly complimentary remarks on what America is doing in this line. He called attention especially to the fact that the American people are keenly interested in architectural matters, and by their interest and their comments on his work greatly encourage and stimulate the architect. He said our artists were boldly solving the new problems presented to them by original but thoroughly correct designs, and he expressed a deep interest in them and the works they were producing.

PROMINENT ARCHITECTS

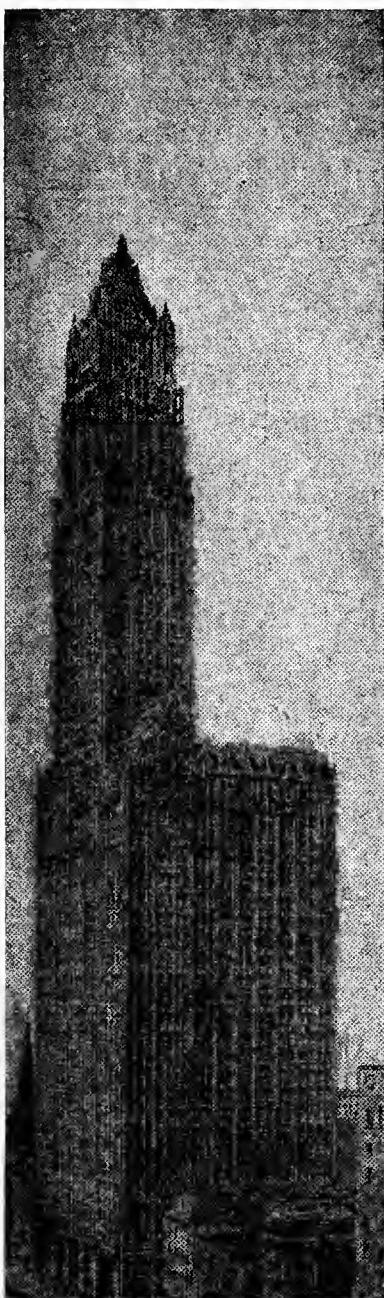
No American city, small or great, has surpassed St. Paul in the development of architects of the highest type, capable of sustained flights into the loftiest spheres of this noble and expanding art. Not only have our own people reaped the benefit of their splendid genius in the magnificence of our home structures, but we have loaned their services to other communities less richly endowed, to the nation and to the world.

Charles A. Reed, who died in November, 1911, left many imposing monuments to his professional skill. He was a native of New York state and received his education at the Boston Institute of Technology. He came to St. Paul shortly after graduation, thirty-one years ago. He formed his partnership with A. H. Stem in 1891. Ten years ago he was called to New York to take up the problem of constructing the \$30,000,000 terminal station of the New York Central Railroad, and established the New York office of the firm there. St. Paul's municipal Auditorium, admitted to be the best of its kind in the world, was planned under the supervision of his firm, and many of his ideas are worked out in it. The hotel St. Paul is another undertaking in which he was interested, and the Metropolitan Opera House was constructed under his personal supervision. The Goodkind twin residences on Oakland Hill are the work of his firm, and many of the residences along Summit avenue owe their design to him.

The architects of the new Lowry building are Kees & Colburn, with offices in both St. Paul and Minneapolis. Mr. Kees was born in Baltimore, came to Minnesota in 1876, and has had charge of building many great structures in the Twin City.

James Knox Taylor, born in St. Paul, son of the late H. Knox Taylor for more than fifty years one of our prominent citizens, began his professional career in this city as a partner of Cass Gilbert. In 1898 Mr. Taylor was appointed supervising architect of the treasury at Washington. In this position he has charge of and responsibility for the designs and construction of all the government buildings of the country. The great bureaus over which he presides, controls the expenditure of many millions annually and is subject to most exacting criticism from many directions. The fact that Mr. Taylor has fully met the responsibilities for fourteen years, is a high tribute to his ability.

Clarence H. Johnston was born in Waseca, Minnesota, and reared in St. Paul. He received his professional training in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in the offices of St. Paul and New York architects, supplemented by extensive travel in Europe and Asia Minor. In 1886 he returned to St. Paul, where he has since made his home and entered upon his career as architect upon his own account. In 1901 he received the appointment of architect for Minnesota State Institutions, conferred by the Board of Control, which office he still holds. One of his works, under that appointment, is the new Minnesota State Prison at Stillwater, a very striking type of penal institutional buildings. Mr. Johnston is also in his official capacity the architect of the new engineering and medical buildings at the university; of the main building at the Farm School, St. Anthony Park, and of buildings at all state institutions. His productions may also be seen in St. John's Episcopal church; Park Congregational church; the chapel at St. Paul's Seminary; the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association buildings;



TALLEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD
BROADWAY, NEW YORK, CASS
GILBERT, OF ST. PAUL,
ARCHITECT

the new Central High School, and the Wilder Charity buildings, all thoroughly characteristic of his best work.

Emmanuel Louis Masqueray will always be associated in the minds of the people of St. Paul as the architect of the Cathedral, which will cost, complete, \$2,000,000, have a seating capacity of 4,000, and be one of the notable architectural triumphs of the age. Born at Dieppe in France, in 1861, he studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, won the Deschaume prize when only eighteen, and four years later took the gold medal at the Paris salon. At the age of twenty-six he came to New York. When designs were asked for the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis, Mr. Masqueray succeeded in getting the commission for nearly all the beautiful buildings on the grounds, among those erected under his instruction being the transportation, agricultural, fisheries and foresteries buildings. Among other notable buildings which he has designed, the Pro-Cathedral at Minneapolis is next to the St. Paul Cathedral in importance.

Thomas G. Holyoke designed the beautiful and original Unity church on Portland avenue, and many handsome private residences, among them those of the Messrs. C. H. and F. R. Bigelow, also on Portland avenue; the colonial house belonging to ex-Lieutenant Governor Ives on Dale street and Marshall avenue, and the stately colonial home of George W. Gardner on Summit and Farrington avenues.

Cass Gilbert is another of St. Paul's notable contributions to national activity and international fame. The son of a distinguished general officer of volunteers in the War for the Union, he was reared in this city, receiving a thorough professional education in the best schools of this country and Europe. He won, after severe competition, the privilege of designing and superintending the construction of the new Minnesota state capitol. He designed the magnificent United States Custom House on Bowling Green, New York City. And to him now belongs the honor of preparing plans for the tallest skyscraper in the world, a building that is exceeded in height by only one structure, the Eiffel tower. This skyscraper is now under construction in New York City. It is located on the west side of Broadway, between Park place and Barclay street, and when completed will be an artistic as well as an imposing structure. The designing of this mammoth building has brought up new structural problems, and in working out the plan so that every part of its enormous business machinery will be in perfect harmony. Architect Gilbert prepared hundreds of drawings, employed the best engineering skill and made detailed studies of other large structures.

A faint idea of this mammoth undertaking may be gleaned by a study of the size of the building. The plans provide that the structure shall rise 750 feet above the sidewalk. It is estimated to have cost \$3,500,000. The site cost over \$4,500,000. Excavation alone cost \$1,000,000. The building has a frontage on Broadway of 152 feet, on Park place of 197, and on Barclay street 192 feet. The characteristic feature is the great tower, 86 by 84 feet, rising to a height of 750 feet. The main building is twenty-nine stories high, with two stories in the gables on the north and south fronts, making thirty-one stories at the highest points of the main structure.

The unique position held by Hermann Kretz in St. Paul is the combination role of architect, builder and owner of this city's latest word in office structures, the mammoth new Commerce building, at Wabasha

and Fourth streets, completed and occupied in September, 1912. Mr. Kretz represents that rare conjunction, in a single personality, of artistic skill and business ability, which must lead to marked success in any sphere. His biography, in another volume of this publication, gives details of his achievements.

CHAPTER XLVII

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS

FOUNDER OF FIRST ST. PAUL'S CHRISTIAN CHURCH—FATHER LUCIEN GALTIER—FIRST NATIVE WHITE CHILD, BAZILLE GERVAIS—FATHER RAVOUX SUCCEEDS FATHER GALTIER—FIRST BISHOP OF ST. PAUL—DEATH OF BISHOP CRETIN—FIRST CATHEDRAL OPENED—BISHOP THOMAS L. GRACE—BISHOP IRELAND CREATED ARCHBISHOP—ST. LOUIS CHURCH—ST. MARY'S AND OTHER CATHOLIC CHURCHES—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—DIOCESE OF ST. PAUL—LATEST CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL.

From its historic relations to the very beginning of the village of St. Paul; from its intimate, influential part in all stages of our progress, and from its present as well as its prospective importance as a compact, efficient organization for the public weal, the Catholic church, with its varied religious, educational, benevolent and reformatory enterprises, is abundantly entitled to consideration in any attempted portrayal of the past achievements or present consequence of the city. The Catholic church, indeed, was active in all the earliest explorations and settlements of this region. Father Hennepin visited the "Falls of St. Anthony of Padua," in 1680; two missionary priests accompanied the French soldiers, who built a fort and chapel in 1727, at Frontenac, on Lake Pepin. Moreover, if we accept the testimony of the runestone, Catholic Norsemen, undoubtedly accompanied by a priest who made the record, visited Douglas county, Minnesota, in 1362.

FOUNDER OF FIRST ST. PAUL'S CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The founder of religion in St. Paul was practically the founder of the city itself. By erecting the first house of worship he gave to the "little scattering French settlement below Fort Snelling" a local habitation and a name, and created the nucleus around which eventually grew the metropolis. He seems from the first to have hoped good results from his undertakings, and it is pleasant to know that he lived until he had seen at least the dawning of the glory. He saw the humble settlement rise to a city; he witnessed his modest little cabin church give place to magnificent temples devoted to divine worship, and his little flock increased to multitudes. Finis coronat opus. All honor to Father Lucien Galtier, the founder of the first Christian church in St. Paul.

The preliminary events are of enduring interest. In the summer of 1830 Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, visited Fort Snelling and Mendota, with a view to the establishment of mission churches in that region, which was practically destitute of religious advantages, but was imperatively

in need of them. In a letter he gives an account of this visit: "I left Dubuque on the 23d of June, on board a large and magnificent steam vessel. After a voyage of some days along the superb Mississippi, we reached St. Peter's. Our arrival was a cause of great joy to the Catholics, who had never before seen a priest or bishop in those remote regions. The wife of our host was baptized and confirmed; she subsequently received the sacrament of matrimony. The Catholics of St. Peter's amount to 183; of whom we baptized 56; administered confirmation to 8; the communion to 33 adults, and gave the nuptial benediction to four couples. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a church next summer, and a clergyman is to be sent when he is able to speak French, English and the Sioux."

The religious services held by Bishop Loras, the first Catholic baptism, etc., in the "St. Peter's" region, were at the house of Scott Campbell, outside the walls of Fort Snelling.

FATHER LUCIEN GALTIER

In April, 1840, Father Lucien Galtier, having studied the Sioux language during the winter, was sent by Bishop Loras from Dubuque to Fort Snelling, charged with the duties of his sacred office. The fort "surrounded by a complete wilderness, and without any signs of fields under the tillage," gave him to understand that his mission and life must henceforth be a career of privations, and required patience and resignation. He had a large territory under his charge. There was no St. Paul at that time; there was on the site of the present city but a single house, occupied by a man named Phalen, and steamboats never stopped there. Subsequently a few families of French extraction, quaint in idiom and idiosyncrasy, settled along the left bank of the river, below Fountain cave, and Father Galtier felt it his duty to occasionally visit those families and set to work to choose a suitable place for a church.

Benjamin Gervais and Vital Guerin, two good quiet farmers, consented to give sufficient land for a church, a garden and a small graveyard. The extreme eastern part of Mr. Guerin's claim, and the western part of Mr. Gervais' were accepted. In the month of October, 1840, Father Galtier caused a rude structure to be erected, about twenty-five feet long by eighteen wide. The builders were eight of the farmer-parishioners; the walls were of rough oak logs; the rafters were tamarack poles cut from a swamp at St. Peter and Sixth streets; the roof was of pine slabs from a sawmill at Stillwater. The graveyard was near the present corner of Third and Minnesota streets.

Father Galtier was not at any time a resident of St. Paul, but only came here at intervals from St. Peter's (Mendota) in the discharge of his pastoral duties. He continued to reside at St. Peter's until May 25, 1844, when he removed to Keokuk, Iowa. In 1848 he visited his native France, but was soon back at work in his mission field. He was then stationed at Prairie du Chien. In 1853, and again in 1865, he visited St. Paul, and manifested a warm pride in the growth of the city, and its prospects of future greatness. Less than a year after his last visit, or February 21, 1866, he entered into his reward. During his connection with the churches here, Father Galtier made several excursions to the isolated Catholic settlements in various portions of this territory, sometimes by Mackinaw boats, sometimes on foot, always undergoing hardships and difficulties.

FIRST NATIVE WHITE CHILD, BAZILLE GERVAIS

In the fall of 1841, Rev. Augustin Ravoux arrived from Prairie du Chien where, May 10, 1840, he had baptized Bazille Gervais, who was the first white child born here, September 4, 1839, and who still lives here, his parents making a canoe trip of fifteen days to have the sacrament of baptism administered.

FATHER RAVOUX SUCCEEDS FATHER GALTIER

In 1844 Father Ravoux succeeded Father Galtier, and during the remainder of his long and honored life, which terminated in 1904, he ministered in St. Paul and its immediate vicinity. In 1847, an addition was made to the chapel of St. Paul as stated, but in 1849 the chapel was again too small, the Sunday services being attended not only by parishioners living in St. Paul, but by many from Little Canada, St. Anthony and Mendota. In 1847, the Catholics became more populous in St. Paul than in Mendota, and in 1849, their numbers still continuing to increase, Father Ravoux decided to spend two Sundays in St. Paul and one in Mendota. For seven years this worthy missionary continued to labor in this field without the aid or companionship of a brother priest.

FIRST BISHOP OF ST. PAUL

On January 26, 1851, Rev. Joseph Cretin was consecrated in France, the first bishop of St. Paul. He arrived here July 2, 1851, and was joyfully welcomed by Father Ravoux. The new bishop brought with him two priests and four seminarians. Thus had the little parish, with its chapel of tamarack logs, grown into a diocese, now an arch-diocese and province, but the chapel of logs was the only "cathedral" as yet, and the episcopal palace to which the bishop was conducted, was a building one story and a half high and eighteen feet square.

Before Bishop Cretin came, Father Ravoux, aware of the necessity of securing lots on which to erect the cathedral and for other church purposes, purchased of Mr. Vital Guerin twenty-one lots for \$800, and for \$100 the lot on which the old cathedral now stands. The twenty-two lots embraced almost the entire block bounded by Wabasha and St. Peter, Sixth and Seventh streets. Father Ravoux was unable to pay the purchase price, and had only a bond for a deed; but Bishop Cretin paid the money for the twenty-two lots and received the deed. In less than five months after his arrival the bishop had erected, on the Guerin lots, a brick building 84 by 44 feet in area and three stories, including the basement, in height, which immediately upon its completion became the second cathedral of St. Paul and the second residence of the bishop and his assistants. In a few months some apartments in the basement were used as a school-room for boys, and the entire building in later years became the Cretin high school. The young girls of the parish were also to be provided for, and in 1852 the Sisters of St. Joseph opened their schools in the church property on the Catholic block, on Third street. In 1853, the bishop built the hospital, contributing thereto from his own funds. The same year he bought the property on Western avenue where St. Joseph's Academy now stands, for a Catholic cemetery; but it was only used two or three years for that purpose. In 1856 he purchased forty acres for Calvary cemetery, which was blessed the second of November, the same

year. Excavation for the cathedral at St. Peter and Sixth streets, was commenced in July 1854, and in 1856 the corner stone was blessed by the Bishop of Buffalo, Mgr. Timon, and on the last day of October the walls were up to the water table. Bishop Cretin feared to incur debt, and the work proceeded slowly. Though the Catholic population was large, with few exceptions the people were poor, and could help but little. The amount of money collected from July, 1854, to February, 1857, did not exceed four thousand dollars, though in that time seven thousand dollars was expended on the cathedral. Then the work was interrupted by the death of the Bishop, and was still further delayed by the financial panic of 1857.

DEATH OF BISHOP CRETIN

Bishop Cretin died February 22, 1857, after a long and painful illness. He was born in France in 1799; came to America in 1838, by invitation of Bishop Loras of Dubuque; spent some twelve years as a missionary in Iowa and western Wisconsin, and in 1850 was appointed to the newly created see of St. Paul, where he arrived July 2, 1851. Though his time in St. Paul was short, Bishop Cretin left among his people an ineffaceable memory. It was he who selected Rev. John Ireland for the Christian ministry, and sent him abroad to prosecute his studies. It was he who organized the first Catholic total abstinence societies in St. Paul or Minnesota—a temperance movement which, in later years, under the inspiration of the tireless Archbishop was to do so much for the moral and material advancement of the faithful. Bishop Cretin was remarkable for genuine piety and unbounded zeal. His early demise was no doubt hastened by ceaseless labors in his sacred calling.

Thus we have in the beginnings of the Catholic church here, as in the beginnings of the town, the dominant French element—Loras, Galtier, Ravoux, Cretin; all Frenchmen. The story of the rise and fall of the French power in America is one of the greatest epics in the records of mankind, filled with romance and dramatic adventure. Their explorers, traders, soldiers and missionaries penetrated the Northwest from the St. Lawrence to the Columbia and the Saskatchewan, ahead of all others, and left their indelible impress on the geography, the history and the customs of the entire region.

FIRST CATHEDRAL OPENED

By the death of Bishop Cretin the administration of church affairs again devolved on Father Ravoux. Work was resumed on the cathedral and did not cease until it was under roof. On the 13th of June, 1858, though unfinished and not plastered, it was opened for divine service. The collections on that day amounted to \$428. In the summer of 1858 the basement was plastered and used for worship the following winter, and was often filled with worshipers. On Christmas night, 1858, there were not fewer than 2,000 persons at mass, and about 500 presented themselves at the holy table for communion. The building was constructed of blue limestone and is still, in 1912, in constant use, pending the completion of the magnificent new granite cathedral at Summit and Dayton avenues. Its congregation now numbers 5,500 members, under the pastorship of Bishop Lawler. The cathedral school for girls has 205 pupils taught by six Sisters of St. Joseph.

BISHOP THOMAS L. GRACE

The successor of Bishop Cretin was the Right Rev. Thomas L. Grace who was consecrated Bishop of St. Paul, July 24, 1859. Bishop Grace was born in Charleston, South Carolina, November 16, 1814, and died in St. Paul, February 22, 1897. After studying in Charleston, and at St. Rose's Convent, Kentucky, he spent seven years in Rome studying theology. He was ordained priest at Rome in 1839, and five years later returned to the United States. He was engaged in missionary work in Kentucky and Tennessee for some years, and was in charge of a parish in Memphis when appointed bishop. He then came to St. Paul. The work of the large diocese taxed his energies to the utmost for sixteen years until in 1875, he had northern Minnesota set off as a vicariate and Rev. John Ireland appointed coadjutor bishop. In 1884, after his silver jubilee, Bishop Grace resigned his see to Bishop Ireland, became titular Bishop of Menith and, later, titular Archbishop of Siunia, but remained in this city, honored and beloved during the remainder of his life.

BISHOP IRELAND CREATED ARCHBISHOP

Bishop Ireland assumed the full duties of the diocese in 1884. In 1888 the province of St. Paul was created and Bishop Ireland was made Archbishop. His jurisdiction covers the sees of St. Paul, Duluth, St. Cloud, Winona, Fargo, Sioux Falls, Lead, Crookston and Bismark, each in charge of a bishop. The distinguished career of Archbishop Ireland is fully set forth in his biography, to be found in another part of this work.

Returning to the local development of the Catholic church in this city, we find that in 1854 the original stem began to throw out vigorous branches. The operation of dividing into congregations by parishes and nationalities was inaugurated. During that year, Rev. Wuerfield organized the German Catholics of St. Paul. The congregation at that time attended service at the cathedral. In the year 1855, Rev. G. Keller, perfected arrangements for the erection of Assumption Church. The ceremony of laying the corner stone took place August 15, 1855, and in June of the following year, the church was ready for occupancy. The same year a parochial school was opened. The Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict took charge of the congregation January 1, 1858. Rev. Demetrias de Marogana, O. S. B., was duly installed as pastor, on the same day, and labored zealously until failing health compelled him to resign his charge into the hands of Rev. Clement Staub, O. S. B., in 1863. A few years later, steps were taken for the erection of the present imposing structure. Ground was broken and the foundation walls built in the summer of 1870. On June 4, 1871, the corner stone was laid, and the work was vigorously prosecuted until its completion in 1874. On the 18th of October, 1874, the church was solemnly consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Thos. L. Grace, assisted by a large number of the clergy. It is still one of the great edifices of the city, its twin towers testifying to the zeal and piety of its builders. In 1875 Father Staub was succeeded by Rev. Valentine Stimmier, O. S. B. The pastor now is Rev. Paulin Wiesner, O. S. B.; membership 1,800. The parish has parochial schools with 300 pupils, there are many church societies connected with the parish. The growth and progress of the congregation has been wonderful; this was due in great measure to the thrift, energy and perseverance

of the people, and in a still greater measure to the able and energetic management of the Benedictine Fathers.

ST. LOUIS CHURCH

French-speaking Catholics were the nucleus of the original church of St. Paul, and for many years they worshiped in the cathedral. In 1868 a French parish was organized and the congregation erected a frame church 70 by 33 feet, on the corner of Tenth and Cedar streets. The priest's residence adjoining the church was built in 1870. The St. Louis' school, on the lot opposite, was opened in the fall of 1873. In March, 1881, the stone church built by the Universalist society, corner of Exchange and Wabasha streets, opposite the capitol was purchased. It was partly refitted in the interior to adapt it to the forms of Catholic worship, and on April 24, 1881, was dedicated with the prescribed ceremonies of the church by Bishop Ireland in the presence of the congregation, the French national societies, and a large number of visitors. Rev. G. A. Schmirer was the first pastor of St. Louis' Church, and continued in service until his death in 1873. The Oblate Fathers, Revs. Vandenbergh, Lauzon, Cauvin, Lebret and Therien, had charge of the parish from 1873 to 1877, and were succeeded by Rev. G. Hubert. He was in turn succeeded by Rev. A. Payette, under whose administration the stone church was purchased. The present pastor is Rev. Paul Rulquin, S. M. The membership of the church is about 4,000. Meantime traffic and business so encroached on the Wabasha street site that in 1906 it was sold, and a fine new church was built near the location of the original structure at Tenth and Cedar streets. The parochial school building on Tenth street, near by, has two hundred and fifty pupils and five Sisters of St. Joseph.

ST. MARY'S AND OTHER CATHOLIC CHURCHES

St. Mary's church is located on Ninth street, corner of Locust; organized in 1867; membership about two thousand. Rev. L. Caillet was the first pastor. The corner stone was laid in 1866 and in 1867 the church was dedicated. In 1879 a parochial school, attached to the church, was opened with one hundred and twenty scholars and three teachers, and has now ten teachers and four hundred and sixty pupils. In September, 1873, occurred the opening of the Academy of the Sisters of the Visitation, for the education of young ladies, with about forty-five pupils and seven teachers. The following were the charitable societies connected in its early days, with St. Mary's church: Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, organized July 1867, for the relief of the poor; membership about fifty. Ladies' Society of the Rosary, for the relief of the poor, was instituted in 1867, with a membership of about one hundred and fifty. The Catholic orphan asylum was located corner Olive and Grove streets. Rev. J. C. Byrne is now the pastor.

St. Michael's church was established in 1868. For many years the church was served by priests from the cathedral. At the time of its establishment there were about fifty families. The church is located in the Sixth ward, West St. Paul. The location is one of the finest in the city, being on a rise of ground with a splendid view. There is a comfortable brick parsonage adjoining the church. In February, 1879, Rev. P. J. Gallagher was appointed permanent pastor. He was succeeded by

Rev. Patrick O'Neill, who is still in charge. The school is in charge of eight Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Joseph's parish was cut off from the cathedral and organized in 1875. Rev. L. Lebret was the first pastor. In the fall of the same year the erection of a church was begun, and so energetically was the work pushed forward that mass was said in it on Christmas day following. The cost of the building was about \$10,000. Two schools, for boys and girls, were organized soon after and placed under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Father Lebret continued in the pastoral charge of the church until in June, 1877. In March, 1878, Rev. Joseph O'Keefe became pastor and was succeeded in August, 1880, by Rev. J. W. Nealis. The parish is now a part of the cathedral with Right Rev. John J. Lawler, D. D., V. G., pastor in charge. The membership is about 4,500.

Its parochial school now has 365 children in charge of seven Sisters of St. Joseph. There are connected with St. Joseph's Church a temperance society; a St. Vincent de Paul conference; a Holy Name Society; confraternities, sodalities, etc. The church building stands on Carroll street, at the southwest corner of Virginia avenue.

St. Stanislaus Church was organized in 1870 by the Catholic Poles and Bohemians of the city. It served the two nationalities until in 1881, when they separated. The Bohemians, with a membership of 175 families, retained St. Stanislaus, while the Poles, with 100 families, organized St. Adelbert's Church. The church building was erected in 1870, and stands on the corner of Western avenue and Superior street. Seven Sisters of Notre Dame teach the parochial school. Pupils 230. The present membership of St. Stanislaus is about 1,900 and the pastor is Rev. John Rynda, who has served the parish more than twenty years.

Church of St. James, located on View street, corner of Juneau street, organized in 1887; membership 1,500; pastor Rev. Jeremiah O'Connor.

Church of the Sacred Heart (German), located on East Sixth street, at the corner of Arcade street; organized December 14, 1881; membership 1,600; pastor Valerius Nelles, O. F. M. Eight school Sisters of Notre Dame have charge of the school. Pupils 405.

Church of St. John, located on Forest and East Fifth streets; membership 1,700; pastor Rev. Thomas F. Gleason. Six Sisters of St. Joseph's teach the school. Pupils 305.

St. Adelbert's church (Polish), located on Gaultier street, at the corner of Charles street; organized in 1881; membership 2,900; pastor Rev. Peter Roy. Eight Felician Sisters teach in the school. Enrollment 438.

St. Francis de Sales Church, located on James street, at the corner of Daly; organized in 1884; membership 3,500; pastor Rev. Francis N. Bajec. Sixteen Sisters of Notre Dame teach in the school with an enrollment of 650 pupils.

St. Matthew's church (German), located on Hall avenue, at the corner of Robie street; organized in February, 1886; membership 2,500; pastor Rev. P. M. Jung. The school is taught by eleven school Sisters of Notre Dame. Enrollment 560.

St. Patrick's church, located on Mississippi street, at the corner of Case street; organized December 21, 1884; membership 2,000; pastor, Rev. Michael Quinn. The school is in charge of four Sisters of St. Joseph. Enrollment 238.

Holy Redeemer (for use of the Italian population)—West wing of the cathedral basement, St. Peter street. Membership 500. Rev. R.

Balducci, pastor. St. Ambrose church (Italian) located on Bradley street near 7th. Rev. R. Balducci, pastor. 400 members.

St. Agnes church—Thomas street corner Kent. Organized 1888. Membership 5,800. Rev. J. M. Solnce, pastor. School in charge of nineteen Sisters of Notre Dame, 980 children.

St. Andrew's—Oxford and Hatch streets. Organized 1895. Membership 1,200. Rev. Thomas A. Printon, pastor.

St. Augustine's—Madison avenue and Third street, South St. Paul. Membership 950. Rev. Henry G. McCall, pastor.

St. Bernard's (German)—Albemarle and Geranium streets. Organized 1890. Membership 3,500. Rev. Anthony Ogulin, pastor. School taught by fourteen Sisters of St. Benedict; pupils 700.

St. Casimir's (Polish)—Jessamine and Forest streets. Organized December 28, 1888. Membership 2,500. Rev. Paul Kuperschmidt, pastor. The school is in charge of five Felician Sisters. School children 248.

St. Luke's—Victoria street and Summit avenue. Organized 1888. Membership 4,500. Rev. Thomas J. Gibbons, pastor. The school is in charge of eight Sisters of St. Joseph and has 438 pupils.

St. Mark's—Dayton avenue and Moore street. Organized 1891. Rev. Joseph Corrigan, pastor. Membership 3,280.

St. Peter Claver's—Aurora and Farrington avenues. Membership 370. Afro-American. Rev. S. Theobald, pastor, residence 319 Fuller avenue.

St. Vincent's—Virginia avenue and Blair street. Organized 1889. Membership 2,500. Rev. William Walsh, pastor. The school is taught by six Sisters of St. Joseph. Enrollment 340.

In addition to the regular established churches, religious services are conducted in twelve chapels, connected with the various Catholic educational and charitable institutions of the city, also at Fort Snelling, the Soldiers' Home, the poor house, the work house etc. These chapels are attended from the Cathedral or from neighboring churches, thus supplying the privileges and consolations of religion to the entire Catholic population of St. Paul and vicinity.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A noteworthy feature in connection with the operations of the Catholic church in St. Paul is the extraordinary number and excellence of schools and colleges maintained here. Many of them have extensive grounds and very beautiful buildings. St. Paul Theological Seminary, the provincial seminary of the ecclesiastical province of St. Paul, comprising the dioceses of St. Paul, Duluth, St. Cloud, Winona, Fargo, Sioux Falls, Lead, Crookston and Bismarck, has forty acres of land fronting on the river boulevard at the western extremity of Summit avenue, and buildings which cost \$310,000, including St. Mary's Chapel, which alone cost \$70,000. This seminary was founded by J. J. Hill, in 1892. Very Rev. Francis J. Schaefer, D. D., is rector and professor of church history. There are twelve professors of different branches, and over 170 students. Graduates of this seminary are filling with marked efficiency the pulpits of churches in many lands.

One of the most useful and important of the Catholic institutions of the city, of interest to clergy and laity and to intelligent citizens of all creeds, is the St. Paul Catholic Historical Society, which has its headquarters at St. Paul Seminary. This society was organized April, 1905.

Its first officers were: Most Rev. John Ireland, D. D., honorary president; Rev. Francis J. Schaefer, president; Rev. Jas. M. Reardon, secretary and librarian. Its primary object is to collect and preserve materials of all kinds relating to the Catholic history of the Ecclesiastical Province of St. Paul; its secondary object to gather and correlate all available information concerning the history of the Catholic church in the northwest. Its charter members included the archbishop and bishops of the province; the Abbots Engel and Wehrle, and a large number of the clergy. The society holds meetings for reading and discussing papers; has established a library and museum for the preservation of historic materials, and publishes a semi-annual periodical containing selected documents from the archives of the society. This periodical is entitled "Acta et Dicta;" each issue contains 150 to 200 pages, magazine form, presenting a number of exceedingly valuable historical papers, besides a review of notable current events in the Province and a current necrology. Its pages are of vivid interest in that they give many heretofore unpublished records and letters relating to the beginnings and progress of civilization in this region. The officers of the Historical Society for 1911 are: Most Rev. John Ireland, D. D., honorary president; Very Rev. Francis J. Schaefer, D. D., president; Right Rev. John J. Lawler, D. D., vice president; Rev. Patrick A. Sullivan, secretary, librarian and editor of *Acta et Dicta*; Rev. John Seleskar, Ph. D., treasurer.

The College of St. Thomas, situated near the banks of the Mississippi, north of Summit avenue, is a very large preparatory and military school for boys, in successful operation since 1885, and has two or three times been selected as "honor school" which is the highest distinction the war department can bestow. It is a diocesan institution, and among its students are to be found boys from many states besides Minnesota, ranging from New York to California. The students number 697. Very Rev. Humphrey Moynihan, D. D., is rector, assisted by twenty-four professors and college officers. The students are organized into a battalion of cadets, under discipline prescribed by a resident officer of the United States army, and are very proficient in maneuvers and drills.

Visitation Convent is one of the oldest, best and most exclusive of the Catholic schools of St. Paul. It was organized in 1873, and belongs to the order of the Religious of the Visitation of Our Lady, founded in Savoy in 1610. The grounds at the head of Robert street, are beautifully located and spacious; the course of study is comprehensive, and the most careful individual attention is given each pupil. Both day and boarding pupils are admitted. Sister M. Clementine is directress, with twenty-one teachers. There are 105 pupils.

The Academy of St. Joseph is a large and important day school with a handsome modern building, at the corner of Western and Nelson avenues, in the heart of the residential district. It is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and is under the immediate direction of Archbishop Ireland. The school is for young ladies, is admirably conducted, and has a particularly fine musical department. The registration last year reached over four hundred. It is expected that the novitiate and training school now under construction will provide the additional space already much needed. Sister M. Eugenia is directress, and has twenty-six teachers. This academy was among the first educational institutions for girls established in the city, and was long since recognized as a standard in its line.

The College of St. Catherine is a boarding school for girls, founded

in 1905, by the Sisters of St. Joseph. It is beautifully located on the Mississippi river at Cleveland avenue and Randolph street and its students number from 125 to 150. Its standard of scholarship is very high, and its graduates are accredited to the University of Minnesota. It prescribes the utmost simplicity of dress, and is rigidly opposed to all display and extravagance. Sister Frances Claire is directress.

St. Agatha's Conservatory of Music and Art, on East Exchange street, opposite the old capitol, makes a specialty of studio work and individual instruction in those subjects and in the modern languages. This is also conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and the instruction is of the best. One of the features of the school is the unusually fine collection of pictures. Sister Celestine is directress, and there are twenty teachers.

The Cathedral school for boys, or Cretin high school, located for many years at Wabasha and Sixth streets, now at Sixth street and Maine avenue, in a fine building dedicated March 4, 1889, is a high grade institution, under charge of the Christian Brothers. It has an enrollment of over 500 pupils, and numbers among its graduates some of the leading professional and business men of the city. Brother E. Lewis is director and there are nine professors.

Brief mention of the parochial schools has been made in connection with the various churches to which they are attached. One of the largest of the day schools is St. Agnes with an enrollment of 700 to 800, and St. Michael's follows closely with 600. These correspond to the grade schools and their pupils pass directly into the city high schools. St. Michael's is said to have the highest standard of all the schools whose pupils enter the high schools—there has never been a failure on the part of her pupils to pass the requisite examinations. Of the many Catholic schools it is impossible to speak more in detail. They are scattered all over the city, and meet the needs of all classes. Several are German schools, notable among these being St. Matthews; St. Mary's is a high school. Of these Catholic educational institutions there are at least twenty-five in St. Paul.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

The charitable institutions of the Catholic church in St. Paul are numerous and beneficent. Of these perhaps the most extensive is St. Joseph's Hospital, located at Exchange and Ninth streets. It was established in 1853 by Bishop Cretin, on ground donated by Henry M. Rice. It now has many buildings and a full equipment. It is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, with Mother Bernardine as superintendent. There are thirty-five sisters and sixty lay nurses. The patients during the year number 2,675.

The House of the Good Shepherd, in charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, is a correctional institution for wayward girls regardless of creed, and is doing a work of the utmost difficulty and importance. It is located on a large tract in the outskirts of the city, at Milton and La Fond streets. Mother Mary of the Holy Cross McCabe is provincial. There are fifty sisters and novices; forty-two Magdalenes and 175 inmates in charge of sisters.

The St. Paul Catholic Orphan Asylum is a large establishment which admits only girls. It is located at 933 Carroll street. Mother Josephine is at the head of the institution, assisted by eleven Sisters of St. Joseph.

There are seventy orphans and twenty-two inmates of the Infant Home department.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (German), at Randolph street and Hamline avenue, sustains 170 orphans, boys and girls. Fourteen Sisters of St. Benedict manage its affairs, under the supervision of Sister Juliana.

St. Paul's Home for the Aged Poor is at No. 90 Wilkin street, and has for many years done a work that is appreciated and assisted by citizens of all classes and creeds. There are fifteen Little Sisters of the Poor connected with the Home, and Sister Mary is superintendent. The number of inmates averages 120.

There are in St. Paul Catholic communities of men representing the Benedictine, Franciscan and Marist orders, and the Brothers of the Christian schools.

The religious communities of women in the city include. Sisters of St. Joseph; Sisters of St. Benedict; School Sisters of Notre Dame;



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

Felician Sisters; Sisters of the Good Shepherd; Little Sisters of the Poor, and the Visitation Nuns.

The city missionary is Rev. James Donahue.

The editor of the *Catholic Bulletin* is Rev. James Reardon. The *North Western Chronicle* and *Der Wanderer*, both weekly, are officially recognized as Catholic newspapers.

Calvary cemetery is at Como avenue and Front street.

Among the more conspicuous of the many organizations conducted and supported by the Catholic laymen of St. Paul, under direction of the clergy, is the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, subdivided into nine conferences, each having in charge a certain district of the city, and visiting and relieving its own poor in that locality. The Guild of Catholic Women, now consisting of over five hundred members, and systematically organized, has also subdivided the city for purposes of effective visiting, outdoor relief, and the general uplift of the life of the city.

L'Union Francaise, of St. Paul, was founded July 22, 1867, by L. Demenles, Alfred Dufresne, L. A. Michand, J. H. Lesage, Pierre Jerome,

Isaie St. Pierre, F. Robert, P. Vitu, and David Guerin. This is a French mutual benefit association for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased members; they also render assistance to their members in sickness.

Other Catholic societies are: Bohemian Workmen Society of St. Joseph; German Gessellen Verein; Irish Benevolent Society, and St. Peter's Benevolent and Aid Society. The last named society, in 1875, founded the German Catholic Aid Society of Minnesota, which now has 8,500 members in 145 branches and a reserve fund of \$415,000. At a recent session of the German Roman Catholic Aid Association the delegates appropriated \$25,000 for the erection of a general office building in St. Paul. A site costing \$10,000 was purchased a few months ago, and the executive committee was vested with power to enter into contract for the erection of the building. There is also the German Catholic State Federation (Staatsverband), organized in 1887 and embracing 175 societies with a membership of approximately 13,000; and the German Catholic Federation of St. Paul comprising nineteen fraternal and other organizations in the six German Catholic congregations of this city. Both the State Federation and the G. C. Federation of St. Paul, are branch organizations of the German Roman Catholic Central Society of North America, founded in 1855. The object of the societies is, besides giving their members the benefit of life insurance and aid in need and sickness, preservation of the German language and betterment of social and religious conditions. Of the branches of the Federation in this city we may mention: St. Clement's Society; St. Anthony Society; St. Leo Society; St. Bernard's Society; St. Matthew's Society; St. Francis de Sales Society; the different branches of the Faithful Shepherds; the German branches of the C. O. Foresters, and the St. Joseph Society, which has been instrumental in erecting the St. Joseph's German Catholic Orphan Asylum on Randolph street.

The Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which recognize intimate relations with the Catholic church, are referred to in another chapter. They are active and flourishing as militant adjuncts to the expanding episcopacy.

DIOCESE OF ST. PAUL

The Catholic diocese of St. Paul covers the counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, Washington and twenty-four other counties of Minnesota—an area of 15,233 square miles. The cathedral at St. Paul and the pro-cathedral at Minneapolis are the episcopal headquarters. Most Rev. John Ireland, D. D., is archbishop and the Right Rev. John J. Lawler, D. D., V. G., is auxiliary bishop of St. Paul, consecrated May 19, 1910. The following table gives the latest published statistics of the diocese:

Archbishop	1	Students	165
Bishop	1	Colleges	1
Diocesan Priests	262	Students	675
Priests of Religious Orders	40	Commercial Schools, (Christian Brothers)	2
Total	302	Pupils	812
Churches with resident priests.....	188	Total number of pupils in Parochial Schools	21,492
Missions with Churches.....	62	Boarding Schools and Academies	
Total Churches	250	for Girls	7
Missions without Churches	8	Pupils	1,337
Chapels	17		
Theological Seminary	1		

Total number of pupils in Catholic Institutions of Learning (Schools in Orphan Asylums included)	Hospitals	3
	Patients, during year 1908... .	4,154
Orphan Asylums	Homes for the Aged Poor.....	2
Orphans	Inmates	331
	House of Good Shepherd.....	1
	Inmates	229
Catholic Population, about.....		200,000

The province of St. Paul, presided over by the great archbishop who has done so much to build it up, is the magnificent outgrowth of the little parish, planted with tears and toil seventy-one years ago by Father Galtier, in the cabin-chapel, built of logs, which gave a name to the city, the diocese and the province. This province now includes the great states of Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota, with the following organizations:

Archdiocese of St. Paul, Minnesota—Mt. Rev. John Ireland, D. D., consecrated December 21, 1875; appointed archbishop May 15, 1888. Rt. Rev. John J. Lawler, D. D., auxiliary bishop, consecrated May 19, 1910.

Diocese of Bismarck, North Dakota—Rt. Rev. Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B., D. D., consecrated May 19, 1910.

Diocese of Crookston, Minnesota—Rt. Rev. Timothy Corbett, D. D., consecrated May 19, 1910.

Diocese of Duluth, Minnesota—Rt. Rev. James McGlrick, D. D., consecrated December 27, 1889.

Diocese of Fargo, North Dakota—Rt. Rev. James O'Reilly, D. D., consecrated May 19, 1910.

Diocese of Lead, South Dakota—Rt. Rev. Joseph F. Busch, D. D., consecrated May 19, 1910.

Diocese of St. Cloud, Minnesota—Rt. Rev. James Trobec, D. D., consecrated September 21, 1897.

Diocese of Sioux Falls, South Dakota—Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, D. D., consecrated April 19, 1896.

Diocese of Winona, Minnesota—Rt. Rev. Patrick R. Heffron, D. D., consecrated May 19, 1910.

The parish has grown into a province of the church; the lonely priest has been succeeded by a hierarchy, consisting of an archbishop, nine bishops and perhaps a thousand priests. The log chapel had grown by 1857 into a stone cathedral, which, in 1911, is soon to be superseded by the stately granite temple of worship now rising on the brow of St. Anthony hill to magnificently crown the life work of a noble prelate, and testify to the generosity of a devoted people.

LATEST CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL

The cornerstone of this magnificent structure, the latest cathedral of St. Paul, was laid with most impressive ceremonies and in the presence of an immense throng of citizens, on Sunday, June 2, 1907. The grand procession consisted of 30,000 men from all parts of the state, marching under the insignia of their respective churches and societies, and endless line of flags and banners and faces,—the greatest parade, with possibly one exception, ever seen in the city. Participating in the ceremony were Archbishop Ireland and all the bishops of the province; the archbishops of Dubuque, Portland and Chicago; bishops of Helena, Seattle, Davenport, Omaha, Lincoln, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Superior,



NEW CATHEDRAL, NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

Nashville and Peoria—twenty-five bishops in all; 250 priests; 200 Levites of the St. Paul Seminary, and 500 pupils of the College of St. Thomas, in their cadet uniforms. Col. Josias R. King of St. Paul was grand marshal. The corner stone was laid by Bishop McGolrick, assisted by Very Revs. Heffron, Moynihan and Schaefer. A cablegram was read from Pope Pius X at Rome, conveying the apostolic blessing, and a telegram of congratulations from President Roosevelt at Washington. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Archbishop Ireland, Judge E. W. Bazille, Mayor Robert A. Smith, Governor John A. Johnson, Senator Moses E. Clapp, and Judge W. L. Kelly. It was a memorable occasion in the annals of the church and of the city.

During five succeeding years the work of constructing this splendid edifice has gone steadily forward under the careful supervision of the accomplished architect, Eugene Louis Masqueray, of this city. Its massive walls, of solid, enduring granite, its stately towers and its lofty dome will stand for ages, a beacon and a landmark in the city of the future. In architectural design the cathedral of St. Paul, while entirely of the twentieth century in feeling and purpose, will at the same time embody in its composition those secondary features that gave so much charm to the old churches of the middle ages.

The outside dimensions of the cathedral are as follows: Length, two hundred and seventy-four feet; width of transepts, two hundred and fourteen; width of main facade, one hundred and forty; width of dome, one hundred and twenty feet; height of facade, one hundred and thirty feet; height of towers, one hundred and fifty feet; height of cross over the dome, two hundred and eighty feet. Under the towers are the entrances to the crypt, located beneath the front part of the church, where there will be an important chapel or lower church and two large rooms for meetings of societies and catchism classes. Between the facade and Summit avenue the grounds, one hundred and ten feet in depth, have been treated as monumental approaches, ramps and walks having been studied with regard to easy access to the church and an artistic setting to the whole edifice.

The outline of a cross, ambulatories between the main body of the church and the surrounding chapels have been retained, with all their religious symbolism. To accomplish this and at the same time create a modern structure, the relative proportions of the different elements as they appear in the ancient churches of Europe have been modified. The long and narrow nave and transepts of the mediaeval churches have been made wider and shorter. At their intersection the great dome has been placed and becomes the feature of the composition, following, in fact, the main lines of the original plan of St. Peter's in Rome, as laid out by Bramante and Michel Angelo. The long nave added later to St. Peter's by Carlo Maderna has never been considered an architectural improvement on the original scheme.

The main entrance is under a monumental arch framing the apse window and through the three front entrances leading to the vestibule located under the organ gallery. At each end of the vestibule under the two towers are two chapels, one to be the founder's chapel, and the other to contain the baptismal font. The main nave is sixty feet in width and eighty-four in height, and is flanked by two large and beautiful chapels, one consecrated to the Blessed Virgin and the other to St. Joseph. Running parallel to the nave on both sides and separated from it by imposing piers are the ambulatories, or passageways, twelve feet

in width, giving easy access to all parts of the nave and to the chapels of the Blessed Virgin and of St. Joseph.

The exterior of the cathedral is a frank architectural expression of the interior and is distinguished by broad treatment of wall surfaces and dignity of proportions, the ornamented parts being grouped at points where they will be effective and will emphasize the general architectural design—chiefly, on the main front, the towers, the sides, the entrances and the dome. The building material used is a light gray-pink granite, full of quartz which, under the light of the sun, sparkles like precious stones. The texture being rather coarse, details have been treated broadly and simply. The architectural scheme, as a whole, in its massiveness, solidity, dignity, and beauty, is a noble incarnation of the religious spirit, ecclesiastical zeal, and historic significance, which have combined to render the erection of this cathedral church in St. Paul in the highest degree epochal, laudable, reverential.

The great dome is ninety-six feet in diameter and one hundred and seventy-five feet in its interior elevation. Twenty-four large windows in the dome bring a flood of light to the sanctuary. On each side of the dome are the transepts, of the same dimensions as those of the nave, and lighted by great rose-windows similar to the one over the front entrance. At the end of the transepts are the entrances to the two great chapels of St. Peter and of St. Paul, near which secondary doors open to Selby and Dayton avenues. The sanctuary occupies the whole apse, the dimension being sixty feet in width and sixty-five feet in length. It is surrounded by marble columns supporting arches that separate it from the ambulatory, beyond which are the chapels of the nations, six in number, dedicated to the apostles of the several races from which are derived the people of the northwest.

An inspection of the drawings shows that the ground plan of the interior of the cathedral will be very open, affording from every part a clear view of the altar and of the pulpit and at the same time permitting a fine grouping of the secondary elements of the architectural composition, ambulatories, chapels, organ gallery, etc., and adding most picturesque effects and a religious atmosphere to the monumental ensemble. The seating capacity is three thousand in pews, and one thousand more in removable chairs.

CHAPTER XLVIII

PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH (METHODIST)—IN MINNESOTA DISTRICT,
WISCONSIN CONFERENCE—JACKSON AND MARKET STREET CHURCHES
—OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES—PLY-
MOUTH AND OTHER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES—THE PEOPLES'
CHURCH—BAPTIST ORGANIZATIONS—THE EPISCOPALIANS—LU-
THERAN CHURCHES OF THE CITY—SWEDENBORGIAN, UNITARIAN AND
UNIVERSALIST—HEBREW CONGREGATIONS.

In 1836, the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, by the advice of Rev. Peter Akers, a very able preacher, afterwards president of McKendree College, Illinois, and a professor of Hamline University, Minnesota, inaugurated two movements of importance in the religious history of St. Paul and vicinity. It established a mission for the Sioux, under Rev. A. Brunson, at Kaposia, near what is now South St. Paul, later removed across the Mississippi to Red Rock, which is still retained by the Methodists for camp meeting purposes. Bishop Ames of the Methodist church visited this mission in 1840. It also established, near Jacksonville, Illinois, under the charge of Peter Akers, the "Ebeneezer Mammal Labor School," to educate men for practical work in Indian missions. Mr. Brunson was assisted by Rev. David King, Rev. Thomas W. Pope and J. Holton. Later John Johnson (Enmegahbow), George Copway and Peter Markham, three young Ojibway Indians, were sent through Mr. Brunson's efforts, from Minnesota to the school at Jacksonville for education. Two white men, Samuel Spates and Allen Huddleston, entered the school in Illinois at the same time, with the same object.

These five men, on completing their education, came to Minnesota and became missionaries to the Chippewas. Johnson, for personal reasons, transferred to the Episcopal church, became one of Bishop Whipple's valued Indian collaborators and remained a faithful Christian worker for sixty-five years (almost the exact period of Peter Akers' ministry) until his death in 1902 at the age of ninety-two years.

These were the beginnings of the Methodist church near St. Paul.

FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH (METHODIST)

In 1844 St. Paul became an appointment in the St. Croix Mission of the Wisconsin conference. Rev. Mr. Hurlbut was appointed to the mission, but as his field embraced all the settlements on both sides of the river from the head of Lake Pepin to St. Croix Falls, and as St. Paul was just then coming into being, it could not have received a very large

share of attention. Mr. Hurlbut was succeeded in 1846 by J. W. Putnam, and he in 1848 by Benjamin Close. In the meantime several Methodist families had settled here and the town itself was beginning to assume importance, and on the last day of the year 1848 a Methodist church was organized by Rev. Benj. Close. It consisted of eighteen members, and is the first Protestant church organized in St. Paul.

During the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Putnam, in 1847-8, a small frame structure was erected on Jackson street, and in the spring of 1849 a quarterly meeting was held in it by Rev. Henry Summers, presiding elder. The first quarterly conference was held by Rev. Chauncey Hobart on the 26th of the following November. For some reason this house was never finished. But during the year 1849 a small brick church was commenced on Market street fronting Rice Park which, enlarged and otherwise improved, was occupied until November, 1873, when the congregation moved into a handsome building on St. Anthony street near Summit Park. The Market street church is said to have been the first Protestant house of worship erected in Minnesota. It is still standing and is now occupied by a business establishment.

IN MINNESOTA DISTRICT, WISCONSIN CONFERENCE

In June, 1851, the Minnesota district of the Wisconsin conference was organized, and Chauncey Hobart was appointed presiding elder, and pastor of the church in St. Paul. The next year Mr. Hobart was employed wholly on the district, which extended from Prairie du Chien to Sandy lake, a distance of some 700 miles. He was succeeded in St. Paul by Leonard Dickens, who in 1851 was followed by Thomas M. Fullerton. In 1853 David Brooks was appointed presiding elder of this district.

JACKSON AND MARKET STREET CHURCHES

During the year 1855-6 the Jackson Street church was built on the corner of Jackson and Ninth streets, and Rev. E. J. Kinney was appointed its pastor. In 1857 the two churches, the First and the Jackson Street, were united into one pastoral charge, and Rev. Cyrus Brooks was appointed to the "St. Paul Station." He was assisted by Rev. Williams S. Edwards. In the spring of 1858 the church was again divided into two charges called the Jackson Street and the Market Street churches.

When the Market Street church was removed to upper Third (St. Anthony) street, the name was changed to First church, which it still retains. It was again removed in 1909 to a new and still larger building, one of the most beautiful examples of modern church architecture in the northwest, at the northwest corner of Portland avenue and Victoria street. Its membership is now over 500. Among its distinguished pastors have been Rev. Edward Eggleston the author, in 1859; Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D. D., now of the People's church, and Rev. F. O. Holman.

The Jackson Street church retained its location until crowded out by business encroachments and, about 1890 the present splendid stone edifice at Minnesota and Twelfth streets was occupied. The name was then changed to "Central Park M. E. church." It has since been one of the vigorous and influential churches of the city, having now a very large membership and many subsidiary working enterprises.

OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES

Clinton Avenue church, at the corner of Clinton avenue and Isabel street, on the west side, was organized in 1870, and has had a very prosperous career. Its membership is 250.

Grace church, on Burr street near Minnehaha, the border-land of Arlington Hills, was organized in 1873 and has about 200 members.

The First German M. E. church was organized in 1851, and consisted of only eight members. Rev. J. Haas was the first pastor. The first house of worship was built in 1853, at the corner of Broadway and Sixth street. It was a plain frame building, 28 by 40 feet in size. The property owned by the society—a frontage of 165 feet on Sixth street and of 100 feet each on Broadway and Rosabel—became in time very valuable. The next church building on Rosabel, at the corner of Sixth, was erected in 1860, during the pastorate of Rev. Philip Funk. Over twenty years ago the fine new church at Olive street and Van Slyke court was built and occupied. It now has a membership of 300.

The St. James African M. E. church was organized September, 1870, with six members by Thomas Wise, pastor, who received his appointment from the Indiana conference, held in Chicago that year. Trustees: Daniel Harding, Daniel Johnson, Alonzo Brown and Horace Carlyle. It now has a membership of 400 and is located at the corner of Fuller avenue and Jay street.

Other churches of the Methodist denomination in the city are:

Arlington Hills (Swedish); 701 East Cook. Organized September 1889. Membership 200.

Asbury M. E. church; Frank, corner Ross. Organized 1885. Membership 110.

Bethlehem M. E. church (German); Matilda avenue, corner Lawson. Organized April 1, 1900. Membership 38.

First Norwegian and Danish; Broadway, corner Thirteenth. Membership 200.

First Swedish; Tenth, corner Temperance. Organized 1854. Membership 110.

Dayton's Bluff (German); Fourth, corner Maple. Organized October 1886. Membership 400.

Hamline; Capitol avenue, corner Asbury avenue. Organized September 12, 1880. Membership 660.

Holman Memorial; Bates avenue, corner Euclid. Organized October 24, 1882. Membership 260.

King Street; King, corner Orleans. Organized 1884. Membership 125.

Olivet M. E. church; Armstrong avenue, corner View. Organized October 1886. Rebuilt in 1909. Membership 45.

St. Anthony Park M. E. church; Raymond avenue, south of Manvel. Membership 240.

St. James African M. E. church; Fuller avenue, corner Jay. Organized May 1882. Membership 400.

Trinity; Dewey, corner Carroll avenue. Organized June 17, 1886. Membership 250.

Wesley chapel; Park avenue, corner Cook street.

West Side German M. E. church; George, corner Bidwell. Organized January 1, 1885. Membership 95.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

The Presbyterian church was founded in this region by the missionaries, Samuel W. Pond, Gideon H. Pond, T. S. Williamson and their associates, who arrived at Fort Snelling in 1835 and established stations for work among the Sioux Indians at Kaposia and Lake Harriet. Dr. Williamson also organized a Presbyterian church of sixteen members at the Fort.

The first meeting called with a view to the formation of a Presbyterian church in St. Paul, was presided over by Rev. E. D. Neill, who



CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

had been commissioned by the American Home Missionary Society, as its missionary here, on November 26, 1849. A few days later, on December 5th the church was organized, the Rev. E. D. Neill to occupy the pulpit, and W. H. Tinker and J. W. Selby being elected elders. At the ordination, the *Pioneer* says: "Rev. Dr. Williamson of the Little Crow mission (Kaposia) was present, with several of the native Sioux." On May 18, 1850, the house of worship, just after its erection on the corner of Washington and Fourth streets, was consumed by fire. A new house of brick was at once commenced and was occupied (before it was fin-

ished), the first time November 10, 1850. This church edifice was erected on the corner of St. Peter and Third streets. It is now a business building.

Rev. Dr. Neill continued to serve as pastor of First church until in 1855, when he left it to organize House of Hope Church. Rev. J. R. Barnes then became "stated supply" of the pulpit until in August, 1856, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Mattocks, of Keyville, New York, who was the regular pastor until his death in 1875. Soon after the death of Dr. Mattocks, the Rev. N. W. Cary became pastor. He was succeeded in January, 1878, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Conn. The present pastor is Rev. E. H. Moore. Its membership is 200. In 1870 the society decided to move into the lower part of the city. The church property was sold and a new location was purchased. In 1875 the church building, at the corner of La Fayette avenue and Woodward, was occupied. At that time this was and seemed likely to remain a very eligible residence center. But soon afterward the movement toward the hill district began, and twenty years later the church sold its lower town property and removed to its present location corner of Lincoln avenue and Grotto street, which it will occupy until its consolidation with the House of Hope church, agreed on in 1912, takes effect on the completion of the new building, near at hand.

The Central Presbyterian church had its origin in 1851, when the idea was first entertained of forming a society in St. Paul, in connection with what was the Old School branch of the Presbyterian church. Towards the close of the summer the Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer arrived in St. Paul, under the auspices of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian church, O. S. Mr. Riheldaffer preached his first sermon at St. Paul, in the First Presbyterian church, by the courteous invitation of Rev. Mr. Neill, its pastor, a courtesy which was occasionally repeated until other arrangements were made.

On Saturday, February 22, 1852, a little company, nine in number, met at the dwelling of the minister in a one story frame house on Sixth street, between Robert and Jackson. In that company, small as it was, two or three separate nationalities, and Scotch, German, English and American blood, were represented. Seven persons presented letters from other churches and were admitted to membership, viz: Mr. and Mrs. R. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Farrington, Mrs. Catherine Riheldaffer, John D. Pollock and J. Gise. The ruling elders chosen were Messrs. Farrington and Marvin and the latter was appointed stated clerk of the session.

Services were held successively in the Baptist church, in the court house, at the state capitol and in the schoolhouse on Jackson street. It was finally decided to build a church on lots donated for the purpose by W. H. Randall and Louis Robert at Exchange and Cedar streets. In 1856 a handsome brick church was erected. In 1867 it was enlarged at an expense exceeding the original cost. Dr. Riheldaffer resigned in 1864 to enter educational work. Among his notable successors have been Rev. Dr. F. J. Brown, Rev. Wm. McKibbin and Rev. R. F. MacLaren. Rev. Harry Noble Wilson is now the pastor. Among those who have been ruling elders and trustees of this church are: Richard Chute, Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, Dr. T. D. Simonton, H. F. McCormick, James W. Hamilton, Edward Webb, J. D. Pollock, J. M. Brack, William Herriott, S. Dickey, William F. Mason, W. T. Donaldson, O. B. Turrell, R. P. Lewis, O. Curtiss, J. W. Simonton, Rev. H. Maltby, Dr. John Steele, William K.

Gaston, Washington Stees, John Campbell, W. H. Braden, Webster Smith, W. F. Davidson, B. H. Dorsey, Gen. R. W. Johnson, Gen. J. B. Sanborn, Gates A. Johnson, Judge W. Wilkin and H. S. Ogden.

The House of Hope Presbyterian church was founded by Rev. Edward D. Neill, its first pastor, in 1855. Mr. Neill came to St. Paul in April, 1849, under instructions from the Presbytery of Galena, of which he was a member, the territory of Minnesota then being included in its limits. After preaching for seven months, he organized the First Presbyterian church of St. Paul, and for about five years remained its pastor. In November, 1855, he announced, through a circular, that the Presbyterian mission, which was commenced in April 1849, and discontinued upon the organization of the First Presbyterian church, in November of the same year, would be resumed by him, and further announced that "Services will be held every Sunday afternoon at fifteen minutes after three o'clock in the lower room of the district schoolhouse on Walnut street near Fort, commencing November 25, 1855."

On December 24, 1855, the church was organized with J. H. Stewart, M. D., Mrs. William L. Banning, Mrs. Henrietta Horne and Mrs. Edward D. Neill. The church chose for its name, "The House of Hope," from that of the old Dutch redoubt, which in the seventeenth century stood upon the present site of the city of Hartford, Connecticut. Coincident with the organization of the church was the formation of a Sunday school. It was first held in the Walnut street schoolhouse, December 10, 1855. There were seven scholars in attendance and six teachers. On the first Sabbath of the new year, 1857, the first additions to the church were made, eight communicants being received by letter. The same day, January 3rd, Wilford L. Wilson was chosen ruling elder, the first to hold that office.

In January, 1857, the congregation purchased some lots and set about building a church. It was determined at first to erect a stone building, which should cost not less than \$25,000, but the panic of that year forced the members to modify their desires and at last on the 12th of July, 1858, the building committee was instructed to build a frame chapel, "at the lowest possible figures." In the meantime services were held in Irvine Hall, corner of Third and Eagle streets. In August, 1858, work was begun on the chapel, and December 22nd following it was dedicated. The entire cost was \$2,775. The building contained seventy-five pews and forty of these were rented the first day. At this time the church contained 35 members.

In June, 1860, Dr. Neill resigned to accept the position of chancellor of the State University and ex officio state superintendent of public instruction. In 1861 he became chaplain of the First Minnesota Volunteers and in 1863 one of President Lincoln's private secretaries. After the war he returned to St. Paul and engaged in educational work until his death in 1894. He was succeeded temporarily in the pastorate by Rev. Henry W. Ballantine, who served three months; Rev. William J. Erdman, who served six months; and Rev. Henry Bushnell, D. D. of Hartford, Connecticut, who was at the time residing in the state. Rev. Frederick A. Noble, D. D., in June, 1862, was installed as pastor. In November, 1866, Mr. Noble resigned and was succeeded by Rev. F. W. Flint. In May, 1870, Rev. David R. Breed was called to the pastorate, and in October was duly installed. Mr. Breed remained in charge until 1883 when he was succeeded by Rev. Robert Christie, D. D., and he by Rev. Dr. J. P. Egbert in 1892, Rev. James D. Paxton served from 1899

to 1902. The present pastor is Rev. H. C. Swearingen, D. D., and the church membership aggregate over 1,000. The church has an assistant pastor and several dependencies.

On February 10, 1868, the trustees were instructed to proceed with the erection of a new church building, "to cost not less than \$25,000." On January 28, 1869, the corner-stone was laid, and in December following the first public service—the Christmas anniversary of the Sunday school—was held in the basement, and the next Sunday regular service was held also in the basement. On the first Sabbath in 1871 the whole amount of the church debt, \$12,098.20, was raised by subscription. In February, 1873, the new building was completed, and on the 23rd the main room was occupied. More than three years later, or on the 20th of August, 1876, the church was dedicated. The building which is located on Fifth street, at the northwest corner of Exchange, is of Gothic architecture, built of blue limestone and is very spacious and imposing. Its spire is covered with Vermont slate, and rises to the height of 166 feet. The original cost of the site, building, and furniture was \$68,660 of which sum \$50,912 was actually paid in cash by the people of the church. It has since been enlarged and improved at considerable expense.

The House of Hope is a cherished St. Paul institution. It has been favored with a succession of pastors of distinguished ability, and its official members have included such men as Alexander Ramsey, D. R. Noyes, W. B. Dean, H. M. Knox, Thomas Cochran, F. Weyerhauser, F. Driscoll, H. Knox Taylor, C. H. Bigelow, R. C. Jefferson and H. J. Horn. Property has been bought on Summit avenue beyond Dale street, a fine new edifice will be built thereon at once, and a plan for consolidation with the First Presbyterian church has been agreed to.

The Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church dates from April 20, 1871. On that day was held a meeting of the ministers and elders of churches of the city to consider the propriety of establishing a church on St. Anthony Hill. A committee consisting of D. W. Ingersoll and Richard Marvin, from the First church; General R. W. Johnson and Edward Webb, from the Central; Thohnas Cochran, Jr., and Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, from the House of Hope; and Rev. F. W. Flint, at large, was appointed to select a site and erect a building. A lot was purchased at the corner of Dayton avenue and Mackubin street, and in the summer of 1873 a plain but substantial building was erected and dedicated July 10th. The church was regularly organized on Sunday April 19, 1874. Twenty-three members united at the organization. Rev. Dr. John Mattocks presided. The first elders were S. J. R. McMillan, W. L. Wilson and L. A. Gilbert. The first pastor was Rev. Maurice D. Edwards, who entered on his labors July 19, 1874, and is still the pastor. The present church building of brownstone, a model temple of worship, was built in 1886 at a cost of about \$50,000. The church has had a steady growth, proportionate to the development of that portion of the city in which it is located, and the present membership is over 700. The remarkably long period of the devoted service of Dr. Edwards, with this church, is highly creditable alike to pastor and people.

The following additional Presbyterian Churches are now in active operation in St. Paul:

Arlington Hills; Case, southeast corner Edgerton street. Organized December 9, 1888. Membership 200.

Bethlehem German; Pleasant avenue and Ramsey street. Organized 1887. Membership 160.

Dano-Norwegian Golgotha; 196 Thomas street. Organized August 6, 1893. Membership 138.

East; Rose and Seventh streets. Organized August 28, 1884.

First of South St. Paul; Fifth avenue, corner Marie Avenue. Membership 65.

Goodrich Avenue; Goodrich avenue, east of Garfield. Organized April 6, 1884. Membership 219.

Knox; Asbury avenue, corner Minnehaha street. Organized September 4, 1890. Membership 147.

Macalester; Summit corner Cambridge avenue. Membership 135.

First; Merriam Park; Iglehart, corner Moore avenue. Organized March 1884. Membership 300.

Ninth; Edmund street, corner Farrington avenue. Organized 1885. Membership 122.

Warrendale; Cross avenue, corner Oxford street. Organized June 12, 1889. Membership 42.

Westminster; Greenwood avenue and Winifred. Organized April 3, 1885. Membership 110.

PLYMOUTH AND OTHER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES

The first Congregational church in St. Paul was the Plymouth, which was organized June 17, 1858. There were fifteen members in the organization, among whom were Rev. P. W. Nicholas, P. P. Furber, William L. Phinney and H. C. Wilson. Rev. P. W. Nichols was the first deacon of the church and continued in that position until his death in 1863. Rev. Burdett Hart, of Fair Haven, Connecticut, was called to the pastorate September 9, 1858, and served until April, 1859. He was succeeded by Rev. A. S. Fiske, who resigned in April, 1862, entered the Union army as chaplain of the Fourth Minnesota, and was, for many years, a leading pastor in Washington, D. C. The first church building was a chapel on Temperance street, which was dedicated November 4, 1859. The present house of worship, at the corner of Wabasha street and Summit avenue was erected in 1872. Its total cost was \$33,000. Its erection was accomplished during the pastorate of Rev. C. M. Terry, who came to the church in August, 1871, and retired in August, 1877. His successor was the Rev. Dr. McG. Dana. The present pastor is Rev. Clement C. Campbell and it has 250 members.

The Park Congregational church, at Holly avenue and Mackubin street, was organized in 1883 and has had a singularly prosperous career. It engages in many educational and philanthropic activities, which enlist the interest of the people of the progressive residence district in which it is located. The membership is 300 and Rev. P. P. Womer is pastor.

Other Congregational churches are:

Atlantic; located on Bates avenue, corner of Conway. Organized February 6, 1883. Membership 230.

Bethany; corner Winifred street and Stryker avenue, West St. Paul. Membership 114.

Cyril chapel; on west side of Erie, near Grace street. Dedicated in October, 1887.

Olivet; Prior avenue, corner of Rondo street. Organized January 12, 1888. Membership 35.

Pacific; Acker street, between Mississippi and Buffalo streets. Organized in 1882. Membership 253.

St. Anthony Park; Raymond, near Wheeler street. Organized July 6, 1886. Membership 150.

There are, also attached to this communion Bell Chapel, Desnoyer Park; Forest Street; Gladstone Mission; St. Paul; South Park; Tatum and University Avenue Congregational churches.

THE PEOPLES' CHURCH

The Peoples' Church, independent, but to some extent affiliated with the Congregational societies, occupies an unique and very useful position among the religious bodies of the city. This church was organized January 1, 1888. The accomplished and able founder, Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D. D., formerly of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been its pastor from the first, and has preached regularly to large and attentive audiences. Services were held for some months in the Grand Opera House on Wabasha street, until its destruction by fire in January, 1889. Then they were conducted in the large tabernacle, erected at a cost of \$85,000 by the congregation, on the corner of Pleasant avenue and Chestnut streets. When this fine building was destroyed by fire, it was promptly rebuilt, greatly enlarged and tastefully decorated. Dr. Smith has a nation-wide reputation as an orator, clergyman, sociologist and philanthropist. He has had many calls to larger fields, but remains true to the city and his church. On March 7, 1912, the congregation celebrated Dr. Smith's sixtieth birthday with public exercises and a splendid reception; among those who spoke in grateful recognition of the pastor's several religious and secular activities were Gov. A. O. Eberhart, Mayor Keller, President Cyrus Northrop and Judge O. Hallam. The congregation numbers 3,000. Rev. L. L. D. Curtis is assistant pastor.

BAPTIST ORGANIZATIONS

In the little Jackson Street schoolhouse, December 30, 1840, was organized the First Baptist church of St. Paul, with twelve constituent members as follows: Rev. John P. Parsons, Mrs. Matilda Parsons, A. H. Cavender, Mrs. Elvira Cavender, Lyman Dayton, Charles Stearns, Mrs. Cornelia Stearns, Miss Mary G. Stearns, John B. Spencer and Mrs. Nancy Spencer. This salary of the pastor, Rev. J. P. Parsons, was fixed at \$600 a year, of which the church was to pay \$100 and a missionary society the remainder. In 1851 a church building on Temperance street was finished. It cost \$2,500 and a heavy debt was left on it.

The pastor, Rev. Parsons, met a tragic death while in the east raising funds. The second pastor of the church was Rev. T. R. Cressy, who was accorded a salary of \$800 per annum, one-fourth of which was to be paid by the church, which had increased in numbers to twenty-three. During his pastorate of two years the membership of the church increased to sixty, six of whom he baptized. Rev. A. M. Torbit became pastor in 1854, and was succeeded by Rev. John P. Pope, in 1857. In 1863 the stone chapel on Wacouta street was built at a cost, including the lot, of about \$12,000. It was opened for service New Year's morn-

ing, 1863. Mr. Pope resigned in 1866 and was succeeded by Rev. R. A. Patterson, who served until 1870.

The year 1875 was made memorable by the completion of the elegant church structure, still in use, on the corner of Wacouta and Ninth streets, at a cost of \$93,850.95. To this should be added \$16,000, the cost of the lot; \$8,000, the contract price of the organ, and \$800, the cost of the clock—the latter the gift of H. P. Upham and L. E. Reed—making a total of \$118,650.95. It is not too much to say that in solidity of construction, architectural effect and adaptation to use, it was then unequalled by any other church edifice in St. Paul. The present membership is 670 and Rev. Harold Pattison is pastor.

The Woodland Park Baptist church was organized in 1883, and erected a building at the corner of Selby avenue and Arundel street, which it occupied for about twenty years. It then removed to a larger structure at Laurel avenue and Victoria street, which now accommodates a membership of 300. Rev. W. A. Hill is pastor.

Other Baptist churches are: Burr Street; First German; First Norwegian; Danish; First Swedish; German of West St. Paul; Hebron; Immanuel; Pilgrim (colored with a membership of 450); also Second Swedish.

THE EPISCOPALIANS

Christ church, St. Paul, is the "mother parish" of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota. It was organized in the summer of 1850 by Revs. J. L. Breck, J. V. Merrick and Timothy Wilcoxson, who arrived in the month of June of that year. The cornerstone was laid on Tuesday, September 5th, by the Rev. E. G. Gear, chaplain at Fort Snelling, and the building, which stood on the corner of Cedar and Fourth street, was soon completed, being opened for services on Sunday, December 8, 1850. Its cost was \$1,275. It was dedicated July 20, 1851, by Bishop Jackson Kemper. The second church was erected in 1871, but was destroyed by fire soon after its completion. The present church building at the corner of Fourth and Franklin streets, was completed and opened for service in November, 1872. Its original cost was about \$20,000. It was enlarged in 1889. The first regular rector of the parish was Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, who was chosen in April, 1852. He was succeeded in a few months by Rev. Timothy Wilcoxon, and he, in 1854, by Rev. Dr. J. C. Van Ingen. In August, 1862, Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters, a distinguished author and educator, was chosen rector and served fourteen years. His successor was Rev. W. P. Ten Broeck, who served until October, 1880. His successor was Rev. Mahlon N. Gilbert, afterwards Bishop. The present rector is Rev. Fred G. Budlong and there are 490 communicants.

St. Paul's Episcopal church was organized in December, 1856. The first regular service was held in the Washington schoolhouse on the first Sunday in July, 1857. The sermon was preached by Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, then bishop of Pennsylvania. On the 14th of July following, the cornerstone of the church building at the corner of Ninth and Olive streets was laid by Bishop Kemper and the building was put in condition for worship on Christmas day of the same year. The number of communicants at that time was twenty-six. The spire was erected in 1860, and the rectory in 1865. The original cost of the church building was \$15,000; additions have since been made, but the property has been

recently sold and a new church will be built on upper Summit avenue. The last service in old "Saint Paul's" was held on July 28, 1912. The first rector was Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson, who served with great fidelity and efficiency for nineteen years and died "in the harness." During his rectorship he built the church, performed 410 baptisms, presented 178 persons for confirmation, solemnized 146 marriages and officiated at 248 funerals. Dr. Patterson's successor was Rev. E. S. Thomas, who was installed July 1, 1876, and from the rectorship of this church was elected bishop of Kansas. The present rector is Rev. John Wright, who has served here with great efficiency and zeal, a quarter of a century. The number of communicants of St. Paul's is 250. Men of historic importance in the city and state have served as wardens and vestrymen of this church, including H. H. Sibley, Gen. N. J. T. Dana, and John L. Merriam, Harvey Officer, G. A. Hamilton, H. M. Smythe, Henry Hale, Channing Seabury and J. W. Bass. St. Paul's church has a liberal endowment fund.

The notable Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd was founded in 1867 by Rev. Wm. C. Pope, under the encouragement of Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters, as a city mission. The first service was held in Mackubin's block, May 26, 1867. The parish church on Twelfth street, at the northeast corner of Cedar, was dedicated October 6, 1869. At present the Church of the Good Shepherd has about 275 communicants. The rector, Rev. William C. Pope, is still in active service, beloved by his parishioners and held in universal esteem by the community for his eminent achievements in the cause of morality and religion and for his admirable qualities as a Christian citizen.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, was organized as a mission in January, 1881. Services were first held in the same month in the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church. The chapel, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Mackubin street, was built in May, 1881, and the parish was organized in April previously. Rev. H. Kittson was the first rector. The church edifice has been several times rebuilt and enlarged to meet increasing demands. It is now one of the leading city churches, with a membership of over 800.

Other Episcopal churches are: Church of the Ascension; Church of the Messiah; Church of the Epiphany; Saint Clement's; Saint James'; Saint Mary's; of Merriam Park; Saint Peter's; Saint Sigfried's (Swedish) and Saint Stephen's.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES OF THE CITY

The Lutheran churches of St. Paul are so numerous; embrace so many nationalities; have such a large aggregate constituency; have gone through so many interesting denominational episodes, and have contributed so much to the material, moral and religious advancement of our people, that a large volume would be required to adequately cover their history. We can only give brief summaries of a few leading events.

Trinity church, corner of Wabasha and Tilton streets, is the mother of all Evangelical Lutheran churches in St. Paul. This church dates from 1855, when Rev. F. Weir preached a series of sermons in the courthouse, to 1857, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. F. Hyer. The latter held services in a schoolhouse on Fort street in the German language. He also preached occasionally in English, in a schoolhouse on Eighth street.

The German members of his congregation on January 1, 1858, organized themselves regularly into a church, which they called the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church, or, in German, "die Kirche der Dreiheit. Evangelisch Lutherisch." In February, 1858, the site was purchased for \$1,000, and the erection of a church begun. At first only the basement was completed. Mr. Hyer had been sent to St. Paul by a missionary society to establish a church and, having accomplished his mission, he was succeeded by Rev. G. Fachtmann. The church building was completed and dedicated October 18, 1863. In October, 1867, Mr. Fachtmann resigned and was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Seiker. He was succeeded, in June, 1876, by Rev. O. Spehr, and he, in March, 1879, by Rev. M. Tirmenstein. In 1871 the congregation had become so large that it was deemed best to divide it. This was done and the organization of St. John's church was effected. The present membership of Trinity is 1,000 and the pastor is Rev. Adolph C. Haase.

The first religious services in the Swedish language in St. Paul were held March 25, 1854, at the house of F. Mobeck, near "Moffet's Castle." The record states that on this occasion, "John Swanson read a sermon from a book." Meetings continued to be held at Mobeck's until the arrival of Rev. Erland Carlson, who, May 6, 1854, organized the society. At this time, the congregation numbered about thirty-five. In 1855, Mr. Mobeck moved to Chisago county, and Johann Johanson became leader of the church. Services were held in Martin Nelson's residence on Olmsted street. In 1861 Rev. E. Norelius was chosen pastor, but the members were too poor to pay his salary, in a few months he left, and Johann Johanson again became leader. In 1867 the first church building, on the corner of Stillwater and Woodward avenues, was built. The present church, on the site of the former, was erected in 1883. It is of brick, 85 x 90 feet in area, and cost \$25,000. The church now has over 1200 members, maintains two missions and has a large Sunday school. The pastor is Rev. Peter Peterson.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, the first Norwegian Lutheran church in St. Paul, was incorporated December 20, 1869, with about fifty members. The first pastor was Rev. O. A. Normann. The first location of the house of worship was on Mount Airy street; the present is on the corner of Canada and Thirteenth streets. The church building was erected in 1882, mainly through the earnest efforts and vigorous exertions of the pastor, Rev. W. M. H. Peterson.

There are, in 1912, a total of thirty-seven Lutheran churches in St. Paul. Services were conducted therein in the German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and English languages, respectively. Several of them maintain parochial schools and all of them are doing a beneficent, patriotic work among the children of foreign parentage whom they are encouraging to become upright and useful American citizens. The Lutherans have more churches in the city than any other denomination. Only the Catholics exceed them in attendance (62,000.)

There are also five "Evangelical" church organizations in the city, reaching the same nationalities and performing a good work among them.

SWEDENBORGIAN, UNITARIAN AND UNIVERSALIST

There are but two Swedenborgian churches in Minnesota, one in Minneapolis and the other in St. Paul. Both were founded by Rev.

Edward C. Mitchell. In October, 1872, Mr. Mitchell began holding evening meetings here, and on the first of June, 1873, he organized a church with twenty-one members. Services were held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms on Third street in the evening only. In the summer of 1876 the society rented the old First Methodist church on Market street, and there the spiritual structure of the New Jerusalem was contained. The walls were not great nor high, but the spiritual structure was strong in the union of such members as ex-Governor William H. Marshall and wife, Edward H. Cutler and wife, John M. Gilman and wife, George T. Woodward and wife, Dr. H. Von Wedelstaedt and wife, Captain Simons and Miss Von Wedelstaedt. Work was begun on the new church, corner of Selby and Virginia avenues, in the spring of 1887, and the building was dedicated Sunday, November 6, 1887. It is an attractive structure, with its foundation of cobble-stones, set in cement. Rev. Edward C. Mitchell was pastor of the church from the first until his lamented death December 8, 1911, aged seventy-five years. The membership is of a very strong character and composed of some of the best intellects of the city.

Unity church represents the Unitarian denomination in St. Paul. The first service was held in a hall on Robert street in October, 1858, by Rev. F. R. Newell. After a year, meetings were discontinued, but revived in 1865, to be soon merged with the Universalists. In 1872 Unity church began a separate and successful career in Knauft's Hall, with Rev. J. R. Effinger as pastor. The first trustees were W. L. Ames, Joseph S. Sewall, W. H. Kelley, Daniel McCaine and Edward Sawyer; the secretary and treasurer was H. P. Grant. On March 10, 1873, the society was incorporated under the state laws. In the fall of 1875, it moved into the then unused Universalist church; February 5, 1881, the articles of incorporation were revised, and the same year the church building, on Wabasha street opposite Summit avenue, was erected, fully provided with club rooms, parlor addition, etc., which the Unitarian theory of a church home demands. Rev. J. R. Effinger, the first regular pastor, resigned, in the spring of 1876 on account of ill health. Rev. W. J. Parrott then preached for a few months. In March, 1877, Rev. W. C. Gannett took pastoral charge of the society. The present pastor is Rev. J. D. Reid and the society is domiciled in its new structure, corner of Portland avenue and Grotto street. Its membership is 551.

St. Paul's Universalist church was formed May 7, 1865, at Ingersoll's hall. The officers were Russell Blakeley, president; Charles Leonard, treasurer; W. H. Grant, secretary; and the other incorporators were J. C. Burbank, W. D. Washburn and G. G. Griswold. Under the constitution the society was to be known as "The First Universalist Society of St. Paul," or as "The Church of the Messiah." In June, 1866, lots were purchased for a church site on Wabasha street near the capitol. On September 19, 1867, the plan of a church edifice was adopted, and October 1st following, ground was broken for the erection of a building. The building was so far completed in January, 1869, that services were held in the basement. The building was fully completed and formally dedicated October 1, 1872. In the spring of 1881, the church edifice was sold to the French Catholics and was known as St. Louis church. Services were then held in the People's theater, and in other halls, until the fine new church, corner Ashland avenue and Mackinbin street, was built. Rev. T. S. Robjent is the present pastor and the membership is 200.

HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

The first Hebrew church organized in St. Paul was the Temple Mount Zion congregation, which was formed February 26, 1857. The officers were. President, H. Cole; secretary, L. Philips. Regular meetings were held and officers elected in 1858 and 1859, but early in 1860 the meetings were discontinued. In October, 1868, the congregation was reorganized and Jacob Neuman elected president; J. Rose, secretary; A. Bloom, S. Lobenstein and A. Sternberg, trustees. In the fall of 1870 the synagogue at the corner of Tenth and Minnesota streets was erected. Some years ago a new synagogue was built at the corner of Holly avenue and Avon street. The present membership is about 200. Rev. I. L. Rypins, an energetic and progressive man, popular in all circles, is the rabbi.

The Congregation of the Sons of Jacob (B'nai Jacob) was organized March 20, 1875, with twelve members. Rev. J. Goldstein officiated and the following officers were elected: N. Blumenthal, president; A. Marks, treasurer; A. Kaufman and D. Goodman, trustees. On the 15th of August, 1879, the Jacobs House, at Minnesota and Eleventh streets, was purchased. The present temple on College avenue between Wabasha and St. Peter streets, was erected in the fall of 1888. The present rabbi is Rev. J. B. Hurwitz.

There are four additional Jewish synagogues in the city.

OTHER RELIGIOUS BODIES

There are three Seventh Day Adventists' churches in the city, with a total membership of 250.

There are two Christian churches. Of these, the "First church," formed in 1885, has an attractive place of worship at the corner of Nelson and Farrington avenues, with a membership of 350.

The First Church of Christ (Scientist) was organized in 1897, and has a large membership.

There are two Spiritualist societies, one of them dating back to 1889.

The Salvation Army has two vigorous societies, and there are several Gospel missions.

The Latter Day Saints maintain a society, with a membership of 35. Rev. A. Brinkman is elder.

The Western Seaman's Friend Society established in St. Paul in 1873, what grew into the Bethel Mission. Capt. J. H. Reany was one of its early promoters and Rev. Robert Smith was its first chaplain. Under the wise management of Rev. David Morgan, it has, during the past twenty years, developed into a benevolent and philanthropic institution of incalculable value. It now occupies the large hotel building on Wabasha street, near Fourth, and has several collateral features of a charitable and industrial kind.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Americans are the most liberal contributors to religion in the world. In addition to providing \$12,000,000 a year for the redemption of the heathen of other lands, they give to the churches the munificent sum of \$127,000,000 a year for their support and maintenance. In all these things the church-going people of St. Paul do their full share.

Many of the St. Paul churches support foreign and home missions. They have from time to time sent help to the natives of many countries. Missionaries from St. Paul churches have gone into China, India, Japan and countries of South America and as far north as Alaska. For a time most of the home mission work was left to the Salvation Army, but recently the churches have been taking up this work and now many of them maintain home missions in the poor sections.

The Sunday school movement has been strong in St. Paul for many years. Nearly all of the churches have large Sunday school classes, the largest being that of the First Baptist church, which has a membership of over 2,000.

St. Paul has long been regarded as the most important religious centre of the Northwest. Besides being the headquarters of three powerful church organizations—the Roman Catholic, the Methodist and the Episcopal, it is the home of twenty-one other denominations and has churches representing almost every known faith.

Of the 218 congregations the Lutherans lead in number, having 37 churches; the Catholics follow with 24 churches; next comes the Methodists with 20; Episcopalians with 17; the Presbyterians with 17; the Congregationalists with 16; the Baptists with 14; the Jews with 7; the Evangelical association with 5; the Adventists with 2; the Christians with 2; the Spiritualists with 2; the Salvation Army with 2, and others with one each.

CHAPTER XLIX

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION OF THE Y. M. C. A.—CIVIL WAR AND CITY MISSIONARY WORK—FIRST PROPOSED GREAT BUILDING—PLANS AT LAST REALIZED—THE LATE JOHN B. SLEMAN—YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR CIVIC BETTERMENT.

D. D. Merrill, bookseller, publisher, public-spirited citizen and active religious worker in St. Paul for forty years, was the father of the local Young Men's Christian Association. Early in July, 1856, a call, drawn up and circulated by Mr. Merrill, was read in the pulpits of the various churches in the city; in response to which, a meeting of those interested in the formation of an association was held in the First Presbyterian church, on the evening of July 28, 1856. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Mr. Riheldaffer, and after an address explaining the object and aims of the meeting by Rev. Mr. Torbit, pastor of the First Baptist church, a resolution that "a Young Men's Association be formed in St. Paul" was unanimously adopted, and the association was formally organized. "The object of this association," said its original constitution, "shall be the improvement of the spiritual, mental and social condition of young men, by such means as shall be hereinafter designated, or shall from time to time be adopted by the association."

ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Eighteen persons placed their names upon the roll of members on its first call, as follows: Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer, Rev. A. M. Torbit, L. Marvin, W. R. Brown, G. A. Couplin, A. W. Hall, D. D. Merrill, L. H. Hunt, G. W. Farrington, J. D. Pollock, T. G. Merrill, B. K. Field, L. B. Morrow, L. Kreiger, J. R. Madison, E. G. Barrows, G. C. Cochran and J. W. Taylor. The following is the roll of the first officers of the association: President, Dr. J. H. Stewart; vice president, M. T. Kinsie; corresponding secretary, John R. Madison; treasurer, George Cochran; directors, L. B. Morrow, L. Marvin, William H. Wolffe, R. Marvin, William P. Brown, D. D. Merrill, A. Levering, L. Kreiger, A. W. Hall, E. G. Barrows, S. J. R. McMillan and H. Russell. The churches represented in the formation of the association, were the First Baptist, the First, the Central, and the House of Hope Presbyterian, the Methodist, the German Methodist and the Episcopal.

After the formative period of the association, which, owing to the financial stringency of 1857, and later, lasted for several years, the principal energies of the members were devoted to accumulating a li-

brary, by means of courses of lectures, etc. This library afterwards merged into that of the St. Paul Library Association, as related in another chapter, was the nucleus of the great public library of today.

CIVIL WAR AND CITY MISSIONARY WORK

The period of army work in connection with the War for the Union, extended from November, 1863, to January, 1866. The war had been in progress for some time and the work of the Christian Commission was being extended and perfected, when on the 20th of November, 1863, the Y. M. C. A. received from the commission an appeal for assistance. At a meeting held the same evening, the association constituted itself "The Army Committee for the State of Minnesota of the United States Christian Commission," thus entering upon a work large enough to engage fully the zeal and energy of the most active, enthusiastic Christian laborers. The sum total of \$8,707.33 was expended in this work during this period, which, however, does not include the large amount of stores, books, etc., sent here from the central office of the commission, for distribution on the frontier and otherwise. The devotional meetings and Bible classes of the association were not neglected.

A city missionary was employed in 1868, and all branches of the work received new life and strength. During the years of 1866 and 1867, the work of relief was carried on by ward committees, but its rapidly increasing proportions imperatively demanded more time and attention than could be given by the business men who largely comprised them. At the request of the association, Rev. E. S. Chase consented to assume this charge, and performed the duties with fidelity and acceptance until called to another field of labor in September, 1869. On the 1st of January, 1870, the services of E. W. Chase were secured in this field. For more than three years a pleasant and well furnished reading room, consisting of a small library and more than forty of the best periodicals had been kept open day and evening. E. W. Chase was continued in the service of the association from 1870 to May, 1876, as secretary and city missionary. During these six years he rendered assistance to thousands, both as to their temporal and spiritual necessities.

Another distinct period which dates from June 1, 1876, began with a reorganization of this excellent institution and the appointing of a general secretary. A new constitution was adopted. O. C. Houghton succeeded Mr. Chase in the work of the association and labored therein for nearly two years as its general secretary. In the spring of 1877, new rooms were secured in the Odd Fellows' building, corner Fifth and Wabasha streets. Here the reading room was attractive, being furnished with chairs, pictures and supplied with plenty of good books, papers and magazines. The lecture room, well furnished and lighted, was used for holding the different meetings of the association. At the annual election of officers in May, 1877, Mr. Houghton was reelected general secretary. Besides maintaining four mission stations, a Bible class was held at the rooms every Sabbath afternoon for the study of the international lesson, having an average attendance of over forty members. Soon after the resignation of Mr. Houghton, a call was extended to E. A. Holdridge, of New York, to serve as the general secretary of the association. After due deliberation he accepted and entered upon the duties of this office in June, 1878, which position he held very acceptably until February, 1880, when he tendered his resignation. In November,

1880, J. M. Lichtenberger was engaged by the association to serve as its acting general secretary.

Among the prominent laymen who served as presidents of the Y. M. C. A. in its earlier days were Dr. J. H. Stewart, D. W. Ingersoll, George W. Prescott, H. K. Taylor, J. H. Randall, Prof. S. S. Taylor, Horace Thompson, D. R. Noyes, Thomas Cochran, C. B. Newcomb, T. A. Abbott, C. W. Hackett, L. A. Gilbert, A. E. Clark and John E. Miller.

FIRST PROPOSED GREAT BUILDING

During the prosperous decade from 1880 to 1890, the Young Men's Christian Association was in a flourishing condition and had a large membership. The rooms of the association were well supplied with literature and amusements for the young men. Evening classes of different kinds and a finely equipped gymnasium received a liberal patronage. Entertainments, lectures, and socials were given at regular intervals. The association purchased a valuable property 150 by 150 feet, corner Tenth and Minnesota streets opposite the high school building, on which they planned to erect a building complete in all of its appointments for Y. M. C. A. uses, at a cost of upwards of \$100,000. The corner-stone of the proposed building was laid with much ceremony on October 24, 1889, in the presence of the "Pan-American" delegates, who were in St. Paul on that date, on their famous tour of the United States, and took a deep interest in the building.

A very significant feature of this ceremony was an address by Senator Nicanor Bolet Peraza of Venezuela, who said: "It is a circumstance to be noted that the warmth of greeting and heartfelt interest of the American people towards the representatives of the southern countries increases as we come westward. In the New England states we were received as cherished guests. In New York and Michigan they treated us as friends. In Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota we have been received as brothers. You have not been content simply to treat us with hospitality; you have gone farther than that, and now admit us as participants in events which are to become historical. You invite us to take part in a ceremony which will be remembered for years to come. I hope you will tell future generations of the men from the south countries who came here; who spoke a language you could not understand, but whose intense gratification you could discern in their smiling faces and flashing black eyes. Bring your children to this spot and tell them that one of these foreign brothers put his hand upon this stone, and in the name of the three Americas, invoked blessings upon this enterprise and wished a God-speed for all these generous people."

But another period of general business depression intervened, and the aspirations of the Y. M. C. A. for a fit and permanent home were deferred for nearly twenty years. The well planned and beautiful structure proposed for Tenth street was never built. The excavation, the foundation and corner stone, remained, for many months, a mute reminder of hope deferred. The property was finally sold to a business firm and the association's building, when constructed, occupied another site.

PLANS AT LAST REALIZED

At the corner of Ninth and Cedar streets, there was erected, five years ago, the stately edifice, which has since served as the headquarters

for the numerous benevolent, educational and evangelistic functions of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and has been one of the architectural attractions of the city. Six stories in height, 200 feet long and 90 feet wide, built of handsome brick and stone, with fire-proof interior construction and with all necessary equipments and conveniences at a cost of \$370,000, given by 10,000 subscribers living in the city. This building gave to St. Paul, for the first time, a proper domicile for one of its cherished institutions. It is concededly one of the finest of the Association homes which the generous rivalries between enterprising American cities have caused to be erected within the past decade.

Bountiful in its provisions and recent in its construction, the magnificent new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, like so many other structures in this expanding city, already demands enlargement. The last annual report of the general secretary urgently calls for the addition of two stories. This would provide 150 more bedrooms and



NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

would add from 400 to 500 members annually to the association. The night-school classes, occupying one side of the second floor, would be moved to the basement now occupied by the boys' department, and the latter should be in a building of its own. The second floor space thus vacated could be thrown into one large recreation department. "To accomplish all this will require about \$150,000," said the secretary. "The St. Paul association would then own an equipment costing \$500,000, which would place it on a par with other cities of like size and importance."

With reference to the current work, this report adds: "In some respects, the last year has been the most satisfactory since the association was reorganized at the time of my coming, thirteen years ago. The gymnasium, swimming pool, dormitories, restaurant and the Turkish baths have all enjoyed their largest patronage during this last year. In the religious work department, the shop meetings and the Bible classes have both increased in numbers and efficiency. The total enrollment in the educational department slightly exceeded last year, although some of the

classes have not been so well attended. On account of limited space, the emphasis in our boys' work this year has been successfully placed on improving the efficiency of the department rather than upon increasing its numbers. Our 138 dormitories have housed nearly 900 different men during the twelve months, and a much larger number, seeking our shelter, could not be accommodated."

The officers for 1912 are: A. B. Driscoll, president; G. P. Lyman and F. R. Bigelow, vice presidents; W. A. Scott, general secretary. There is a large office and building staff, with the general secretary as the administrative head.

Some comprehension of the present importance of the St. Paul Y. M. C. A. and of its numerous useful activities may be gained from the following report of a year's work:

The total membership.....	1,900
Number of different men using gymnasium, swimming pool and baths	1,432
Total attendance in gymnasium classes.....	20,034
Total attendance in gymnasium and baths.....	52,782
Total number taught to swim.....	206
Total medical and physical examinations given.....	902
Total attendance at swimming pool.....	34,800
Total attendance at shower baths.....	38,400
The average number of baths per week.....	1,315
Subjects taught in night school.....	28
Attendance in night school (different men).....	349
Daily attendance in reading room.....	200
Total attendance at religious meetings in the buildings	23,000
Total attendance at religious meetings outside of buildings	16,480
Different men living in 138 bed rooms.....	842
Total social events given.....	65
Young men directed to boarding houses.....	200

Thousands of young men were counseled with and advised by the secretaries, and several hundreds were helped to secure situations. To the Summer Camp on Lake St. Croix, boys go in relays of thirty-six each, for two weeks. Here they can fish, swim, row, roam the woods, etc., all under upbuilding influences, at a nominal expense. The Association never proselytes; every member's personal religious belief is respected.

THE LATE JOHN B. SLEMAN

Few persons outside the circle of those active in association work fully appreciate the rapidity with which its usefulness is expanding. In the death of John B. Sleman, Jr., of Washington, D. C., in July, 1911, the Christian forces of the country lost a leader of great value. In the prime of life and devoted from his youth to good works, his early death seems to have been the result of his consuming zeal and constant labor, even to the extent of exhaustion, for his fellow-men. A memorial service in his honor at the national capital was attended and addressed by men of the highest rank in the country's service—an unprecedented dis-

tinction for a young man of thirty-six, who had never held a civic or military office.

Born in Washington in 1874, Mr. Sleman entered the service of the Union Savings Bank there when it opened its doors in 1891, and was thereafter continuously an officer or director in that institution. In 1898 he became general secretary of the Washington Y. M. C. A., and in eighteen months raised its membership from 164 to nearly 2,000, giving it an impetus that is still carrying it forward. Later he was for several years a member of the Washington Y. M. C. A. board of managers, the organizer of its club for foreign extension work, a vice president of the National Y. M. C. A. and chairman of its boys' department. In the civic life of Washington he took an eager and active part.

Most far-reaching of all his enthusiasms was his vision of a Laymen's Missionary movement. It was his idea that this movement would help to neutralize the influence of our so-called western civilization upon the non-Christian world. Unless this is done the men that are going to the non-Christian world in diplomatic, commercial, industrial and social engagements will undo with one hand what the missionaries, with devotion and sacrifice, are trying to do with the other hand. In other words, we have been sending out two great streams of influence—one has largely been due to un-Christian impact, the other by purely Christian impact. These must no longer fight against each other. Laymen are spreading the former over the world; they only can carry the Christian impact.

He was, in this, the originator of an idea that has, in the past four years, profoundly influenced the spiritual life of the whole country and grows with each season in its beneficence. The Student Volunteers were in convention at Nashville in 1906, when Mr. Sleman, speaking as a business man, presented his vision of the application of business methods to the spread of the Christian faith in foreign lands. A few months later the centenary celebration in New York of the Haystack meeting, out of which grew the American Board, gave occasion for the formal adoption of Mr. Sleman's plan and the organization of the Laymen's movement. That movement has outgrown the need of any individual, but it will never forget to honor the memory of John B. Sleman.

The Young Women's Christian Association, of which the St. Paul branch is only four years old, has shown great capacity for growth and enthusiasm. After a whirlwind campaign, it raised a building fund and proceeded to the erection of a splendid home on the site generously donated by D. S. B. Johnston, located on Fifth street opposite the Auditorium—a building which ranks among the important structures of the city and among the best of this association's homes in any city.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Women's Christian Association of St. Paul is part of a world-wide organization having for its object the fourfold development of young women. The motto of the national organization is: "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly." It is this abundant life, physical, mental, social, and, above all, spiritual, which the association seeks to bring to each one of its members. To this end it makes use of every point of contact and seeks to supply so far as possible every legitimate need of the young women who come within the circle of its influence. The association is under the management of a board of directors consisting of twenty-one women,

who meet each month for the consideration of all association interests. Under their direction committees are organized which take the various departments of work more in detail. As the work of the association extends, there is more and more for the volunteer worker in St. Paul to do. One of the chief advantages of the association is that it is open seven days in the week, so that young women may always be sure of attention whenever they need the privileges of this organization. In order that there may be the regularity of method necessary to attain this end, there must be, in addition to the volunteer workers, a corps of regularly employed salaried officials, chosen with a view to their special adaptability and training for the particular part of the work which they assume. They serve not only as the executive of the board and committees, but are in a position to be the personal friends and advisers of young women and girls.

All women of good moral character are entitled to membership in the association. The regular fee is one dollar a year and carries with it all the ordinary privileges of membership outside of classes which require special tuition fees. Those who are financially able to do so are given the privilege of helping to support the association by the payment of five dollars a year. It is the ambition of the membership committee to enroll 1,000 sustaining members and a corresponding number of regular members the coming year. A membership of 5,000 is the goal. The association is not a charity. The members pay for what they receive. The receipts from the cafeteria, the tuition for educational classes and for the gymnasium and the membership fees, constitute the chief sources of internal revenue. But as no college is self-supporting, although the students consider themselves by no means objects of charity, so the Young Women's Christian Association calls upon the public for a portion of its budget. The association has already the foundation of a good library. These books may be taken out on library cards similar to those used in the Public Library. A substation of the Public Library is also maintained at the association and books are issued on Public Library cards. About twenty-five of the leading periodicals are to be found on the reading table. The library in the new building is situated on the second floor, and will be kept quiet for the use of those who wish to read or write.

The building, erected in 1911, cost \$200,000, exclusive of the valuable site in the business district, donated by Mr. Johnston. The administrative ability of the women who planned the structure and its equipment is shown by the fact that in addition to its attractive exterior, there is in every detail a practical, working arrangement, from the juvenile rooms in the basement to the Hannah Stanton Johnson home, for the accommodation of young women who must reside in the building. The tastefully arranged furniture in the parlors and the quiet decorations in all of the rooms impress the visitor with the good taste and excellent judgment which mapped out the details. The furniture and equipments are all St. Paul products.

PLAN OF Y. W. C. A. BUILDING

In the basement is the juvenile department, a large well-lighted and well-ventilated room extending half the length of the building on the Fifth street side. Here the children's classes are held and every con-

venience, including an open court, is anticipated. The juvenile department includes the large assembly room, class rooms and the kitchenette.

On the east end of the basement is the employment office, in charge of an employment secretary. Ample space is provided here for girls seeking positions, both in business houses and in private families. The laundry also is situated in the basement. This is a large room equipped with all of the latest appliances for modern laundering. In the rear of the basement directly under the gymnasium are the shower baths, lockers and dressing rooms of those using the gym above. The arrangements for these accessories for physical culture are unsurpassed in the country in a building of its kind. The baths are reached by a spiral staircase leading to the gymnasium on the main floor.

As one enters the building from Fifth street the suite of three offices for the use of the general secretary, the financial secretary and board of directors are to the right; to the left are the public parlors. These parlors show the taste and thought of those in charge of the arrangements. There are four rooms where the young women wishing to entertain company may do so with all the privacy of the modern home. The furniture is of the best mahogany, with tapestries and rugs to match.

Passing through the lobby one comes to the gymnasium on the left and the auditorium on the right. It is said that no department is more popular than the "gym." This is a feature of the plan of the building upon which much thought was given, for it is conceded that many weary girls are allowed the true relaxation which their bodily health requires, under no other conditions. Every piece of apparatus necessary for exercise, from the flying rings to Indian clubs, is among the equipment. Adjoining this and separated by a glass partition is the physical director's office. Also opening from the gymnasium is a rest room especially for the use of the department. Going across the hall one finds the entrance to the auditorium, known as the association hall, which has a seating capacity of five hundred. This hall is finished in white and is one of the finest in the country. All of the entertainments will be held in this hall, and the recessed porches near the entrance may be used for outside tea parties during the summer months.

On the second floor is the library, clubroom, another parlor and the chapel. The last is indeed a place for spiritual rest, with its dim lights surrounded by subdued coloring of the walls and situated in the heart of the building. Opening from the lobby of the second floor is the logia or porch, which is entered through the high French windows, giving the entire arrangement an air of completion. The library is delightfully arranged for quiet reading.

On the third floor the front of the building is used mostly for the class rooms. These rooms are arranged for the regular classes in elementary subjects, art and general instruction. Another room is devoted to mission study. All of the class rooms are arranged with the simplicity characteristic of the entire building. On this floor in the rear of the building is the entrance to the Hannah Stanton Johnson boarding home. This home is in charge of the house secretary. It covers three floors, and each of the fifty-seven rooms is an "outside" room, furnishing plenty of natural light and air. Most of the rooms are arranged for a single occupant and are tastefully furnished. An important feature of the home is the dormitory, which contains nine cots, where young women forced to economize may be accommodated.

The fourth floor of the building proper includes the domestic science

department. In this department the large class room is equipped with individual gas plates and cooking utensils for the use of the class. Adjoining this is the small model kitchen, equipped with the gas range, kitchen cabinet and refrigerator; next to this is the model pantry, and the last room of the suite is the model dining room. Each member of the class receives instruction beginning with cooking on the gas plate and ending with "how to serve and set a table." On the opposite side of the hall from the domestic science department is the dressmaking department, also a large airy room, and at the east end of the corridor is the millinery class room. The association offers a variety of educational classes for foreign-speaking young women, for young women whose early opportunities in the common branches have been limited, and for those who wish to take cultural studies. Provision will also be made for those who wish to equip themselves for better positions in the business world. Valuable training for the eye and the hand may be obtained in the various industrial classes. There is scarcely any limit to the possibilities of the department, as classes will be formed in any subject for which there is sufficient demand.

The cafeteria on the fifth floor is located in the choicest portion of the building. In this dining room 150 people can be comfortably seated. It has large windows on each side, affording plenty of light and an excellent view of the river bluffs on the east and the hill district on the west. It is reached by means of an elevator, and the kitchen is a model of equipment, with its electric bread mixers and other arrangements. Everything served is "homemade," and the opportunity offered the girls to secure home cooking, as well as neatly served food, is highly appreciated. Back of the large dining room is a small private dining room in which a girl may entertain a small party at dinner and have everything provided as comfortably as in her own home. The china is of the best and nothing has been left unprovided for the comfort and well being of the girls.

Perhaps no building has provided more extensively for purely social life. The association has realized keenly from the very beginning the social need among hundreds of young women who have come to St. Paul as utter strangers, and who have no place, many of them, to entertain friends outside of a small bedroom. The building is admirably arranged for every phase of social life, and for all its other useful purposes. We have been thus specific in describing its features because its transcendent importance in the social and religious development of the city entitles it to permanent record as a long step forward in our municipal history.

The fundamental purpose of the association is spiritual and transformation of character is the ultimate aim of every department. One of the distinctly religious features in the past has been the vesper service held each Sunday afternoon, when practical messages, helpful in everyday Christian life, have been presented. A committee of young women have visited the Union depot each Sunday to invite travelers to these meetings and many words of appreciation have been expressed by strangers. The Thursday noon meeting, which has been held each week in the living room, has been an encouraging feature of the work. Practical talks, not always along strictly religious lines but always striking the spiritual note, have proven most helpful. The chapel on the second floor has been fitted in ecclesiastical style and will be devoted exclusively to meetings of this kind. Four classes in Bible study, arranged to form a four years' course, have been held at the same hour immediately following a class supper.

The Boating, Tennis, Riding, Philothean, Geneva and South American clubs, which have been so successfully carried on in the past, will be continued, and doubtless many other clubs will be formed as the membership increases. For the past year the association has had the services of a Travelers' aid secretary at the Union depot. She has been able to give valuable assistance to hundreds of women and girls. Women traveling with children have been assisted; girls have been met at the train in many instances guarded from evil agencies; temporary and permanent boarding places have been secured through the instrumentality of this department. An employment agency, a boarding house directory, an information bureau and other useful adjuncts, are maintained. In a word, the sphere of activities is almost unlimited. The West End branch has been organized for the colored women and girls of St. Paul. The branch has enrolled more than one hundred members, and the privileges offered have been much appreciated. Rooms on University avenue have been occupied during the last two years. A house at 633 Central avenue has been secured for the work. Classes have been held in Bible, mission study, cooking, sewing, millinery, physical training and music, and have been taught by the secretaries of the Central Association.

The following are the officers of the Young Women's Christian Association of St. Paul: President, Mrs. Charles P. Noyes; first vice president, Mrs. C. M. Power; second vice president, Mrs. Benjamin Longley; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Riggs; recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph Stronge; general secretary, Miss Lillian Truesdell; associate secretary, Miss Gertrude Sly; financial secretary, Miss Gertrude I. Williams; religious work director, Miss Ruth E. McComb; house secretary, Mrs. Allie H. Fitz.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR CIVIC BETTERMENT

The functions of the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian associations in the new and important nation-wide campaign for civic betterment, are better appreciated every year. In his "Holy War" Bunyan likens the soul of man to a city which he calls "Mansoul," the gates to which are the five senses—Eargate, Nosegate, Mouthgate, etc. In the siege of this city the efforts of attackers and defenders alike are concentrated upon these gates, and it is through failure to guard them all properly that the besiegers win entrance, coming as insidiously as the titled foreign degenerate who lays his rank, his heart and his contagions at the feet of the American dowerette. What Bunyan saw so clearly more than two centuries ago in regard to the danger-points in the defenses of a man's soul, our municipal, state and national governments are just beginning to realize in regard to man's body, which, if neglected, imperils his soul. Hence the belated efforts to protect Nosegate, Mouthgate and the others from the attacks of the enemies of life, health and happiness. It was Eyegate that first attracted attention. Some one made the discovery that people of taste and refinement did not live by choice in cities that were ugly and unattractive, and the city beautiful campaign was launched. Later the warfare against the assailants of Nosegate and Mouthgate was taken up by commercial bodies, women's clubs and other organized instrumentalities for concentrating aroused public opinion. But none of these instrumentalities has been more effective in conducting a well-rounded propaganda of policies and principles that lead to a general and permanent uplift of the community, than the two praiseworthy institutions which are described in this chapter.

CHAPTER L

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTS—ACKER POST—ITS AVERAGE CHARTER MEMBER—DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS—COMMANDERS OF DEPARTMENTS—AUXILIARIES—OUTSIDE WORK—EXULTATION FOR THE FUTURE.

Most imposing in character, comprehensive in principles, and numerous in membership of all the societies which grew out of the comradeship of the survivors of the Union army after the great war is the Grand Army of the Republic. It has survived all vicissitudes,—the indifference of friends, the opposition of foes, the assaults of time,—and still commands the devotion of its members as well as the respect of the community.

ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTS

The Grand Army of the Republic was organized April 6, 1866, in Decatur, the county seat of Macon county, Illinois. Its originator was Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, a physician of Springfield, Illinois, who had served during the war as surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry.

The objects of the order cannot be better stated than those given in the Rules and Regulations:

1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

2. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

3. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to its constitution and laws.

The first provisional department in Minnesota was organized in the governor's room at the capitol in St. Paul, on the evening of August 1, 1866—less than a month after the organization of the first department of the order and a little less than four months after the order itself was instituted. General W. R. Marshall, who was then governor, invited a number of ex-soldiers to meet at his office in the capitol to consider the expediency of starting the order in Minnesota. In response to that invitation the following persons attended and were duly mustered in by Colonel Snyder of Illinois, who was present, clothed with the necessary authority:

Gen. John B. Sanborn, Gen. William R. Marshall, Gen. Horatio

P. Van Cleve, Col. Ross Wilkinson, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Rogers, Maj. John Moulton, Maj. Hening von Minden, Maj. John P. Owens, Capt. E. Y. Shelley, Capt. Miles Hollister, Capt. Emil Munch, A. P. Connolly, Surgeon Jacob H. Stewart, Brewer Mattocks, Sergt. Edward Richards and M. R. Merrill.

The following officers were elected: Grand commander, Gen. John B. Sanborn; adjutant general, Capt. E. Y. Shelley; assistant adjutant general, Lieut. A. P. Connolly.

ACKER POST

This organization flourished vigorously for a time, but owing to the absence of General Sanborn from the state for a considerable period, fell into a comatose condition, and many of the posts disbanded including that at St. Paul. It was not until April, 1870, that, on the initiative of Henry A. Castle and Hiram A. Kimball, measures were taken which resulted in Acker Post, which is still full of life and vigor after a continuous existence of over forty-two years.

Pursuant to invitation there assembled on the evening of April 8, 1870, at the law office of Kimball & Davidson, twenty ex-Union soldiers who had agreed to become members of the proposed post. Fifteen other eligibles, who were unable for various reasons to attend the first meeting, was subsequently mustered in and became charter members. The original "muster in" was conducted under orders from department headquarters by Comrade H. G. Hicks of Minneapolis, a past department commander.

The following are the names of the charter members of Acker Post: Henry A. Castle, Hiram A. Kimball, Mark D. Flower, T. S. White, A. R. McGill, W. H. Dixon, J. Sanford Dixon, James H. Davidson, William Penner, E. H. Judson, D. Kennedy, J. P. Leitner, Henry T. Johns, Homer C. Eller, J. B. Chaney, George T. Browning, William H. Brown, John Smith, J. A. Roby, E. H. Wood, Dr. J. H. Murphy, B. Brack, J. C. Becht, F. G. Brown, George M. Brack, H. W. Busse, J. B. Ashelman, A. P. Connolly, James H. Donaldson, R. A. Lanpher, W. S. Peck, O. W. Sears, Dr. J. H. Stewart, John Way and Wilford C. Wilson.

Of these charter members only the following are known to be still living: Davidson, Castle, Connolly, Lanpher, B. Brack and Way.

The organization of the post was perfected by the election of Henry A. Castle, post commander; Hiram A. Kimball, S. V. C.; T. S. White, J. V. C.; A. R. McGill, quartermaster; M. D. Flower, adjutant; J. H. Murphy, surgeon; W. H. Dixon, officer of the day; J. P. Leitner, officer of the guard.

At the second meeting it was unanimously decided to adopt the name of Acker Post in honor of the memory of Captain W. H. Acker, originally of the First Minnesota Volunteers and later of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, an honored young soldier from St. Paul, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862.

The post thus launched on its existence devoted its first energies to the celebration of Memorial Day on the thirtieth of May following. This was done with a zeal and enthusiasm that commanded the universal approval of the community, and brought about one of the largest demonstrations that had, up to that time, ever taken place in St. Paul. The parade was most brilliant, embracing many military and civic societies, the fire department, etc. Gen. H. H. Sibley was chief marshal

and the division commanders were Generals Willis A. Gorman and John T. Averill, Col. C. S. Uline and Major J. H. Donaldson. At Oakland Cemetery the post commander presided and addresses were delivered by the post commander and by Col. E. A. Calkins, Capt. Cushman K. Davis and Ex-Gov. William R. Marshall. Services were also held in the Lutheran and Catholic cemeteries. Those at the latter were in charge of Comrade Rev. John Ireland, who from the beginning manifested deep interest in the welfare of Acker Post and in the conduct of all its patriotic observances. He afterwards became a member of the post.

From this time on, for seven or eight years, Acker Post maintained a vigorous and successful existence. It was the only Grand Army



SOLDIERS MONUMENT

organization in St. Paul, grew to a membership of perhaps two hundred comrades, embracing many of the leading men in the city and it engaged in numerous enterprises for the public good.

Remembering its cardinal principles—fraternity, charity, loyalty—it embraced all these within the sphere of its activities. A large majority of its membership consisted of soldiers who had served from other states and were now residents of Minnesota. These it merged into a homogeneous body, creating ties of friendship and business interest which lasted through life.

By various public entertainments, including the successful presentation of four highly interesting and instructive military dramas, the post raised a substantial relief fund, aggregating more than \$2,000, which was carefully disbursed by its committees for the relief of stranded ex-sol-

diers passing through the city, and of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war, or who had died thereafter. It is a significant fact, and one highly creditable to the energy and industry of the members of the post, that for at least seven years not a single application for relief came from any of the members; all the disbursements were made for the benefit of those outside of the organization. All the post comrades were, at least, self-supporting.

About three years after the post was formed, occurred the grasshopper visitation on the Minnesota frontier which had been largely settled by discharged soldiers. Great destitution prevailed among these comrades and the energies of Acker Post were taxed to the utmost during the following winter seasons in gathering and forwarding supplies of clothing, etc., which enabled these afflicted homesteaders to retain their claims, and carried them through to the period of prosperity, which thereafter came to them.

During this period also, the post was extremely active in organizing and assisting the Minnesota State Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Winona, advancing considerable sums of money for its support in emergencies and helping in every way to promote this noble charity which, during a period of twelve years, furnished support and education for about three hundred orphaned children of men who had given their lives to their country, during the War of the Rebellion.

On February 20, 1873, Acker Post was duly incorporated under the statutes of the State of Minnesota and thus became a legal body qualified to make contracts, hold property and perform other corporate functions.

From 1878 to 1881, a period ensued during which the post lapsed into a comatose condition, owing partly to the fact that its principal object seemed to have been largely attained and partly to the intense preoccupation in their private affairs of several of those who had given much time to building up and maintaining its interest. The old name and number were retained, however; occasional meetings were held, and the per capita tax was regularly paid by the post to department headquarters. When the period of resurrection came, a new charter was accepted under protest, but the post always insisted that its existence had been continuous, and that contention was officially ratified by the acknowledgement of its past commanders by the department authorities, and its full recognition as an existing body from the date of its original charter.

After 1881 the growth and prosperity of the post were continuous for more than twenty years, until like other organizations of veterans, it reached a high tide in its membership after the beginning of the twentieth century. But at no time has it maintained a higher position or made a more honorable record than during the first six or seven years of its existence, when its work, as a somewhat direct result of the recent war, was more spectacular than at a later date. During the entire forty-two years, Acker Post has, on each successive Memorial Day, conducted, either alone or in cooperation with sister posts, the tender observance of strewing the graves of departed comrades with the flowers of springtime in memory of their heroic services. Nearly one thousand graves of ex-soldiers in our different cemeteries are thus honored every year. As a post it has also conducted or participated in many celebrations of Independence Day and other national holidays. It has moreover borne a part in innumerable civic observances of interest to the city, thus testifying to its public spirit and devotion to the common weal.

ITS AVERAGE CHARTER MEMBER

Going back to the beginning of Acker Post, it may be said of its average member:

He was about twenty-eight years old.

He was just entering active business or professional life, but had already passed through three momentous decades of his country's history. The decade from 1841 to 1850 had been the boyhood era of the coming Union soldier. The decade from 1851 to 1860 had been the era of preparation. That from 1861 to 1870 had been the era of achievement and readjustment—first, four years of war and wounds and peril; then six years of education or business and professional training, taking up the suspended threads of opportunity, and getting established for his life work. He was a clerk, a bookkeeper, a junior partner, a young lawyer, waiting for clients, or perhaps a traveling salesman; he was fairly merged again into the ranks of productive citizenship. He had been a better soldier for having been a citizen and he was now a better citizen for having been a soldier.

He had gone through rare and radiant experiences, but how much he had yet to see and to learn! He had helped to make history, but how much more he was destined to make and observe! He was wise to the marvels of a splendid civilization, but he had never seen or heard of an electric light, a telephone, a phonograph, a perfecting press, a typesetting machine, a self-binding reaper, a typewriter, an automobile, a fountain pen, an aeroplane, a wireless telegram, a special delivery stamp, a grape fruit, a hobble skirt or a merry widow hat. Microbes, meningitis, and the vermiciform appendix were undreamed of, though doubtless existent—measles, small-pox and graybacks had been sufficiently aggressive during the war period. The song of the musical mule yet charmed his memories; the odor of bacon broiling on a rainrod was still an appetizing reminiscence.

Ulysses S. Grant was president of the United States; Horace Austin was governor of Minnesota; Alexander Ramsey and Daniel S. Norton were our senators; Morton S. Wilkinson and Eugene M. Wilson were the state's only representatives in congress. Robert A. Smith had not yet commenced serving as mayor of St. Paul—it was a long time ago.

Louis Napoleon was emperor of France; Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft were boys in knickerbockers; the average Spanish war veteran of today was yet unborn. Men were then living who had been cradled in the storms of the Revolution; soldiers of the War of 1812 still numerously abounded; the Mexican war was recent history; the abolition of human slavery was scarcely yet recognized as an accomplished fact—echoes of the snap of the lash and the hiss of the branding iron still lingered in the air.

The commanders of Acker Post, from the date of its organization to the present have been the following: Henry A. Castle, Mark D. Flower, George T. Browning, Zene C. Bohrer, True S. White, Jacob Meese, Wilford C. Wilson, Joseph J. McCarty, W. H. Brown, Walter T. Burr, W. H. H. Taylor, Edward Simonton, Roswell V. Pratt, William J. Sleppy, Charles D. Parker, I. H. B. Beebee, C. J. Stees, J. B. Chaney, E. C. Starkey, T. W. Forbes, M. K. Williams, George R. Lewis, R. A. Becker, Patrick Henry, George N. Lanphere, Frank B. Doran, A. M. Bartlett, R. H. L. Jewett, Gideon S. Ives, John P. Larkin, Sidney Smith, Isaac L.

Mahan, J. L. Brigham, Frank D. Garrity, E. S. Chittenden, John W. Cramsie, James H. Davidson and W. W. Hall.

The total number of names enrolled on the books of Acker Post is about six hundred. These names represent honorably discharged ex-soldiers from every loyal state and from every branch of military service—cavalry, infantry, and artillery; regulars and volunteers; white and colored; old and young. Men of all ranks, from private to major general, have signed this roll and in the broad democracy of their comradeship all stood on a plane of absolute equality. But, as the best soldier in the army was always proudest of his commanders, so the average membership of Acker Post rejoices in the fact that on that roll are found inscribed the signatures of officers who held high positions in the wartime and of ex-soldiers who have been recognized by their fellow-citizens in all avenues of public activity, as worthy to be trusted with the honors and responsibilities of public office.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Collecting from this roll some conspicuous examples of those who have been thus promoted or have been distinguished during their military and civil careers, and in professional or business life, since the close of the war, the following illustrations of the principle referred to are submitted:

Governors of Minnesota: Sibley, Marshall, Davis, Hubbard and McGill.

United States Senator: C. K. Davis.

Representatives in congress: John T. Averill, J. H. Stewart and A. R. Kiefer.

Mayors of St. Paul: A. R. Kiefer and F. B. Doran.

Sheriffs of Ramsey county: J. C. Becht and Charles Chapel.

Postmasters of St. Paul: J. H. Stewart, H. A. Castle, A. R. McGill and M. D. Flower.

Holding other prominent official positions under the state and national governments. R. N. McLaren, W. H. H. Taylor, W. W. Braden, B. W. Brunson, J. P. McIlrath, Charles Kittelson, J. J. McCarty, Charles D. Kerr, Norman Perkins, James H. Donaldson, E. D. Libby, James H. Baker and J. C. Donahower.

Colonels of Minnesota regiments: J. W. Bishop, C. C. Andrews, John B. Sanborn, L. F. Hubbard, James H. Baker, R. N. McLaren and John T. Averill.

Officers of the Regular Army: Gen. E. C. Mason, Gen. M. R. Morgan, Gen. R. W. Johnson, Col. C. H. Alden, Col. H. R. Tilton, Maj. John Kelliher, Maj. George Q. White, Maj. W. R. Bourne, Maj. F. D. Garrity and Capt. Josias R. King.

Prominent in the professional life of the city: Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul; Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters, Revs. C. C. Griswold, E. J. Funk, William McKinley, Clay Macauley and Sidney Smith; Doctors D. W. Hand, J. H. Murphy, S. D. Flagg, C. C. Higbee, P. F. Dillon, D. R. Greenlee, Parks Ritchie, W. Richeson and D. K. Caldwell; Attorneys H. A. Kimball, C. K. Davis, Warren H. Mead, James H. Davidson, W. T. Burr, H. C. Eller, E. Simonton, C. J. Thompson, Harvey Officer, John Espey, E. S. Chittenden and Charles D. Kerr.

Active in St. Paul journalism: E. V. Smalley, A. P. Connolly, Ed-

ward Richards, H. A. Castle, George B. Winship, H. T. Johns and John M. Keatly.

The following, in addition to numbers of those already classified, have been conspicuous in the business affairs of St. Paul and the northwest, including its financial and transportation interests: C. W. Hackett, D. R. Noyes, J. C. Hamilton, H. P. Grant, James H. Drake, C. H. Kellogg, B. F. Wright, C. H. Osgood, Z. C. Bolrer, Henry Hasenwinkle, W. A. Van Slyke, Albert Scheffer, Joseph Lockey, J. W. Lusk, Henry L. Carver, C. A. Zimmermann, W. H. Dixon, George W. Cross, J. P. Larkin, T. Doherty and J. C. Becht.

In the earliest days of Acker Post many valued comrades identified themselves with it, applied for membership, but through failure to complete the then complicated process of "muster in," or through defects in the first records, their names do not appear on the rolls. They were to all intents and purposes members. They contributed in time and money to its work, marched in its parades, participated in its public exercises and rejoiced in their eligibility to comradeship. It is a pleasure to recall a few of their names at this point, and pay this tribute to their honored memory. Among them were Gen. W. A. Gorman, Gen. W. S. Hancock, Gov. Horace Austin, Col. James Gilfillan, Gen. S. D. Sturgis, Gen. Geo. Sykes, Col. Jas. F. Jaquess, Col. J. H. Hammond, Col. C. W. Griggs, Col. Wm. Crooks, Gen. A. Baird, Gen. O. D. Greene, Col. C. S. Uline, Gen. A. H. Terry, Gen. T. H. Ruger and Gen. John R. Brooke.

Among the patriotic citizens whose sympathy and aid was ever at command, and who are specially entitled to grateful mention here, were: Alexander Ramsey, Henry M. Rice, Frederick Driscoll, Thomas Cochran, Chas. E. Flandrau, A. B. Stickney, John S. Prince, William B. Dean, Wilford L. Wilson and James J. Hill.

COMMANDERS OF DEPARTMENTS

As bearing more directly on the esteem in which members of this post have been held by their associates, it may be stated that nine of them have been elected commanders of the Department of Minnesota, G. A. R., viz.: Comrades Hamilton, Castle, Becker, Parker, Ives, McCardy, Starkweather, Mahan and Compton. In addition, Comrades Geo. B. Winship and W. H. Brown have been commanders of the Department of North Dakota, and Comrade U. S. Hollister has been commander of the Department of Colorado, since severing their connection with Acker Post.

Twelve commanders of the Minnesota Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, have been chosen from among the comrades of Acker Post, as have all the recorders of the commandery since it was organized in 1885.

Notwithstanding the exceptional number who have achieved distinction in public and private stations, the comrades of Acker Post have always maintained inviolate the principles of absolute fraternity. No excessive annual dues have ever been exacted in order to secure "exclusiveness." No expensive uniforms or other extravagances have been indulged in. Honor as a soldier and merit as a citizen have been the tests prescribed.

During the forty-two years continuous life of Acker Post several other posts of the order have been established in St. Paul. Two of them, Ord and Gettysburg posts, after some years of usefulness, volun-

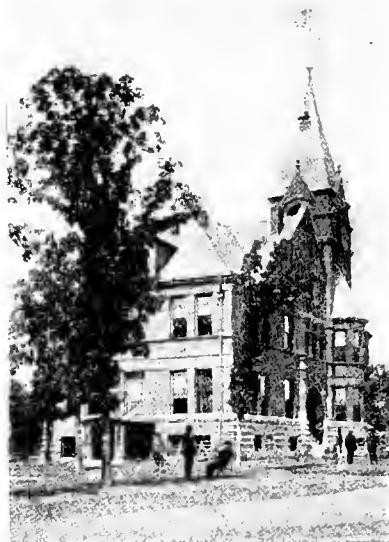
tarily disbanded and a considerable number of their members united with Acker, and Garfield Post No. 8, organized in 1882, is still a vigorous contemporary and colleague in all good works.

AUXILIARIES

The Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to Acker Post, has been for twenty years a welcome aid, in many cases indeed the acknowledged leader, in the fraternal, charitable and patriotic enterprises it has undertaken.

St. Paul Camp, Sons of Veterans, for nearly an equal period has co-operated in reducing the burdens entailed upon the post.

Acker Post has occupied during its career a dozen meeting places in



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME
MINNEHAHA FALLS

various localities, but in 1905 was granted, by the state, commodious quarters in the old capitol, which may no doubt be regarded, henceforth, as its permanent home.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in St. Paul in 1896, and those held in Minneapolis in 1884 and 1906, engaged the enthusiastic attention of the post, both as to participation in parades and the entertainment of visitors. All these occasions were of transcendent interest and of inestimable value to the public, as object lessons in patriotism.

Accused, in the beginning, of political objects, and of a tendency to keep alive the animosities of the war, the Grand Army of the Republic has long since vindicated itself from these aspersions. With a membership representing all parties except anarchists and all sects except

Mormons, the post has been, from the beginning, free from the slightest suspicion of partisanship or intolerance.

OUTSIDE WORK

The Minnesota Soldiers' Home has, from its inception, been an object of the fostering care of this post. One of its members drafted the law creating the institution; another, as governor, signed it when passed; comrades of the post have rendered more than twenty years' gratuitous service on its board of trustees, one of them serving twelve years as president of the board, and another serving as president at this time.

When the war with Spain came on, perhaps two score of the sons of members of Acker Post entered their country's service. The St. Paul Camp, Sons of Veterans, volunteered and served as a body. Our honored comrade, L. F. Hubbard, has the distinction of being the only Minnesotan commissioned by President McKinley as a brigadier general of volunteers in that contest.

One of the later and most creditable of the achievements of Acker Post was the erection of the St. Paul Soldiers' Monument at Summit Park. Efforts have been made to question this fact, but the records show that this post inaugurated the plan by formal resolution; that its committee headed by Joseph J. McCarty, on whose willing shoulders rested the chief responsibility, carried on the work, from securing the site to conducting the dedication. The official records of Acker Post, as well as of the city and county governments, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The archives of the State Historical Society are the depository of the conclusive proofs. Here, he who cares to investigate the question, may always find them.

EXULTATION FOR THE FUTURE

Forty-two years have passed since the thirty-five charter members of Acker Post affixed their names to its honorable roll. As time went on, a goodly company of their comrades and contemporaries gathered around them and a fraternity was formed with ties no other association can equal. A eulogist of the post, said on a recent anniversary occasion: "The ranks are thinned, but there is exultation and not sadness in the hearts of the survivors, as they greet with broadened vision the glories of the rising future.

"Their ranks are thinned, but their works do follow them. Acker Post has been a potent influence for good in this wonderfully progressive and prosperous community. It has stood for law and order, for honor and purity in private dealings and public affairs. It has been a beacon of patriotic illumination to the polyglot nationalities which have helped expand the population of St. Paul from 15,000 to 250,000 during its memorable career.

"Individually, the members of this post have, in widely differing spheres of activity, done their part in building up the city and the state. Collectively, they have helped to stimulate the affection for the nation they fought to save.

"The Grand Army of the Republic is unique in having no pledge of perpetuity. Its membership is not replaced. Twenty years hence the surviving comrades of Acker Post, if any, will be few and feeble, and its

ranks will have been disbanded. Forty years hence, it will have become, perhaps, a fading memory.

"But the patriotic forces it has inspired will be still in vigorous operation, to freshen the glories of the flag, to brighten the destinies of rising generations of freemen, and to strengthen the all-conquering impulses of progressive, exultant, triumphant Americanism."

CHAPTER LI

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

SOLDIERS DESCENDANTS, THE STANCHEST REFORMERS—AMERICANIZING INFERIOR IMMIGRANTS—SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—AFFILIATED WITH THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION—ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI—THE SPIRIT OF THE SONS—EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS—MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF GERMANS.

The place occupied in the American life of the twentieth century by the various patriotic societies which have been organized among our citizens, is of great importance to the future well-being of the nation. They are buttresses of law and order; bulwarks of patriotism; beacons-lights of rational freedom; custodians of priceless national, state and local history.

We hear large segments of our people clamoring for deliverance from the grasp of the boss on the one hand and the guile of the demagogue on the other—protesting against machine politics, corporate domination, plutocratic greed and socialistic nostrums. From certain sections come the pungent fumes of applauded lynchings; the shrieks of enslaved thousands in blood-stained prison camps; the expostulations of disfranchised millions, to whom “the consent of the governed” is a sterile sarcasm. In other sections, we are pointed to festering abscesses in state and municipal government, tainting the air with the deadly fetors of political corruption. From various congested localities come the imported roar and tumult and jargon of mongrel, alien races, seething with sporadic revolt in the alembic of assimilation.

Evils like these must be encountered and vanquished before we can have a perfect peace. Meantime, other evils will be generated in the measureless caverns of human cupidity and venality. Thus the never ending warfare goes on, between the forces of error on the one side and on the other those who stand in all sincerity and manliness for an uplift of political honor, of culture, of morals, of religion undefiled.

SOLDIERLY DESCENDANTS, THE STANCHEST REFORMERS

But the forces that stand for the uplift must be organized and affiliated, and earnestly co-operative in their laudable efforts, if success is to be expected. And strange as it may seem, the fact remains, that the men who are most dependable for this organized and federated effort to garner the harvests of peace and ensure the progress of civilization, are the survivors of the wars of the republic and the descendants of its

gallant soldiers in past generations. The surviving veterans of the Union, with the vows of their unselfish, youthful consecration still vivid in their inmost souls, demanding honor and purity in public affairs, have stood four-square against the wrongs that we deplore. Rejoicing in the splendors of a dimless reminiscence, they have done their share to promote the genuine reforms which alone can work a cure. The young soldiers of the Spanish-American war, and the Philippine campaigns have later incentives to organization and the sons of the Union veterans, with the descendants of Revolutionary and Colonial wars, and their auxiliaries among the patriotic women, all have abundant incentives for the formation of their several societies, and should all be encouraged to extend and perpetuate them.

The great problem of properly assimilating and Americanizing an enormous annual immigration, each immigrant a thermal unit of dynamic energy for good or evil, largely depends for its proper solution on the wisdom and activity of the churches, the press, the patriotic societies and the managers of our educational system.

AMERICANIZING INFERIOR IMMIGRANTS

From July 1, 1819, to June 30, 1910, 27,818,710 immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of this number 91.5 per cent came from European countries, which countries are the source of about 93.5 per cent of the present immigration movement. From 1819 to 1883 more than 95 per cent of the total immigration from Europe originated in the United Kingdom, Germany, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Switzerland. Following 1883, there was a rapid change in the ethnical character of European immigration, and in recent years more than 70 per cent of the movement has originated in southern and eastern Europe. In a single generation Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia have succeeded the United Kingdom and Germany as the chief sources of immigration. In fact, each of the three countries first named furnished more immigrants to the United States in 1907, than came in the same year from the United Kingdom, Germany, Scandinavia, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland combined.

The old immigration movement in recent years has rapidly declined, both numerically and relatively, and under present conditions there are no indications that it will materially increase. The new immigration movement is very large, and there are few, if any, indications of its natural abatement. The new immigration, coming in such large numbers, has provoked a widespread feeling of apprehension as to its effect on the economic and social welfare of the country. As a class the new immigrants are largely unskilled laborers, coming from countries where their highest wage is small compared with the lowest wage in the United States. Nearly 75 per cent of them are males. About 83 per cent are between the ages of 14 and 45 years, and consequently are producers rather than dependents. They bring little money into the country and send or take a considerable part of their earnings out. More than 35 per cent are illiterate as compared with less than 3 per cent of the old immigrant class.

These facts, taken from the reports of the United States Immigration Commission, strongly emphasize the importance of the educational work required in Americanizing this tremendous influx of foreigners.

The task of assimilating the new immigration is manifestly a far greater one than that which confronted our fathers. In the matter of languages, racial traits and social environments, these new comers are infinitely farther removed from the standards we wish them to achieve, than were our welcome kinsmen from northwestern Europe, whose transition was readily accomplished.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Among the patriotic societies of St. Paul, basing its foundation on ancestral services, perhaps the foremost is that of the Sons of the American Revolution. It is a state association and was organized December 26, 1889. It now has 533 members. Its purposes and objects are declared to be patriotic, historical and educational, and include those intended or designed to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war for independence, as well as documents, relics, and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war and of the Revolutionary period; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble of the constitution of our country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address.

Any man is eligible to membership in the society, who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to, and rendered active service in, the cause of American independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute man; or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a committee of safety or correspondence; or as a member of any congress or legislature; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

The founders of the Minnesota society were John B. Sanborn, Albert Edgerton, George K. Shaw, A. S. Tallmadge, Rev. E. C. Mitchell, John W. Boxell, Sherwood Hough, C. B. Palmer, R. R. Nelson, G. H. Moffett, Benjamin Nute and E. W. Durant. Albert Edgerton was first president; A. S. Tallmadge, secretary, and Douglas Putnam, treasurer. Among its active officials in subsequent years, were W. H. Grant, S. J. R. McMillan, H. P. Upham, E. S. Chittenden, D. R. Noyes, D. D. Merrill, Alex Ramsey and W. D. Washburn.

The officers of the society are: President, Edward P. Sanborn, St. Paul; vice presidents—Saxe G. L. Roberts, Pine City; Ambrose D. Countryman, Appleton; Stillman H. Bingham, Duluth; Gen. Lewis A. Grant, Minneapolis;—secretary, Charles H. Bronson, St. Paul; assistant secretary, Ernest A. Countryman, St. Paul; treasurer, Edward S. Stringer, St. Paul; registrar, Charles Stees, St. Paul; historian, Henry A. Castle, St. Paul; chaplain, Rev. M. D. Edwards, D. D., St. Paul.

The Sons of the Revolution, an organization for similar purposes,

and with substantially the same conditions of membership, has also a state society, closely affiliated with that just mentioned.

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has done good work during the last twenty years in the erection of numerous monuments and tablets commemorative of the important events and the eminent patriots of the War for Independence. Much has also been accomplished toward the permanent preservation of the records of that period. During the last four years the society has been carrying on a still greater work in preserving the principles and the institutions founded by the men of 1776. The millions of aliens in the United States are being taught what the nation stands for, what it means for them to become a part of the body politic, participating in the duties and responsibilities of active citizens in an intelligent manner.

The immigrants of today may be the good Americans of tomorrow, if they are made to know their privileges and their duties in their adopted country. The children of our alien population may become leaders in the advancement of American ideals. The composite character of our nation is an advantage, in that it gives to it a variant energy and a distinctive type of American character.

The committee on information for aliens has distributed hundreds of thousands of leaflets throughout the land wherever aliens congregate, telling them in a dozen different languages what they most need to know about the government and our institutions. Another leaflet, printed in English only, explains the importance of becoming naturalized citizens. The society's leaflets have been made text books in many schools of children of aliens in our large cities; they have been widely distributed in settlements of foreigners; newly arrived immigrants have been encouraged to leave the cities and their evil influence and take up employment in regions of the country where they may more speedily become active factors in civil and business affairs and in the general promotion of the nation's industrial growth.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Daughters of the American Revolution, the largest and most aggressive association of patriotic women in the world, now 90,000 strong, is well represented in St. Paul. It is entirely independent of the Sons though working for similar purposes, and is organized into local "chapters" which, in turn, are represented in state and national congresses. The annual congresses of the Daughters held in Continental Hall, their own splendid building at Washington, D. C., are events of national interest. The chapters in St. Paul are St. Paul, Distaff, and Nathan Hale, all well organized and ready for any good work.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of the Twin City have assumed the patriotic task of buying, restoring and furnishing the old home of Gen. H. H. Sibley, at Mendota, which next to the Round Tower at Fort Snelling is our most valued antiquity. They aim to have the house as nearly as possible as it was when built, and decorative effects and furnishings are being carried out with this idea in mind. The interior is finished in white, and each chapter will provide for decorating and furnishing its own room.

The Colonial Dames, the Society of Colonial Wars and other associations based on descent from the earlier generations of Americans, have branches in the city, with a membership less numerous than those we

have named, but not less inspired by patriotic zeal for the preservation of republican institutions.

The Grand Army of the Republic, the all-embracing organization of the veterans of the War for the Union, has been given in another chapter the consideration due to its unique character, high aims, and great achievements. Subsidiary to it are numerous associations for ex-soldiers and sailors by regiments, by battalions, as naval veterans, ex-prisoners of war, etc., by means of which the fraternal ties that bind the comrades are preserved and strengthened, while the principle of unwavering loyalty is religiously cherished. There is also the Union Veteran Union with a goodly membership of battle-service comrades.

AFFILIATED WITH THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, are the Woman's Relief Corps, and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. These organizations have done and are doing a noble work in aiding needy veterans in providing comforts and delicacies for inmates of the Soldiers' Home, and in giving patriotic entertainments which have a distinctly beneficial historical and educational influence. These societies are: Acker Relief Corps No. 7; Garfield Relief Corps No. 5; Hancock Regiment Woman's Veteran Relief Union; the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; Ladies' Auxiliary No. 12 to the Sons of Veterans and Daughters of Veterans. Each of them is subordinate to a state organization, which usually maintains a headquarters in St. Paul. In one sense the society of "The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic" is not auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. Its members consider themselves a part of it. Every honorably discharged soldier and his family may become members of the order. The order is not designed to be purely charitable, but is social as well. The national organization was perfected in Chicago on the 18th day of November, 1886. At this first convention only four states were represented viz.—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California and Illinois. Miss Laura McNeir of Camden, New Jersey, was elected president. The membership at that time was 2,473. At the present time there are departments in twenty-eight states and territories and a membership of more than 20,000.

The officially recognized "auxiliary of the G. A. R" is the Woman's Relief Corps. Its avowed objects are to assist the Grand Army of the Republic to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead; to aid needy veterans and their widows and orphans and find for the latter homes and employment; to cherish and emulate the deeds of army nurses and other women who rendered loving service in the war; to maintain allegiance to the Union and inculcate patriotism among children. All women over sixteen years of age of good moral character and deportment, who have not given aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, and who would perpetuate the principles of the association, are eligible to membership. The Woman's Relief Corps, in its national capacity, dates from July, 1883. It was formed by representatives of various soldiers' aid societies and relief associations, which then existed under different forms in sixteen states, some of them organized during the war. It has a full system of reports, maintains strict discipline, and imposes secrecy for the protection of its beneficiaries and members. The national convention meets annually at the same time and place as the Grand Army. The corps has endowed and supports a national home for the wives and

mothers of soldiers and dependent army nurses; it has led to the founding of soldiers' homes in many states, and has built a large number of monuments, memorial halls, etc. During the year ended June 15, 1911, the Woman's Relief Corps, of Minnesota, besides expending \$2,047 cash for relief and bestowing charities other than money estimated at \$5,220, contributed \$511.35 to the department treasury of the Grand Army of the Republic. The aggregate amount of patriotic and charitable work done in the state of Minnesota every year by these working bodies of loyal women is simply incalculable.

The Sons of Veterans is an association composed of descendants of honorably discharged Union soldiers, and is gradually assuming the patriotic work of the Grand Army of the Republic, as the comrades of that great order, reduced in numbers and enfeebled by age, consent to surrender portions of it to the willing hands of their energetic sons. St. Paul Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, was organized twenty-five years ago,



TAYLORS FALLS, MINN.

ST. CROIX FALLS, WIS.

INTER-STATE PARK

TAYLORS FALLS

and has numbered in its ranks some of our prominent citizens. When the Spanish war broke out, this camp, which had for some years held a company status in the National Guard of Minnesota, enlisted en masse, in the Fourteenth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, May 15, 1898, and went to the front, the new generation emulating the gallantry of their sires in promptly rallying to the defense of their country's flag. The present officers of the camp are: John Gunther, commander; Geo. T. Drake, secretary, and George Doran, treasurer. Thomas P. O'Reagan of St. Paul is commander of the division of Minnesota and George T. Drake, secretary and treasurer. The "sons" emulate the Grand Army of the Republic in the practice of true fraternity. The equality for which some men yearn is an equality with superiors and a superiority to equals. But both these orders practice what they preach—a genuine equality.

The ex-soldiers of the war with Spain and of the campaigns in the Philippines also have their associations to perpetuate their comradeship, preserve their history and encourage patriotic observances. The United

Spanish War Veterans maintain Worth Bagley Camp and an auxiliary, with headquarters at the old Capitol. Camp Mervin M. Carleton, No. 4, Army of the Philippines, meets once a month at the same hall. C. W. Albretch is commander and William F. Lewis is adjutant.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION

One of the most successful and influential organizations having in view the inculcation of patriotic principles and the transmittal of correct history is the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, which maintains a state society of large membership with headquarters in St. Paul. It holds monthly meetings alternately at St. Paul and Minneapolis during eight months each year, at each of which a banquet is served and a historical paper is read. The meeting in February of each year is made specially notable by the presence of ladies and other guests, and by a dedication of the exercises to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday anniversary occurs on February 12th.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion was instituted at Philadelphia in April, 1865. The following is the preamble to the original constitution: "We, officers and honorably discharged members of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States whose names are annexed, do acknowledge, as binding upon the conscience and required by all the precepts of our holy religion, as a part of our allegiance to God, unqualified loyalty to the government of the United States of North America; and, in remembrance of the dangers and glories of this sacred duty, do hereby solemnly associate and continue together in the establishment of a permanent and perpetual organization."

From the beginning, the order has been very particular as to the eligibility for membership. Even the records of the three original members were examined by a committee appointed by the commander. Not only must applicants of the war service class have a stainless army or navy record, but their standing as citizens must be satisfactory to their companions. Commissioned officers of all grades in the regular or volunteer army, navy and marine corps of the United States, during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, are eligible to first class original membership, and the privileges are extended to their descendants. The order in the United States had a total membership on July 1, 1911, of 8,347, of which 4,617 were "original," or war service companions. Among those who have served as commanders-in-chief of the order, are Generals W. S. Hancock, Philip H. Sheridan, R. B. Hayes, Lucius Fairchild, John Gibbons, John M. Schofield, John R. Brooke and John C. Bates.

The Commandery of the State of Minnesota was instituted June 5, 1885, with the following charter members: Maj.-Gen. John B. Sanborn, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Henry H. Sibley; Bvt. Brig.-General L. F. Hubbard; Bvt. Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Jas. H. Baker; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Judson W. Bishop; Brig.-Gen. William Smith; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Samuel Breck; Capt. C. W. Hackett; Capt. Henry A. Castle; Lieut. Albert Scheffer; Lieut. Samuel Appleton; Maj. Geo. W. Baird; Maj. William R. Bourne; Chaplain Edward D. Neill, D. D.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. S. P. Jennison; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Charles Bentzoni; Col. Chas. J. Allen; Capt. W. W. Braden, and Bvt. Maj. George Q. White. Major White was elected to the executive office of the commandery recorder on its organization and held that important position continuously until his

death in 1897. Lieut. David L. Kingsbury succeeded him after a short interval, and was annually reelected until his death.

Among those who have served as commanders of the Minnesota Commandery, are Generals Sanborn, Marshall, Sibley, Bishop, Merritt, Mason, Grant, Brooke, Andrews, Hubbard and Adams; Colonels Gilfillan, Jennison, Hicks, Benton and Newport; Majors Bourne and Hale; Captains Lochren, Castle, Collins, Torrence, Higbee, Doherty and Harrys. The officers for 1912 are: Lieut. S. H. Towler, Commander and Capt. Orton S. Clark, recorder. The total membership is now 267.

Six handsome volumes, averaging 500 pages each, of the historical papers read by companions at the regular meeting of the commandery, have been published under the uniform title of "Glimpses of the Nation's Struggle." A volume of 200 pages entitled "Addresses in Memory of Abraham Lincoln" delivered before the Minnesota Commandery at its special Lincoln banquets, has been printed by the state, under the direction of Hon. C. G. Schulz, superintendent of public instruction.

ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI

The society which furnished the precedent and the model for the Loyal Legion was that of the "Cincinnati," formed by the Revolutionary officers at the close of the War for Independence. The early history of this association is of interest. It was organized in 1783, while the remnants of the Continental army lay in cantonments at Newburg on the Hudson. The initiation fee was one month's pay, and an order on the treasury of the United States was taken in payment. The officers had no money. Baron Steuben was the principal promoter and George Washington was the first president general. The following was the declaration of principles and objects: "An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a national being is a curse, instead of a blessing."

"An unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective states, that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire."

"To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers. This spirit will . . . extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence . . . towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it."

This declaration aroused vehement opposition. The legislatures of some of the states fiercely denounced the order, by resolution, and passed laws aimed directly at its existence. The principles of the order were declared to be in conflict with American institutions, because it permitted the hereditary descent of honors, and because, being an organization of military men, it tended to create a privileged class. So severe was the storm that the president general thought it best to yield to it, and in an elaborate address to the order advised a change of its constitution, abolishing the hereditary feature, retaining its charitable provisions and declaring its chief purpose to inculcate the "duty of those taking up arms in time of war for the national defence, to lay them down in times of peace." The state societies, however, neglected to take action upon the proposed amendments and they were never adopted. We, who have seen millions of armed men melt in a day into a mass of citizens like snow-flakes falling upon water, can smile at this exhibition of jealous fear.

But what we ought to admire and imitate is that passionate love of free institutions that will brook no attack, come from what source it may.

In spite of hostility and opposition, the Cincinnati has maintained an existence until the present time. But owing to the failure of later generations to aggressively avow the patriotic principles of its founders, it has not been the influential force in the republic which those founders evidently expected it to be.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SONS

An an index of the spirit which animates the rising generation of loyal young men, enrolled in the Sons of Veterans, and the inheritance classes of the Loyal Legion, we may quote from the address of greeting by Division Commander Villars to the Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Paul, June 16, 1911. "We are your sons. We have your blood in our veins, your spirit our hearts. The purposes that influenced you fifty years ago, I believe dominate us. It has taken some of us a long while to realize all this; a good many a long time to appreciate all that sonship means. But if you will bear with us for a few years longer, you will live long enough to see that the army of the Sons of Veterans will be worthy its sires. We believe in Old Glory; we believe in all that for which she stands; we believe in the Grand Army of the Republic, and we stand not only as the defenders of our flag upon the battlefield, if God please, but in civic affairs, in municipal affairs, in social affairs; standing not only for the flag in its relation to political and civic organization, but standing also as your sons, whose duty it is, as your hair become frosted by winter and your breasts filled with cares that are becoming burdensome, and your feet just a little bit more uncertain in some cases, I find, than they were a few years ago, to bring to you our strong arms and our loving hearts, to help you in these days to carry the loads and to walk with you in this wearisome way. I am the son of a veteran, the one thing in all the world that I brag about, even if I wasn't to blame for it. I am glad that my father was man enough to desert his wife. Pretty tough proposition for some fellows. He left her on a little farm in Illinois, three miles from any other residence; left her with a little babe on her breast to run her farm in the summer time, to get her coal for winter herself; haul it herself, teach school in the winter time and wait for reports from the battlefields.

"Father came home on a sick furlough one time and while he was there the little lad of the home suddenly sickened and died. They had a funeral procession. They couldn't have as big ones then as we have nowadays, for the simple reason that all the men were gone practically, and that funeral procession was a team of mules hitched to a lumber wagon, in which was a little pine box that my father had made himself, for he didn't have the salary then of the Methodist preachers of today. The second vehicle in the procession was another lumber wagon; its occupants a boy in blue, and a woman in calico wearing an old-fashioned slat-bonnet. There was not a preacher in the country to say the words over the body of the little baby. They went to the cemetery and laid it away and then my father took my mother in his arms and kissed her good-bye and went directly from the grave to the train. His furlough had expired. It was hard for him, comrades. But listen. He went back to the battlefield; he went back to the camp, with its excitement and its enthusiasm, and its jokes; back to it all. Mother went back to that lit-

tle two-room shack on the plains, alone, to waken in the night and miss the little hands that clasped her neck and the little face that nestled on her breast. She was as great in her heroism as was he; and I am only one of the multitude of sons who stand today proud of the blood that flows in their veins. And so be patient with us a little while and we will demonstrate to you that we believe in our ancestry, and we will show you in the days to come the blood that is in us."

EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

Scarcely second in interest and value to the societies which inculcate a nation-wide spirit of patriotism, are those organized to perpetuate the traditions, the comradeship and the records of achievement, by the early settlers of Minnesota, their descendants and successors. The principles, policies and methods of these associations correspond, on a less extended but equally lofty plane, with those held by the national organizations. Rightly handled they will transmit to posterity something of the pioneer enthusiasm which founded and built up our imperial commonwealth. St. Paul is the natural headquarters of these societies, since so much of its history is inextricably interwoven with that of the territory and state. Responsibility often produces ability, but power always floats into the hands of men who can do things. The men who did things royally and nobly in those first years, and their early successors, have done well to organize and transmit and perpetuate the story of what they did and saw and suffered.

The first of these societies was the Old Settlers' Association of Minnesota, incorporated March 23, 1857. Its first meeting was held in the hall of the Historical Society in St. Paul February 27, 1858—H. H. Sibley, chairman; A. L. Larpenteur, secretary. The original incorporators numbered one hundred and one. The object of the association was to provide a fund for the support and assistance of such old settlers of Minnesota as may be deemed worthy of support; to collect and disseminate useful information in relation to the early history and settlement of Minnesota; to record and preserve the names of its members and the date of their arrival in the territory, the state and county from which they emigrated, etc. The first officers were: Socrates Nelson, president; Charles H. Oakes, first vice president; Philander Prescott, second vice president; Aaron Goodrich, secretary; Lott Moffett, treasurer—executive committee: John P. Owens, H. F. Masterson, Mahlon Black, W. R. Brown and J. E. McKusick. Eligibility to membership was based on settlement in Minnesota prior to January 1, 1850. The association resolved to commemorate the organization of Minnesota territory by a banquet at the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, on the first day of June, the anniversary of that event, which occurred in 1849. The celebration has been annually observed until this day, with a steadily diminishing attendance. The following members were present at roll call June 1, 1881: H. H. Sibley, William P. Murray, Richard Chute, Bart. Presley, J. W. Bass, Aaron Goodrich, Oliver Parsons, A. D. Nelson, H. F. Masterson, Hon. Alex. Ramsey, Joseph Guion, John B. Spencer, A. L. Larpenteur, H. L. Moss, J. Villaume, Thomas Odell, B. W. Lott, Dr. J. H. Murphy, Sylvester Stateler, B. F. Irvine, A. H. Cavender, David Day, Dr. John Dewey, E. W. Durant, H. M. Rice, Edmund Rice and J. D. Ludden,—quite a vigorous representation for "thirty years after." But another thirty years passed, and at the dinner held at the Merchants Hotel June

1, 1911, there were present only: A. L. Larpenteur, J. K. Humphrey, Sylvester Stateler, J. Villaume, and J. H. Randall, with E. W. Durant reporting by letter from a southern state.

The Territorial Pioneers of Minnesota is an association composed of persons resident here on or before May 11, 1858, the day the state was admitted to the Union. The society was organized at the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, May 11, 1897, by 100 eligibles. The first officers were: Alvaren Allen, president; William E. Lee and H. S. Fairchild, vice presidents; W. H. Hoyt, secretary, and John A. Stees, treasurer. The association has had a vigorous career. Judge L. W. Collins was its second president, and M. J. O'Connor was secretary. Subsequent presidents included E. W. Durant, John S. Pillsbury, J. B. Gilfillan, Edwin Clark and others equally prominent. In 1904 George H. Hazzard was elected secretary and has continued in that position ever since. He maintains an office at the old capitol, and keeps open house at the Log Cabin on the state fair grounds during "fair week" every year. With but little financial assistance he is gathering up relics of the early settlement of the territory and states; hundreds of portraits of pioneers; bits of household goods and the crude farming implements of those early days—ancient days they are to Minnesota—and doing his best to preserve them for the time when they will be regarded priceless in value as historic mementoes. The interesting exhibit of these things in the Log Cabin and Institute Hall on the fair grounds, for which Mr. Hazzard deserves the chief if not entire credit, is, it may be hoped, the prelude to a historical museum, in an imposing building filled with relics, mementoes and specimens of handi-craft illustrative of the progress of the state. Minnesota is to be congratulated upon having one citizen possessing the relic-hunting taste; the industry and enthusiasm of Mr. Hazzard in this line of endeavor.

The officers of the Territorial Pioneers for 1911-12 are: E. F. Berrisford, president; George H. Hazzard, secretary, and John A. Stees, treasurer. The membership is over 2,000.

The Junior Pioneer Association of Ramsey County is a vigorous and active organization of the younger generation of Minnesotans, many of them born in St. Paul, children of the pioneers, imbued with the energy and zeal of their revered ancestors and full of faith in the future of the city. The membership is over 600. Among its active promoters and ex-presidents are E. W. Bazille, Silas E. Foreman and Edward Dahl, the last named being secretary. The association owns a costly and convenient building, with ample halls, dining rooms, etc., at Ninth and Exchange streets.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF GERMANS

Many of the older set of Germans in St. Paul were soldiers in the Imperial army; a number of them fought in the Franco-Prussian war or in the Schleswig-Holstein trouble. There are natives of Austria-Hungary living in St. Paul who have gone to war for the double monarchy so closely allied to the German empire. Both the German and Austrian warriors and former soldiers have formed military organizations, among which the "Deutscher Krieger Verein," "Deutscher Soldaten Unterstuetzungsverein" and the "Austrian Hungarian Military Association" take the lead. It is the purpose of these societies to cultivate among the members and at home good comradeship, the love and patriotism for the

country for which they fought and at the same time uphold the principles of real American citizenship.

There is also an organization of Germans who served as volunteers in the Civil war, the German-American Veteran Association. There can certainly be no more reliably patriotic society than one composed of foreign born citizens who risked their lives in defense of the Union when many native sons evaded their duty.

CHAPTER LII

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM — FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED—BOARD OF CONTROL OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—THE CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL—SOCIETIES AND HOMES—SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR—PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS—THE AMHERST H. WILDER CHARITY—MODERN CHARITABLE METHODS

Climatic conditions have, from the beginning, called attention to the necessity for ample provision to care for unfortunate and destitute individuals in the community—a necessity which has never failed to elicit an adequate response from the sympathetic and generous people of the city. The benevolent organizations of St. Paul cover a wide range, both in the diversified elements of which they are composed and the variety of objects for which they are formed. Protestants, Catholics and Hebrews vie with each other in endeavors to alleviate poverty and suffering among those who have claim upon their special care. Large German and Scandinavian societies are active in aiding their own countrymen. Both men and women contribute generously according to their means, and the universal participation by St. Paul people in personal charitable work commands admiration for their unselfish devotion to promoting the welfare of the less fortunate.

The relief takes the form in turn of educational, spiritual and material aid. It is administered in the home or through some institution. It reaches all classes—the aged, the children, mothers, widows or deserted wives; the unemployed, homeless men, wayward or unprotected girls; the sick and those afflicted with permanent physical disabilities. Clothing is freely supplied to those who are in need of it. Hospitals, asylums and homes have been built and endowed for those requiring temporary or permanent shelter. Medical care, drugs and even nursing are bestowed upon those who cannot afford to pay for them. Shiftless and ignorant mothers are taught the elements of housekeeping; children are trained to use their hands in useful occupations. Work is found for those who are able and willing to work. Food and fuel are furnished to tide over periods of destitution. Families are instructed in the value of thrift and self-reliance.

Of the numerous beneficent institutions maintained by the Catholic church due mention has been made in a preceding chapter. Those endowed by other denominations, as well as non-sectarian and public charities, will be considered herein.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM

The Protestant Orphan Asylum was organized May, 1865, for the care of Protestant orphans and destitute children. In the fall of the

same year, property on the corner of Western and Marshall avenues was purchased and the institution was opened with six children as inmates, which in 1878 had grown to a family of forty-four persons. In 1872 a more commodious house was secured, then deemed sufficiently extensive for the needs of many years, but the number seeking aid of the asylum was so large that they were obliged to enlarge the building. The present is a very fine stone building located on Marshall avenue. The house and grounds were purchased from a gentleman who formerly occupied it as a summer residence; there were twenty-five acres of land belonging to the place, a beautiful grove of trees back of the house making a delightful playground for the children. There is a good school connected with the institution in which the common branches of education are taught. Religious services under the charge of different Protestant clergymen are held Sunday afternoons at the asylum. The children are cared for until they are old enough to take care of themselves, and then good places are provided for them, unless they are previously adopted by some good family. It is supported partially by the city; the balance is raised by private subscriptions, cash donations, etc. The first officers were: Mrs. Horace Thompson, president; Mrs. G. A. Hamilton, vice president; Mrs. E. F. Drake, treasurer; Mrs. C. W. Griggs, secretary. Board of managers: Mrs. Col. Morton, Mrs. A. G. Foster, Mrs. G. P. Jackson, Mrs. Dr. S. Conn, Mrs. Horace Thompson, Mrs. E. F. Drake, Mrs. G. A. Hamilton, Mrs. A. H. Wilder, Mrs. S. B. McConnell, Mrs. D. R. Noyes, Miss E. M. Terry, and Mrs. C. W. Griggs. Miss Emma Siebert is matron, Miss Stone, teacher, and Dr. C. G. Higbee, physician. There are now forty-five inmates and the officers are Mrs. H. T. Drake, president, and Mrs. W. R. Ramsey, recording secretary.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED

A special emergency arose during the fall and winter of 1893-4 which led to the formation of the citizens committee for the relief of the unemployed, and to the adoption of measures which, having since served as a model for other cities, are worthy of record here. As early as August, 1893, it became evident that there would be many destitute unemployed during the ensuing winter, owing to the financial depression that had closed many industries. The matter was brought to the notice of Mayor F. P. Wright and meetings were held in his office to consider the subject. Among those who were invited by the mayor to attend these conferences, were J. J. McCarty, comptroller, L. T. Chamberlain, attorney, Alderman O. O. Cullen and Assemblyman F. B. Doran, representing the city government; John Kerwin and Adam Fink, of the board of control; Peter Daly and Robert Seng, of the county commissioners; J. A. Wheelock, president of park commissioners; Rev. S. G. Smith, D. D. and Rev. H. H. Hart, of the State Board of Corrections and Charities; President Henry A. Castle and Directors R. S. Tallmadge and Thomas Cochran, of the Chamber of Commerce; W. L. Wilson, D. R. Noyes and M. L. Hutchins, of the Relief Society; Rev. P. R. Heffron, representing the Catholic benevolent societies; Rev. David Morgan, representing the Friendly Inn; James Morrow and Harry Gray, of the Trades and Labor Assembly; C. E. Flandrau, H. P. Hall and George Thompson, in addition to Mr. Wheelock, representing the daily newspapers.

As a result of many conferences a plan of organization and operations was adopted, which resulted in the citizens' executive committee

consisting of Mayor F. P. Wright, chairman; A. S. Tallmadge, secretary; Henry A. Castle, treasurer; W. L. Wilson, superintendent; F. B. Doran, James Morrow, O. O. Cullen, Geo. C. Squires and T. A. Abbott. The active work of this executive committee began October 16, 1893, and continued until April 30, 1894. The plan was adopted of furnishing employment, not giving charity. A total of 1,687 men, heads of families aggregating 8,932 persons, received employment during the winter, working on the city streets and parks at the uniform wage of a dollar a day. A total of almost \$50,000 was thus disbursed, at a cost of only \$749 for clerical help, stationery, etc.

The funds used by the committee came from the following sources:

City contingent fund, 1893	\$ 9,000.00
City contingent fund, 1894	10,000.00
Transferred assessments	5,650.01
Park funds	13,822.98
Citizens' contributions	9,562.20
Donations of fuel and flour	588.00
Wood yard	483.10
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Total	\$49,106.29

The city money was paid out in the regular way, on street and park pay rolls, to the men who did the work. Of the citizens' contributions over \$7,000 was deposited in the city treasury and paid out in the same way, while \$2,728 was paid on orders for wood and groceries furnished to certain classes of laborers, with their consent, in order that their families might get the entire benefit. When the committee submitted its final report the *Pioneer Press* made the following editorial comment on its operations: "The detailed report of the operations of the citizens' relief committee since they began their work last fall is a model of concise statement which presents, in its statistical results, a bird's eye view of the magnitude of the task they undertook in finding work for the unemployed and in winnowing out the undeserving applicants, of the energy and fidelity and success with which they performed it. In all it appears that nearly \$50,000 was expended from funds contributed by the city and by private citizens, through the agency of the citizens' relief committee in giving work at one dollar a day to the needy unemployed, in addition to all the large sums expended by other organizations, most of them in relief of the destitute for whom no work could be found or who were unable to work. After reading this report, no one can doubt that the system adopted by the citizens' relief committee was the very best which could have been devised for making the funds available for the purpose go as far as possible for the relief of destitute families. That system was to make aid conditional on work. A dollar a day was fixed as the wage for relief work in order not to encourage a feeling or habit of depending upon public aid. It was limited to men with families whom investigation proved to be in need of assistance. It has worked immensely better than soup houses or other forms of indiscriminate charity. The citizens' relief committee—especially Mr. W. L. Wilson, Capt. Henry A. Castle and those immediately in charge of the work—are entitled to the earnest gratitude not only of the beneficiaries of their charitable labors, but of the whole community, for their unselfish unremitting devotion to the interests of the Lord's poor, and for

the great good they have accomplished with the small means at their command."

In all the benevolent work and in all the charitable organizations in the city's history, certain honored names stand out as willing helpers in every good cause. Liberal contributors were numerous and always appreciated, but the men who could spare time from their pressing business cares to carefully administer the private benefactions and public appropriations were held in special esteem. Without discriminating against some others perhaps equally worthy, we may be permitted to name a few as entitled to grateful remembrance. They are Wilford L. Wilson, D. W. Ingersoll, D. R. Noyes, Dr. Samuel G. Smith, Charles E. Mayo, C. D. Strong, D. D. Merrill, Dillon O'Brien, J. B. Sanborn, George Benz, Thos. Cochran, John Nicols, H. M. Rice, F. Driscoll and C. E. Flandrau. They were philanthropists in the best sense.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF PUBLIC CHARITIES

The public charities of the city and county, including outdoor relief, the administration of the city and county hospital, the alms house and poor farm, the detention hospital for the insane, the smallpox hospital, etc., are managed by the Board of Control. This board had its inception in the directors of the alms house and hospital, Ramsey county; organized July 22, 1872; first meeting consisting of C. H. Schurmeier, Thomas Grace and Lorenzo Hoyt, with William Welch, clerk. On April 10, 1873, William Lindeke succeeds Schurmeier, deceased. June 4, 1874, H. J. Brainard succeeds L. Hoyt. May 21, 1877, B. Michel succeeds William Lindeke. June 21, 1877, William Freeman succeeds H. J. Brainard. January 13, 1881, Jacob Heck succeeds B. Michel. City and county physicians: Drs. Smith and Hand from 1872; Dr. Mattocks succeeds, in September, 1877; December 15, 1880, Drs. Stewart and Wheaton succeed Dr. Mattocks.

The Board of Control, formerly appointed by the judges of the district court, now by the county commissioners, succeeded to all these functions, with additional powers, which have been administered with wisdom and prudence. The lamented death of N. P. Langford, president of the board, in October, 1911, removed one trusted and venerated figure, who for many years had exercised a wholesome influence on all its enterprises.

When in 1885 the Ramsey county poor farm on Snelling avenue was donated for State Fair grounds, a quarter section of land was purchased on White Bear avenue just beyond the city limits and adjoining North St. Paul. On this tract the new and modern alms house of the county has been built, and is fully equipped with all the necessary appliances of such institutions.

THE CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL

The development of the city and county hospital, at Jefferson avenue and Colborn street, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Control and under the direct management of Dr. A. B. Ancker, superintendent, also city and county physician, has fully kept pace with the growth of the city itself. In 1883, when Dr. Ancker took charge, the hospital consisted of a single building, an old stone residence; the water came from a well, and kerosene lamps supplied light. Attendants divided

their time between cooking, cleaning, washing and nursing. Operations were performed behind a screen, and the cellar served as a morgue. There was no training school, no staff, and Dr. Ancker attended to the patients, to the police surgery of a young community, and to the city and county outside sick. Step by step, by patient planning, persistent effort and tireless exposition of its most urgent needs, the organization has grown in three decades to its present great proportions, adding a wing, a building, a department as often as means could be obtained.

The St. Paul City hospital is now the eighth largest general hospital in North America; it is constantly growing, and each department as it is added represents the most recent advances in medical science. There is no suggestion of lavish expenditure or waste and the effort seems to have been realized to make every dollar spent produce its equivalent in perfect cleanliness, the most sanitary conditions, and material of the best quality. The grounds, which are beautifully kept, command near views of the Mississippi river and its steep bluffs, and are about five acres in extent. The main building is 400 feet long, with large wings, and all buildings are connected by an underground passage. The capacity is now 615 beds. Fifty-five hundred patients received treatment in 1910, representing an increase of about eight hundred over the preceding year and requiring a staff of fifty visiting physicians, ninety nurses and many internes.

The newest part of the hospital proper is the west wing, a three-story addition, in operation about two years and devoted to the women's and children's wards, including the maternity department, of which class of cases there are 400 a year. The operating and sterilizing rooms are complete and immaculate. The linen is snowy; beds and cribs, chairs, tables, screens and other necessary furniture, while severely plain, are of the best quality and chosen with an eye to their enduring quality. The wards vary in size from those that contain a single bed to those with eighteen or twenty. No class of inmates receives more scrupulous care than the babies. Those born in the hospital can in no sense be called patients, but are given the best start in life which plenty of nourishment, fresh air and sunshine can furnish.

Most of the patients cared for here are free. It occasionally happens that a person willing and able to pay applies for admission, and such a case is admitted, provided it does not require such extraordinary care as to interfere with what is due to the free patients. As a matter of fact, the very great majority belong to the industrial classes, laborers, artisans, domestic servants, who are, under normal conditions, self-supporting and who often have others dependent upon them. St. Paul has taken the broad, wise view of this enterprise, and the city government has invariably responded generously to the applications of the hospital management, not only for maintenance but for funds for specific improvements and additions. There is being built a two-story laundry, 100 by 105 feet, which will increase the resources of the old laundry more than two-fold. Three four-story service buildings are next to be built, to contain kitchen, bakeshop, cold storage boxes, storerooms, dining rooms for nurses, officers and help, and sleeping quarters for about two hundred employees.

OTHER HOSPITALS AND SANITARIUMS

There are in St. Paul a number of other hospitals and sanitariums, about twenty in all, both large and small, for general or specific treatment,

in part or wholly supported by the charge made to patients. Among them may be mentioned St. Joseph's, a large hospital founded in 1854 and conducted by the Catholics; St. Luke's, an Episcopalian institution chartered in 1857, enlarged in 1873 and in part maintained by that denomination; the St. Paul German hospital; the Cobb hospital, homeopathic, at Merriam Park with 22 rooms and a complete equipment; the new Lutheran hospital, Dayton's Bluff; Bethesda hospital and Deaconess' home, a Methodist undertaking which does much charitable work; the Mounds Park Sanitarium and Cuenca Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis. To the excellent conduct of these and similar institutions, as well as the free dispensaries and the high professional standards of their medical staffs, must in part be ascribed the remarkably low death rate. The prevalence of antiseptic creeds and predigested theology does not seem to interrupt the good work of the churches in caring for man's physical welfare.

SOCIETIES AND HOMES

The Hebrews have the only social settlement, Neighborhood House, which, while it has a non-sectarian board, works principally among the Jews of the city. There are also the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society and the Jewish Relief Society, working along the same general lines as the Guild of Catholic Women; and the Jewish Home for the Aged provides for the needs of that most helpless element of society.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft is a German aid society of comparatively recent origin, supported by German citizens of St. Paul, and designed to give aid primarily to their own countrymen here. The King's Daughters' Aid Society is a strong organization with a large membership, which does a great deal of genuinely useful, intelligent work, keeping track of the cases that come under its observation and embodying the results in reports which are filed for future reference or comparison. On somewhat the same order is St. Margaret's Guild, an active, well managed society connected with St. John's Episcopal church. Probably every church in the city has one or more charitable societies in full operation. The Sunshine Society is also well represented in St. Paul, and does some particularly valuable work in establishing summer outing camps.

The St. Paul branch of the Needlework Guild of America is subdivided into thirty-four districts, each with its own president and separate organization, which obtains contributions and superintends the making of garments and other necessary articles for the poor. The officers of the St. Paul society for 1911-12 are: Mrs. A. R. McGill, president; Mrs. O. B. Lewis, secretary; Mrs. A. T. Moss, treasurer. It was organized in 1892. During 1911 the total number of garments collected was 6,029. About 1,800 were distributed to needy individuals.

The Home of the Friendless Association was organized May 26, 1867, under the name of the Ladies Christian Union. The officers of the society were Mrs. D. W. Ingersoll, president; Mrs. F. A. Noble, Mrs. G. W. Hamilton, Mrs. D. Cobb, vice presidents; Mrs. A. J. Rulifson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. D. Strong, recording secretary; Mrs. William Wakefield, treasurer, with a board of managers consisting of thirty-six ladies, being three from each of the twelve churches represented. Besides the ladies above named, earnest attention to the interests of the home was given, in its earlier years, by Mrs. Pascal Smith, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, Mrs. Henry A. Castle, Mrs. Mary C. Flagg, Miss Kate

Nicols and others. In January, 1869, a home was established on Walnut street, which existed only a few months. In the same year a new constitution was adopted, and the name changed to the Ladies Relief Association of St. Paul. In May, 1869, the property known as the Collins place, situated on Collins avenue, was purchased, and the Home for the Friendless was established in its present location, just two years from the organization of the society. The Ladies Relief Association procured a charter and became an incorporated body in April, 1870. In 1877 the name was changed from Ladies Relief Association to the Home of the Friendless Association of St. Paul, which was done by a special act of the legislature. The object of the home is to provide temporary shelter for destitute women and children, and to assist those who are able to work to find places where they can support themselves.

Mr. D. R. Noyes contributed to Vol. XII of the Minnesota Historical Society Collections a very complete history of the charities of the city and state—a subject for which no man was better equipped by sympathy and experience.

The Women's Christian Home was founded by the Magdalen Society, which began its work by opening the home and receiving inmates November 1, 1873, it being at that time under the official control of the following board of managers: Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston, president; Mrs. A. G. Menson, vice president; Charles E. Parker, recording secretary; J. B. Cook, corresponding secretary; F. B. Farwell, treasurer. The object of this society is the promotion of moral purity, by affording a home to erring women who manifest a desire to return to the path of virtue and by procuring employment for their future support.

The Bethel Mothers' Club has recently assumed the form of a permanent organization with headquarters in the Bethel hotel, where civic problems, such as proper housing, playgrounds and the like, are discussed and studied, and also where women may come and work for clothing. The Bethel hotel is itself a most interesting institution which has been in existence more than twenty years, and is maintained under the direction of Rev. David Morgan. It is intended to furnish a temporary home at very low cost for homeless men, of whom there are many drifting through the city; it performs for St. Paul much the same office that the famous Mills hotels do for New York. In connection with this same enterprise an industrial school is conducted by the Relief Society; and another industrial school is carried on from October to April in each year by the People's Church. In these schools classes are conducted in kitchen gardening, sewing, cooking, housework and for boys in wood and iron work.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR

The Society for the Relief of the Poor is one of the oldest of St. Paul's charities, undenominational in character and catholic in its purposes. It gives such timely aid as seems most imperative, whether food, fuel, work for people who are too poor to pay, clothing, or temporary financial assistance. The Relief society was first organized March 16, 1876, under the name of St. Paul Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and it assumed work previously done by the Y. M. C. A. H. M. Rice was president; Alex. Ramsey, H. H. Sibley, Wm. R. Marshall, C. K. Davis, vice presidents; Daniel R. Noyes, treasurer; E. W. Chase, relief secretary. It reorganized November 13, 1877, as the St. Paul Relief Society, by the consolidation of the Society for the Improve-

ment of the Poor and the Woman's Christian Association. M. L. Hutchins, secretary, is the executive officer. During the past five years 68,664 cases have been cared for, the cash value of supplies and aid being \$84,560. Closely affiliated with it is the Day Nursery where, for a nominal fee of five cents, a mother can leave her children for the day while she goes out to work.

An interesting experiment in welfare work has recently been inaugurated in connection with one of the largest factories of the city, where the management are taking special pains to care for their employes. They employ a philanthropic woman as welfare worker to study and minister to the needs of the women employes, have an excellent lunch room and restaurant, wash rooms, lavatories and rest room, and make all the provision possible for the health, comfort and well-being of those who work for them.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

The study of practical means for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis is receiving special attention from the St. Paul Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, which maintains a corps of visiting nurses and has within the last two years established the Cuenca sanitarium for curable cases at Bass Lake. The Eva Shapiro Memorial Camp at White Bear Lake was founded by Mrs. Pauline Shapiro to give children of tuberculous parents, or those who show malnutrition, an opportunity for an open life under favorable conditions of supervision and nourishment. Other features are the dispensary at No. 26 West Third street, where the number of cases examined run up into the thousands in a single year, and a most important educational campaign, including a tuberculosis exhibit. The largest single element in its financial support is Tag day, conducted by the women of St. Paul, and which on November 1, 1910 and 1911, collected an aggregate of over \$36,000.

It is possible for a society organized like this to do pioneer work in discovering local conditions, to help in pointing out the most effective manner to improve these conditions and do valuable work along preventive and educational lines. But all of this is rendered painfully wasteful and extravagant, if the community itself refuses to provide for that most dangerous of its citizens, the advanced tuberculous patient. Such a person is, with a few exceptions, in St. Paul, compelled to remain in his own home, it makes no difference how improper it is, and there to die and leave behind him an ever widening circle of infection. A house has been discovered here where three generations have developed tuberculosis and in families coming under the direct care of the committee's nurses, seven families have had four cases; three, five cases, and two families, eight cases, all occurring in a few years. The strenuous efforts of Supt. A. B. Ancker of the City Hospital to secure funds for a tuberculosis building now bids fair to meet with success.

The Sunshine societies and women's clubs of the city are aiding in a movement to raise by subscription \$25,000 for the Church Home for the Aged on Fuller avenue to enable that institution to erect a new building so that the ground donated by Joseph Elsinger may be utilized.

The women of the Jewish and other clubs of the city are much interested in the completion of the St. Paul Hebrew Institute and Sheltering Home, Kentucky and Fenton streets, which is to serve as a social center for the Hebrew district on the West Side. The building, which cost \$20,000, was dedicated in 1911. The Jewish Relief Society, the St.

Paul Council of Jewish Women and other clubs of similar nature are working along the same lines which the new home is expected to cover, namely the care of the Jewish strangers in the city.

The Union Gospel Mission works chiefly among down-and-out men, providing them with temporary shelter and trying to rehabilitate them. The city furnishes relief in the form of fuel or food supplies through its Board of Control. The State Soldiers' Relief Fund, headquarters in St. Paul, contributes to the families of soldiers who do not receive an adequate pension from the federal government. An important beneficial society for Germans is the German Aid Society. This organization, whose head is Hans E. Grunow, Imperial German consul in St. Paul, is in constant cooperation with the Wilder Charities and the Relief Society, and provides for the poor or unemployed.

The Salvation Army is a notable factor in the city's benevolent enterprises. Its industrial home for men is a very useful adjunct, and its rescue home for women does much good. The church home for old and homeless women has 100 inmates. The Young Women's Friendly Association, founded in 1888; the Free Medical Dispensary, founded in 1896; the Newsboys Home; the City Mission; The Society for Prevention of Cruelty; the Women's Work Exchange; the Volunteers of America; the Parental School for Boys; the Swiss Benevolent Society; the Women's Christian Temperance Union; in addition to the numerous Catholic societies elsewhere enumerated, all contribute to the grand aggregate of relief extended to the needy.

Colored citizens of St. Paul who have maintained an orphanage and old people's home on Randolph and Snelling avenue for a number of years now hope to be able to raise a fund sufficient to enable them to build and maintain a larger and more modern institution. The institution is known as the Attucks Industrial School and Home, and the location on which the new building is to be built eventually is Randolph street, between Brimhall street and Snelling avenue.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

The number and scope of the associations enumerated show how broad and comprehensive the effort has been to meet and provide for every class of want and suffering in the city. To guard against overlapping and duplication, pauperization, and unwise gifts of money, the Associated Charities of St. Paul co-operates as far as it is permitted to do so with all other organizations, investigating cases brought to its attention, keeping histories of them, advising as to the best form of relief, and making a systematic and continuous study of the general causes producing misery and poverty and their permanent elimination. Its organized charity is avowedly the union of two of the mightiest forces in the universe, law and love—a combination of charitable impulse and sensible action. The special lines of direct work carried on by the society, friendly visiting, visiting nurses, visiting housekeeper, legal aid and provident fund work, are all along the lines of prevention and education. This association was formed by Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Smith, and others connected with the Relief Society, to supplement and systematize its work.

THE AMHERST H. WILDER CHARITY

The people of St. Paul have, in the "Wilder Charity," a unique institution, and one which wisely administered, is to prove of great import-

tance. Interest has been lent to the subject by the long struggle which the trustees had to gain possession of the bulk of the property, and the deliberation with which their plans for its disposition are matured. The fund, which now amounts to about two and three-quarter million dollars, represents practically the entire fortune of one family, now extinct, whose members were exceedingly generous in a quiet and unostentatious way during their lives.

Amherst H. Wilder came to St. Paul from New York state when a young man, and by activity in many lines built up a large property. He died in 1894, and by his will left \$400,000 to found a corporation to be called "The Amherst H. Wilder Charity," the income from which should be used to furnish relief for the poor, sick, aged or otherwise needy people residing from time to time within the limits of St. Paul. Nine years later his only child died, herself childless, leaving her property amounting to about \$600,000 in practically the same manner, the corporation to be called "The Amherst H. Wilder Charity Founded by Cornelia Day Wilder Appleby." In the same year the only remaining member of the family, Mrs. Amherst H. Wilder, also died, providing by her will for the establishment of a third corporation, for the same general object as the other two, to be called the "A. H. Wilder Charity Founded by Fanny S. Wilder." Her estate, amounting to about a million and a quarter dollars, immediately became the subject of litigation by collateral relatives residing in California and elsewhere, and her will was fought by them unsuccessfully through all the courts to the Supreme court of the United States. The will was sustained in every successive tribunal. The litigation occupied nearly seven years, and twenty lawyers participated in it. It is interesting to learn that the fund was about \$300,000 larger at the close of the contest than when it began.

When the money was at last available, it was decided, in the interest of efficient management, to consolidate the three corporations. The fund originally left by Mr. Wilder had been used in accordance with the terms of his will for about five years, and its annual income of some \$15,000 applied to the relief of the poor, over three thousand cases having been helped. Permission of the court was obtained to consolidate the three properties, and on December 1, 1910, Amherst H. Wilder Charity, representing the combined estates, commenced its corporate existence. The fund now amounts to \$2,700,000, yielding a yearly income of \$72,000.

Victor M. Watkins, who had been appointed trustee under the successive wills became the president of the new corporation. With him were associated as directors John J. H. Field, who is also treasurer; Charles L. Spencer, secretary; Geo. C. Power, president of the Second National Bank, Kenneth Clark, president of the Merchants National Bank, and James H. Skinner, of Lanpher, Skinner & Co., all men who by their standing and character command the confidence of the community. The office of director is permanent and terminable only by death, resignation, removal from St. Paul, or by a court of competent jurisdiction for sufficient cause. The management of the affairs of the corporation is vested wholly in the hands of these six men and their discretion is very wide.

The general purposes of the corporation are defined to be: "To aid and assist and to furnish charity for the worthy poor, sick, aged or otherwise needy people of the city of St. Paul, or who may be found within the said city and who are legitimate objects of charity, without regard

to, or discrimination for, any such persons by reasons of their nationality, sex, color or religious scruples or prejudice."

One of the first tasks undertaken by Amherst H. Wilder Charity is the building at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, on Rice Park, of a structure which is to be the headquarters of charity. After reserving for its own purposes, probably the third and fourth floors, it will utilize the remainder of the building, which is four stories in height and occupies a lot 90 by 120 feet, to furnish quarters for other charity organizations of St. Paul, which, it is assumed, will promote cooperation among them and increase the effectiveness of their work.

The relief work in which the Wilder family was particularly interested, is being actively carried on by the new corporation. About two hundred names appear on its pension list, representing probably over a thousand individuals that are being aided regularly. It maintains four visiting nurses, and a nurse for the baby welfare work, which force it intends to increase. But for the application of the fund as a whole the directors are taking time to study existing charities and methods pursued in other cities. It is better to be sure than to be sorry. It is their desire so to administer their trust that the utmost good to the greatest number shall be derived from it; that it shall not have the effect of lessening the responsibility of the rest of the community, or drying up the wells of charity.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING TRACED TO THEIR SOURCES AND ELIMINATED

Our sociologists and benevolent citizens will not sit down and let the Wilder charity, or the board of control do their appointed work. St. Paul is awakening to the view, adopted by philanthropists, that extreme poverty, disease, moral obliquity and even crime, are social evils arising from conditions requiring scientific treatment which shall diagnose and cure the producing cause. It is therefore of the utmost importance that all forms of charitable work should be well organized and should proceed in a spirit of cooperation and mutual helpfulness, supplementing each other, seeking to discover the sources of human suffering and so far as possible adopting measures which shall go to the root of the evil. Among the most important means of reform are better housing conditions; more play grounds; practical education; warfare against tuberculosis and other dangerous and contagious forms of illness; restrictions as to liquor selling, and the continuous struggle to inculcate in individuals habits of thrift, cleanliness, industry, and the spirit of self-respecting self-reliance.

"If charitable work continues with its present impetus, we will, for the first time in the history of the world, be able to contradict the Bible, which says that the poor we have always with us," said Dr. I. L. Rypins, who presided at a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. by the friendly visitors' department of the associated charities. "With each denomination caring for its own people, and the non-secular organizations caring for all the needy, each one of us is working for the uplifting instead of the degrading of the poor, and the millennium is sure to come to St. Paul and to come soon."

CHAPTER LIII

SECRET AND FRATERNAL ORDERS

ST. PAUL LODGE NO. 3, A. F. & A. M.—FIRST GRAND LODGE OF MASONS—FORMATION OF GRAND CHAPTER, R. A. M.—FIRST GRAND COUNCIL—COMMANDERIES—PIONEER ODD FELLOWS LODGES—ENCAMPMENT AND GRAND LODGE—OTHER ST. PAUL ODD FELLOWS LODGES—MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY—ODD FELLOWS BLOCK AND HOME—UNITED ORDER OF DRUIDS — KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS — ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN—OTHER FRATERNAL BODIES

Probably the first lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons organized in Minnesota territory was St. Paul Lodge, but as charters were issued to lodges at Stillwater and St. Anthony, with earlier dates affixed, St. Paul Lodge became No. 3 on the official roll.

ST. PAUL LODGE NO. 3, A. F. & A. M.

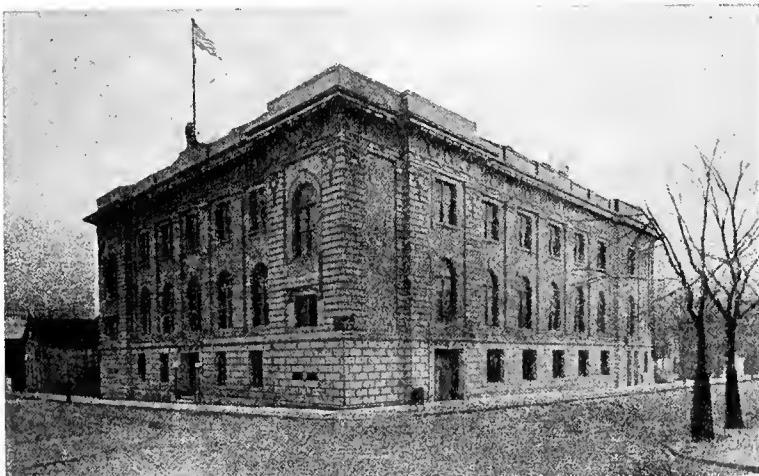
The St. Paul Lodge was organized under dispensation September 8, 1849; chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, October, 1852, A. L. 5852; chartered by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota at its organization, February 23, 1853, and rechartered January 10, 1856. In response to call a number of members assembled in the schoolhouse, and resolved to apply to the grand master of Ohio for a dispensation. The petition was signed by Brothers C. K. Smith, Jer. Hughes, D. F. Brawley, Aaron Goodrich, Lot Moffett, W. C. Wright, Justus C. Ramsey, John Conden, Albert Tittlow, John Holland, Levi Sloan and J. A. Atkinside. The dispensation was granted August 8, 1849, appointing Brothers C. K. Smith (territorial secretary), W. M.; Jer. Hughes, S. W.; Daniel F. Brawley, J. W. Meetings were regularly held during that and the following year and considerable work was done.

The first work done was the initiation of Charles Scott, September 17, 1849. A charter was granted at the October session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, 1852. The first meeting under the charter was held January 24, 1853, and the following officers installed: D. F. Brawley, master; D. W. C. Dunwell and Lot Moffett, wardens; J. C. Ramsey, treasurer; C. S. Cave, secretary; C. P. V. Lull and B. W. Brunson, deacons; C. D. Elfelt, scribe; J. Truman, tyler. At the meeting of January 7, 1856, the lodge instructed the master to surrender the charter, jewels, etc., to the Grand Lodge. The charter was surrendered on January 9th. The next day the grand secretary presented a petition signed by fourteen brethren for a new lodge to be named St. Paul Lodge. The same day the following resolution, which had been prepared and reported by a committee, was adopted: "Resolved, That a charter be granted for the estab-

lishment of a new lodge in St. Paul, to be named and known as the St. Paul Lodge No. 3." The jewels and furniture became the property of the new lodge. St. Paul lodge retains the number, 3, yet in the roll of lodges it ranks as No. 8. Its present officers are Robert T. Gourley, W. M.; T. P. Edwards, secretary.

FIRST GRAND LODGE OF MASON

The first communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Minnesota was held in St. Paul, February 23, 1853, in accordance with a resolution adopted by each of the several chartered lodges in the territory. Delegates from three lodges, at St. Paul, St. Anthony and Stillwater, met at the lodge room of St. Paul Lodge to take such measures as were necessary in order to form a Grand Lodge. The committee was called to



NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

order by A. T. C. Pierson, of St. Paul Lodge, and organized by the appointment of A. E. Ames as president, and A. T. C. Pierson as secretary. Whereupon the following delegates presented the credentials in due form: From St. Paul Lodge, D. F. Brawley, master; D. W. C. Dunwell and Lot Moffett, wardens; Aaron Goodrich and A. T. C. Pierson, past masters. From St. John's Lodge, at Stillwater: Dr. Hoyt, proxy for F. K. Bartlett, master; H. N. Setzer, senior warden; D. B. Loomis, proxy for William Holcombe, junior warden. From Cataract Lodge, at St. Anthony: A. E. Ames, master; D. W. Coolbaugh and C. T. Stearns, wardens. Aaron Goodrich, of St. Paul, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we proceed to the preliminaries for the formation of a grand lodge by the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution and regulations for the government thereof, and that said committee be requested to report to this convention tomorrow." The president of the convention appointed Judge Aaron Goodrich of St. Paul Lodge, Hon. D. B. Loomis of St. John's Lodge, Stillwater, and E. Case of Cataract Lodge, St. Anthony, such com-

mittee. The committee then adjourned until next day at two o'clock P. M. Upon the opening of the convention, February 24th, a lodge was opened in the third degree in due and ancient form. The convention completed the organization of a grand lodge by the election of grand officers for the ensuing year, and the following were duly elected and installed: A. E. Ames, grand master; Aaron Goodrich, deputy grand master; D. F. Brawley, grand senior warden; A. Van Vorhes, grand junior warden. The Grand Lodge now has jurisdiction over 253 lodges. The principal officers now are: E. A. Kling, Little Falls, grand master; W. Hayes Laird, Winona, grand treasurer; John Fishel, St. Paul, grand secretary; Owen Morris, St. Paul, D. G. M.

Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, was organized January 5, 1854. The charter members were A. T. C. Pierson, I. P. Wright, A. G. Chatfield, George L. Becker, A. T. Chamblin, James Y. Caldwell, Henry Morris, Reuben Haus, George W. Biddle, Charles Raueh, P. T. Bradley, Charles D. Fillmore and A. J. Morgan. The first officers were A. G. Chatfield, master; I. P. Wright, senior warden; A. T. C. Pierson, junior warden. The present officers are: William Dinwoodie, master; A. P. Swanstrom, secretary, and G. C. Knispel, treasurer.

Other lodges of the order in St. Paul are: Summit Lodge, No. 163, chartered in 1885; Braden Lodge, No. 168, chartered in 1886; Shekinah Lodge, West St. Paul, chartered 1888; Midway Lodge, Hamline, chartered 1889; Mizpah Lodge, South St. Paul; Triune Lodge, Merriam Park; Montgomery and Capital City lodges.

FORMATION OF GRAND CHAPTER, R. A. M.

A convention for the purpose of forming a grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the state of Minnesota, was held at Masonic hall, in St. Paul, on Saturday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the following proceedings were had: The convention was called to order by Companion A. T. C. Pierson, M. E. H. P., of Minnesota Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, of St. Paul, and on motion, Companion A. E. Ames was called to the chair and Companion Geo. W. Prescott was chosen secretary. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, by-laws and rules of order, to be submitted to the convention. This report was adopted and an election held. The following officers were elected and installed: A. T. C. Pierson, G. H. P.; A. E. Ames, G. S.; William H. Skinner, G. T.; G. W. Prescott, G. S.; Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, G. C.; Geo. L. Becker, G. C. H. The grand honors were then given and the grand marshal made proclamation that the most Excellent Grand Chapter of Minnesota was duly organized, and the officers thereof duly installed. There are now 75 active chapters, with a total membership of about 8,000.

FIRST GRAND COUNCIL

The first Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the state of Minnesota was held in St. Paul, December 12, 1870, when delegates from three councils met at the hall of St. Paul Council No. 1, to take such measures as were necessary in order to form a Grand Council. The convention was organized by the election of A. E. Ames, president, and William S. Combs, secretary. A constitution was adopted and an elec-

tion of officers was held with the following result: J. C. Terry, M. P. G. M.; A. E. Ames, R. I. G. M.; E. C. Cross, G. P. C. W.; M. W. Getchell, G. T.; William S. Combs, G. R. The Grand Council of Minnesota was then opened, and Illustrious Companion A. E. Ames installed the officers elect and appointed, D. H. Goodrich acting as marshal. The M. P. G. M. appointed William S. Combs, A. E. Ames and E. C. Cross a committee on foreign correspondence.

COMMANDERIES

Damascus Commandery No. 1. Knights Templar, was organized in July, 1856, with the following charter members: A. T. C. Pierson, Andrew J. Whitney, William Paist, Thomas Lombard, Sylvanus Partridge, J. W. Lynde, Alfred E. Ames, Samuel E. Adams and J. W. Boxell. The officers of the commandery now are: E. C., Owen Morris; generalissimo, Charles P. Montgomery; recorder, C. S. Schurman.

Paladin Commandery No. 21, was organized in 1888 and chartered in 1889. Its present officers are: E. C., Arthur Christofferson; generalissimo, F. H. Parker; recorder, George Herbert.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the state of Minnesota was organized in the city of St. Paul, October 23, 1865, under a warrant of the G. G. encampment of the United States, by H. L. Palmer, grand master Knights Templar. A convention for the purpose of forming a grand commandery of Knights Templar for the state of Minnesota was held at Masonic hall, in the city of St. Paul, on the above date, when A. E. Ames was called to the chair and E. D. B. Porter appointed secretary. Delegates were present from Damascus Commandery No. 1, St. Paul; Zion Commandery No. 2, Minneapolis; Coeur de Leon Commandery No. 3, Winona, and Mankato Commandery No. 4, Mankato. At the election the officers chosen were: George W. Prescott, St. Paul, G. C.; A. E. Ames, Minneapolis, D. G. C.; S. Y. McMasters, St. Paul, G. P.; E. D. B. Porter, Mankato, G. T.; C. W. Carpenter, St. Paul, G. R.; J. C. Terry, St. Paul, G. S. B. All the officers present were installed in due form. There are now 33 commanderies in the state with an aggregate membership of over 4,000. G. F. Dix of St. Paul is grand commander for 1911-12.

Besides the subordinate lodges, councils, chapters and commanderies of the different recognized branches of the Masonic order, there are five organizations of colored masons, who also maintain a grand lodge with headquarters in this city.

The Order of the Eastern Star, a woman's auxiliary to the masonic bodies, has six chapters and a grand chapter here which exhibit great zeal and vitality in carrying on their social and charitable work. If it be true that few men know what is good for them until some wise woman tells them, the brethren of this mystic tie ought to get that valuable information in generous supplies from unquestionable sources.

The masonic order maintains the "Masonic Union;" a state veteran's association and a relief association. The St. Paul Masonic Temple Association a year ago completed, at Sixth street and Smith avenue, a beautiful and costly building, as a common place of meeting and the headquarters of the order's numerous activities. Masonry, in St. Paul, has, at last, a home of its own, and one to be proud of for decades to come.

PIONEER ODD FELLOWS LODGES

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, generously competes with the Masonic orders for the palm of public usefulness and general popularity. Odd Fellowship sprang from the human need of sympathy and helpfulness. Among the pioneers who, in early days, made Stillwater their home were a number of Odd Fellows, and they determined, in the latter part of 1848, to form a lodge. It was authorized April 25, 1849, and finally instituted August 15, 1849, with Sylvanus Trask, Henry L. Moss, Charles K. Smith, Bushrod W. Lott and L. B. Wait, nearly all of whom then were or afterwards became residents of St. Paul, as charter members. This became "Minnesota Lodge No. 1."

In August, 1849, the Odd Fellows of St. Paul joined in an application for a lodge, the charter of which was granted in the fall of that year and forwarded to Deputy Potts, at Galena. But before he could come to St. Paul navigation closed, and it was not until May 3, 1850, that St. Paul Lodge No. 2 was instituted. The charter members were B. W. Brunson, John Dunshee, B. W. Lott, John Angdin and J. B. Cole. This lodge has had a continuous existence and its officers are S. R. Harper, N. G., and W. H. Geiselman, R. S.

ENCAMPMENT AND GRAND LODGE

A year later it was deemed advisable to secure an encampment. Several scarlet degree members forwarded the necessary petition to Grand Secretary Ridgely, and in 1851 the charter was issued. This charter was subsequently burned, and its exact date is not known. Deputy Grand Sire Potts again visited St. Paul and September 1, 1851, duly instituted Minnesota Encampment No. 1. For sixteen years this was the only incampment in the state, and it was only in 1871 that steps were taken to organize a Grand Encampment when five encampments were represented. There are now forty-two encampments in the state.

The convention to form a Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in Minnesota was held in St. Paul, September 6, 1852. It was composed of the past grands from Minnesota Lodge No. 1, St. Paul No. 2 and Hennepin Lodge No. 4. The convention was organized by the election of P. G. Trask, of No. 1, as president, and P. G. Brunson, of No. 2, as secretary. The following named past grands took their seats as the representatives from the several lodges: From Minnesota Lodge No. 1, Sylvanus Trask, D. B. Loomis, W. C. Penny, George W. Battles, and N. Greene Wilcox; from St. Paul Lodge No. 2, B. W. Lott, Comfort Barnes, B. W. Brunson and S. W. Walker. Resolutions were passed to take proper steps and frame a petition to obtain a charter from the R. W. G. L. of the United States, which was done and the convention adjourned sine die. On May 5, 1853, representatives met to attend the institution of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. John G. Potts was present as installing officer. The Grand Lodge then elected and installed the following officers and thus was duly organized: N. Greene Wilcox, grand master; B. W. Brunson, deputy grand master; G. B. Dutton, grand warden; A. Bryant, grand secretary; S. W. Walker, grand treasurer. The Grand Lodge has had a flourishing career of fifty-nine years and now represents subordinate lodges in all principal towns. Its officers now are G. M., Peter A. Nelson, Red Wing; G. S., A. L. Bolton, St. Paul; G. W., Wm. R. Palmer, Northfield.

OTHER ST. PAUL ODD FELLOWS LODGES

Germania Lodge No. 18, was instituted August 23, 1867. The following were the first officers and members: John Thorworth, noble grand; Ben Rose, vice grand; H. Habighorst, treasurer; F. Knauft, secretary.

German American Lodge No. 58 was instituted January 10, 1877. Its first elected officers were William Porter, noble grand; W. H. Stormer, V. G.; C. E. Knauft, C. S.; C. F. Hennige, financial secretary; F. Knauft, treasurer.

Union Lodge No. 48, was instituted January 21, 1875. The following were the charter members who also were the first officers: Alexander Wilson, P. G.; O. W. Wimpler, N. G.; William M. Edgecomb, V. G.; John W. Wood, R. S.; H. T. Sattler, P. S.

Excelsior Lodge No. 60 was organized March 26, 1877. The charter



ODD FELLOWS HOME, NORTHFIELD

members were R. Schiffman, M. D., John Remick, Walter Scott, H. L. Mills, Thomas Riley, George H. Smith, W. H. Mead, Max Whittleshofer, C. L. Marvin and Fred Sturneyk. The first officers of the lodge were H. L. Mills, N. G.; W. G. Mead, V. G.; John Remick, R. S.; Thos. Riley, P. S.; Max Whillteshofer, T. The growth of this lodge was unparalleled in the history of the order of this state. It soon numbered over two hundred members.

There are now fourteen Odd Fellows lodges in St. Paul. There are also four encampments and militant associations, and nine lodges of the "Daughters of Rebekah," the ladies' auxiliary to the I. O. O. F. The general relief committee of St. Paul cooperates with the lodges.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

The Minnesota Odd Fellows' Mutual Benefit Society was incorporated in 1878. The first officers were Charles D. Strong, president; Ed. A. Stevens, vice president; Dr. R. Schiffman, secretary; Robert A. Smith,

treasurer, and Joseph Bergfeld, David Ramaley, August Ende, Sherwood Hough, R. Schiffman, H. R. Brill, H. J. Strouse, Joseph Lewis, C. D. Strong, Robert A. Smith, Edward A. Stevens and William Cheney, directors. The general purpose of the society is the insurance of the lives of its members upon the plan of paying to the representative of every deceased member a certain sum, to be assessed pro rata, according to age, upon other members of said corporation.

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK AND HOME

The Odd Fellows of St. Paul have built and own a fine business block at Fifth and Wabasha streets, the heart of the city. Its lower floors are devoted to stores and offices, and the upper ones to lodge rooms and public halls. Its construction was a notable exhibition of civic enterprise at that period, thirty years ago, which has been fully justified by the conveniences secured, and by the great increase in the value of the property.

The Minnesota Odd Fellows Home at Northfield has always been the object of the justifiable pride and fostering care of the order in this city. This splendid benefaction was inaugurated by laying the corner stone of the original building June 16, 1899, the elaborate ceremonies being in charge of Hon G. S. Ives, president of the Home, and Hon. W. C. Gamble, grand master—the former gentleman being the originator and persistent advocate of the enterprise.

UNITED ORDER OF DRUIDS

The United Order of Druids was introduced into the state (then territory) of Minnesota, August 12, 1856, by the organization of Minnesota Grove No. 1, and was instituted by S. E. Burkhard as the district deputy G. A. of the Grand Grove of the United States, with eleven charter members. Washington No. 2, of Watertown, was organized with eleven charter members. Schiller Grove No. 3 was instituted September 16, 1869, by J. P. Leitner. North Star Grove No. 4 was organized September 10, 1870, with twenty-three charter members, and was the first grove to work in the English language in the state. St. Paul Grove No. 7 was organized by members of North Star Grove No. 4, June 28, 1873, with seventeen charter members, and was instituted by S. L. Pollock, N. G. A. There are now five "Groves" and one "Royal Circle" (ladies' auxiliary) in St. Paul. The Grand Grove of the state has its headquarters in this city.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Champion Lodge No. 13, Knights of Pythias, was instituted February 17, 1877, with sixty-one charter members. There are now St. Paul Lodge No. 2 and Okoda Lodge No. 9. There are also the Grand Lodge of the State; the Bureau of Transient Relief; the headquarters of the Uniformed Rank; sections of insurance and endowment rank; the imperial council and a temple of Pythian Sisters—all connected with this aggressive and beneficent order.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was established in St. Paul by the organization in 1876 of Noble Lodge No. 2 and Franklin Lodge No. 3. These were consolidated a few years later into Noble-Franklin

Lodge No. 2. J. F. Williams was the first master workman of Noble Lodge and W. R. Noble was the first past master workman of Franklin Lodge. Banner Lodge No. 4 and Concordia Lodge No. 5 were also formed in November, 1876. Eureka, Harmonia, St. Paul and Humboldt lodges were organized in 1877. There are now seventeen lodges in the city and four legions of Select Knights; also ten lodges of the Degree of Honor, the woman's section. The Grand Lodge of Minnesota has its headquarters in St. Paul, corner Jackson and Sixth streets. Its officers are: G. M. W., August F. Floerkey; Grand Recorder, C. E. Larson; and receiver, J. F. McGuire.

OTHER FRATERNAL BODIES

St. Paul Lodge No. 59, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was organized December 5, 1880. It built a beautiful hall at Elk's Place, opposite Rice Park, which was badly damaged by fire, but is now being reconstructed and improved. Its officers are: Exalted ruler, James P. Healy; secretary, W. G. Jennings.

The Independent Order of Foresters is represented by twelve courts in St. Paul; the Catholic order by fourteen courts, and the "United Order" by five courts. The officers of the High Court of Minnesota, I. O. O. F. are: H. C. R., F. J. Leonard, Jordan; H. S., A. McDonald, St. Paul.

The Sons of Hermann (Hermann's Sohne), a German fraternal order, was founded in this city, October 28, 1870, by the establishment of Washington Lodge No. 1, which still maintains a vigorous existence. There are now twelve lodges in the city, including the ladies' societies. The Grand Lodge of Minnesota was organized in 1870. The grand president is Gust Brochert. The national grand president is William Foelsen of St. Paul.

The Modern Woodmen of America maintain fourteen camps in St. Paul. There are ten camps of its ladies' auxiliary, The Royal Neighbors of America.

The Woodmen of the World have seven camps in the city, and the women's branch, or Woodmen Circle, has three "groves."

There are four lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars, a fraternal and benevolent association of temperance workers, which, for fifty years has been doing goods deeds of charity and reform, throughout the state and nation.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians are represented in St. Paul by ten divisions, by the state president, the county president, the A. O. H. Life Insurance Fund of Minnesota and eight divisions of the Ladies Auxiliary to A. O. H. This constitutes a highly efficient working organization capable of accomplishing beneficial results in the line of the special activities of this great institution. J. J. Regan of St. Paul is the energetic and popular president of the national organization.

The Royal Arcanum has six councils in the city, including one at Merriam Park.

The C. S. D. P. J., a Slavonian order, has seven societies here; also the national headquarters.

The Order of Columbian Knights has three lodges, including the Court Imperial No. 30, Daughters of Columbia.

The Royal League has two councils and the state headquarters.

The following secret or fraternal associations are represented in St.

Paul by one or more local societies and in many cases by the officers of state or national organizations: American Yeomen; Court of Honor; Faithful Catholic Shepherds; Fraternal Order of Eagles; United Order of Odd Fellows (colored); Improved Order of Red Men; Knights of Columbus; Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees; Loyal Order of Moose; Modern Brotherhood of America; Modern Samaritans; Mystic Workers of the World; National Protective Legion; National Union; Loyal Americans; Order of Owls; Sons of Denmark; Sons and Daughters of Norway; Sons of St. George; Tribe of Ben Hur; United Commercial Travelers; and six independent temperance societies.

A large majority of these fraternal orders have, besides their systems of immediate relief to needy members, an endowment or insurance feature, adapted to the limited financial resources of wage earners. These indemnity sections have been brought within the jurisdiction of the state department, and undergo a careful supervision. They constitute an attractive savings system, an encouragement to thrift and a provision for the family against the illness or death of the breadwinner. Most of them have been judiciously managed and the total amount of indemnity funds distributed among the beneficiaries every year is a valuable contribution to the welfare of the community.

CHAPTER LIV

MUSICAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

OLD ST. PAUL MUSICAL SOCIETY—SINGING SOCIETIES—ST. PAUL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—MRS. F. H. SNYDER—THE SCHUBERT CLUB—POPULAR MUSICAL EDUCATION—SOCIAL CLUBS—COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

An enthusiastic partiality for musical entertainments and for musical culture has always been a characteristic of St. Paul people. So widely has this characteristic been recognized throughout the country that many times this city has been held up as an example for the imitation of others with far greater population and artistic pretensions. While the liberal scope of the purposes of the St. Paul Institute includes musical culture in its curriculum, that feature has not, as yet, become prominent. Pending its assumption of the pleasing responsibility, many existing organizations consecrated to this art have, along different lines, wrought successfully for its advancement.

OLD ST. PAUL MUSICAL SOCIETY

The old St. Paul Musical Society was long one of the cherished local institutions, with a state-wide reputation, whose series of winter entertainments during many successive years, rivaled the popular "library lecture" courses as a perennial attraction. This society was organized in October, 1862, and gave its first concert December 28 of that year at Ingersoll's Hall. The soloists of that concert were G. Hancke, C. Zenzius and Frank Wood. Among the members who for twenty-five years or more kept up the interest and participated in the performances were George Seibert, Richards Gordon, Dr. T. D. Simonton, Charles Scheffer, R. C. Munger, Charles E. Rittenhouse, S. P. Jennison and many others equally prominent in professional and business circles.

SINGING SOCIETIES

The St. Paul Liederkranz, a German singing society, was organized on the 23d of November, 1867, by the following gentlemen: Joseph Moosbrugger, Carl Rapp, Joseph Sausen, Joseph Deiring, George Reis, John Wagener, Nick Christopel, John Wagener, Jr., Anton Hoenle, B. Orthaus, Frank Rochler, H. H. Miller, John Schillo, Adam Fetsch and Joseph Hermann. First officers of the society: H. H. Miller, president; George Reis, vice president; Jacob Moosbrugger, secretary; John Wagener, treasurer. Under the leadership of Mich. Esch, the society received the first prize at the State Saengerfest, held at Minneapolis in 1870. The

prize was also awarded to the society at the State Saengerfest held at Stillwater, in 1877, under the direction of the leader, J. T. Kerker. In 1873 the society procured a very fine banner, made of white and blue silk. It was embroidered in New York and was considered the finest banner in Minnesota. The society paid \$250 for the same. Combined with the male chorus of 25 voices was a mixed chorus consisting of 28 young ladies. After a highly successful career, the Liederkranz was disbanded in 1882 and its membership was merged into other associations, still existing.

Concordia German Singing Society was organized January 10, 1875; its object is social intercourse among its members, and mutual improvement in vocal music. The founders were Frank Werner, W. Weiss, August Hammer, Julius Schneider, Ed. Penshorn, Peter Thauwald, T. Rohlund, F. Roemer, Hermann Schnelle, John Ipps, Robert Schnelle, C. Sachse, C. Schmidt, Robert Lufsky, William Geisenheyner and Henry Niemeyer, the last named being the first director of the society. For twenty-six years, the "Concordia" was under the direction of the same professor, L. W. Harmsen.

Arion Singing Society was organized January 1, 1877, with nineteen members, and was incorporated in 1881. The object of the society is the cultivation of the voice and practice of vocal music. Also to provide social and musical entertainments for its members and their families and friends. Seventeen energetic young men were the founders, and this is the list of the original officers: Heinrich Thielen, president; Fritz Bender, vice president; Joseph Hassler, secretary; Carl Hildebrandt, treasurer; Franz Griebler, director. At the saengerfest in 1879 in Minneapolis, the Arion received the first prize. The society is now under the direction of Prof. Paul Zumbach.

The Mozart Club was founded in the spring of 1895 by Peter Joseph Giesen, one of the pioneer German residents of St. Paul and the oldest active singer in the northwest. Giesen founded the society after a successful production of the opera "Zar und Zimmermann." The club made the former Turnhalle its headquarters, baptizing it "Mozart hall." The first officers were P. J. Giesen, honorary president; Emil Traeger, president; A. J. Lufsky, secretary; F. Werner, treasurer, and Prof. Maenner, director. "Papa" Giesen is still the head of the organization, and active as ever.

"The United Singers of St. Paul," which comprises five leading St. Paul singing societies, was organized March 24, 1907. Its principal purpose is to appear in large and representative numbers at all great musical occasions. Following are the societies belonging to the United Singers of St. Paul: Arion; Mozart Club; Eintracht; Liedertafel of North St. Paul, and West Side Liedertafel. The first officers were: Otto W. Rohlund, president; William Conradi, vice president; C. F. Trettin, secretary, and Anton Gleissner, treasurer.

The United Singers took an active part in the festivities attending the dedication of the Auditorium. The organization was also represented by an active delegation at the unveiling of the Schiller monument at Como Park, under the leadership of Prof. Claude Madden. The United Singers participated in the various festivities at the Auditorium during fair week, 1908, and take part in the celebrations of the annual German days in St. Paul. Last year the society went in a body to Omaha on the invitation of the Commercial Club and other associations of this city, and were successful in procuring the saengerfest of 1912 for St. Paul—a

festival occasion which brought many thousands of visitors, filled a joyous week with uplifting exercises, and added to the city's fame for musical culture. The present officers are Anton Gleissner, president; August Staak, vice president; C. F. Trettin, secretary; and Ernst Hadlich, treasurer.

The Dania Singing Society meets every Monday evening in Vasa hall, 254 East Seventh street; the Fram Singing Society meets every Wednesday evening at the same place; the Emanuel Mixed Choir meets every Friday evening on Goff avenue; the Normanna Society meets every Thursday evening, at Vasa hall.

ST. PAUL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The organization and successful operation of these various musical societies of the past, have prepared St. Paul to securely embark on the wave of musical enthusiasm flooding the country in the last decade. While still much smaller than many of the cities that do not aspire to half its artistic ambitions, it has firmly established at least the beginnings of practically every sort of musical institution known to the metropolitan cities of the world. The maintenance of a symphony orchestra is apt to be a high-water mark in the cultural aspiration of a community, and four years ago St. Paul decided that it could and should support its own orchestra. So, in the fall of 1907, a group of citizens planned the organization, engaged as director Chevalier E. B. Emanuel, and proceeded to enjoy St. Paul's first season of home-made symphony concerts, embellished by the performances of world-famous soloists.

The experiment proved successful, and the bi-weekly concerts came to be looked upon more as necessities than luxuries. A bar of Haydn makes the whole world kin. The music for which people had hitherto to wait until some orchestra condescended to come out of the east was now being provided in sufficiently good form to make them feel that it was indispensable. Following two seasons under the baton of Emanuel, the directorship was given to Walter Henry Rothwell, a man of English parentage on one side of his house, but with a Viennese education and musical training. He made his mark at the Vienna conservatory before starting out as a conductor, although he is still a young man. Mr. Rothwell has completed his second season with the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra, and has led an organization of some seventy-two men through the performance of the world's greatest orchestral masterpieces. Appearing at the concerts have been singers and instrumentalists of international reputation—grand opera stars from European capitals and the best American musicians to be obtained. On March 25, 1912, the orchestra left St. Paul for an extensive "tour of the provinces." The trip lasted six weeks, and about forty towns were visited in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Canada. The concerts were received with enthusiasm everywhere. The officers of the association for 1911-12 are: L. W. Hill, president; C. O. Kalman, vice president; J. L. Mitchell, secretary and treasurer; Edmund A Stein, manager.

MRS. F. H. SNYDER

There has been no more active agent for the artistic welfare of St. Paul than Mrs. F. H. Snyder, one of the best known impresarios in the United States, who has kept in constant touch with the world of music

in its best phases. At its installation she was business manager of the symphony orchestra, but relinquished the office later to devote her time exclusively to managing the other numerous events which go to make up a city's full musical life. In April, 1910, she undertook the most important venture of her local career, namely, the booking of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York for six performances in St. Paul. And here the importance of the Auditorium as an adjunct to musical activity made itself felt. The operas given were "Lohengrin," "Madam Butterfly," "Haensel and Gretel," "Aifa," "Pagliacci," and "The Bartered Bride," under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. Financially and artistically the brief season was an immense success, and a season of opera for the following year was practically assured at that time. Subsequently came the establishment of permanent grand opera in Chicago, and it was from Chicago that this city had its season of opera in January, 1911, when, under the baton of Cleofonte Campanini, five performances were given, including "Thais," "Tales from Hoffman" "Carmen," "The Girl of the Golden West" and "Louise." A brilliant close to the series was the concert in which the entire chorus of the company, several of the principals, and the orchestra under Campanini participated.

THE SCHUBERT CLUB

The whole city is filled with admiring appreciation of the work done by the Schubert Club, composed entirely of women, in promoting the musical culture of the people. With a membership of four hundred, it aims not only to give fortnightly recitals, with occasional special concerts for the exploiting of outside and distinguished talent, but maintains a student section from which many gifted young women have been chosen and sent abroad for tuition. For a quarter of a century this club has held the city true to the musical compass. It has united musicians from every quarter in promoting the musical interests of the city, and it has united them in that democratic sympathy which must always sustain music if any true significance is to pertain. It has never held other than the highest standards; if St. Paul is, as all musicians from abroad declare, one of the most musical communities in the country, it is largely because this club has established critical standards for itself, for the city, and has been discriminating at all times and appreciative at the right time.

The officers of the Schubert Club for 1911-12 are: President, Mrs. W. S. Briggs; vice president, Mrs. C. E. Furness; recording secretary, Mrs. F. S. Blodgett; assistant recording secretary, A. F. Goodrich; corresponding secretary, Miss Gertrude Hall; assistant corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. D. Munn; treasurer, Miss Cornelia Lusk; librarian, Mrs. J. W. Thompson; assistant librarian, Miss Elsie M. Shawe; federation secretary, Mrs. D. S. Elliott; guest secretary, Mrs. Benjamin Gorham.

POPULAR MUSICAL EDUCATION

Another phase of St. Paul's musical situation is that of musical training in the public schools. For a number of years it has been in charge of Miss Elsie M. Shawe, who has become known throughout the country as a remarkably able supervisor, a fact in testimony of which is her election as president of the music section of the National Educational Association.

Among the many smaller bodies of musicians may be mentioned the

string quartet composed of members of the Symphony Orchestra, which gave a series of six fortnightly recitals last winter, and although their programs contained chamber music of the strictly classical sort, there never was any difficulty in filling the hall. St. Paul boasts at least four colleges and schools of music; numerous vocal and instrumental quartets, and a long list of teachers, many of them with wide reputations.

If the purposes of its chief promoters are fulfilled, the free student bureau just organized by the Schubert Club will be the entering wedge of a new musical era in this part of the country, and finally, in all America. The object of the bureau is to meet the demands for recitals and concerts throughout the state and secure for the musicians enrolled in the bureau, opportunities for semi-professional work. In a large sense it will be club work, to borrow a term from university extension. The scheme embodies a more intimate relationship between the musicians and the clubs. Without the sound of trumpets, rather with a steady organ point, does the Schubert Club continue its work, and all the community is effected by the overtones.

The Sunday afternoon concerts, given by the Symphony Orchestra at the Auditorium are a highly appreciated feature. The library of the orchestra is rich with musical works which have endeared themselves to the public in the same way whereby a popular song becomes common property of the singing multitude. No one who attends these afternoon concerts need suspect that he will be called upon to listen to music which, by its discordant notes, will widen the horizon of horror and add to the aggregate of despair. He will have an opportunity to listen to music which is familiar. Whether these concerts are attended for pleasure or for education, the program can be depended upon; and musicians and the merely musical can be certain of that beloved popular music, which, like nonsense now and then, is relished by the best of men. St. Paul has an opportunity to gather in great numbers at an hour which is generally void of other engagement, and make these concerts a tribute to good music, and to the organization which is so capable of giving good music.

The priceless value of the Auditorium, in affording opportunities for the musical culture of all the people, is less fully appreciated by our citizens, than by observing visitors. Speaking of this great institution, the president of the Southern California Music Teachers' Association, sojourning for a few days in St. Paul, said, to a reporter: "It might be the means of educating the great mass of the people along any lines you wish, but you don't take advantage of it any more than does any other American city. If you'd run it like any business, if you'd go to the people and say, 'Here, we want to make some money. We'll give you fine concerts at ten and fifteen cents admission, and we'll use the money to pay the interest on the investment and in spending it so we can give the city better music, better art, better pictures, little bits of statuary for the parks, and such things; you'd be using it right. The common people of America are the ones who are going to make the art and the music of this nation, not the few wealthy people, and when a city can get this class of people spending a few cents each week in its auditorium, the art and musical education of the American people is assured."

The opening of a music school at the Neighborhood House by the Schubert Club is an undertaking characteristic of the club. Probably in no part of the city has the opportunity for music study been so limited. Certainly in no part of the city is music better appreciated. It is largely a foreign population, and one of much energy and ambition which centers

about the Neighborhood House. In the public schools near that locality it is recognized that music is the first study the children delight in or comprehend; it is the language they can understand and speak before they have lost the accent of their mother tongue. Among the adult residents a similar delight is felt in music, a similar consciousness that here is something which is the same in America as in the old country. As a means in "naturalization," music holds an important place. The Schubert Club has commanded the services of a number of excellent teachers for the school at the Neighborhood House. These teachers find that no other pupils reward them more abundantly.

That a recognition of St. Paul's eminence in musical culture has penetrated even into New England is shown by comments of the reliable and conservative *Springfield*, (Mass.) *Republican* as follows: "Last year St. Paul spent for music over \$130,000. Of this \$65,000 went for the local orchestra; grand opera took \$45,000. The larger concerts cost \$16,500 and minor receipts account for the remaining \$500. It is an excellent showing. Is there an eastern town that can match it? In St. Paul, of course, as elsewhere, the burden falls upon a minority. The number of music lovers is estimated at 8,000, which would make the share of each \$16.25. For this one may buy a number of tickets, though not so many as a music lover would like. But 8,000 is a large proportion. By the same ratio New York should have nearly 190,000, which is far in excess of the fact. The expenditures of New York for music, as for all other luxuries, is enormous; does it come to sixty cents per capita, or \$3,000,000 a season? Whatever the total, it devolves upon a relatively small group—opera at prices far beyond the purse of the multitude accounts for a large part. In St. Paul, as in many western musical towns, patronage seems of a sane and widely diffused character, which speaks well for the state of culture."

SOCIAL CLUBS

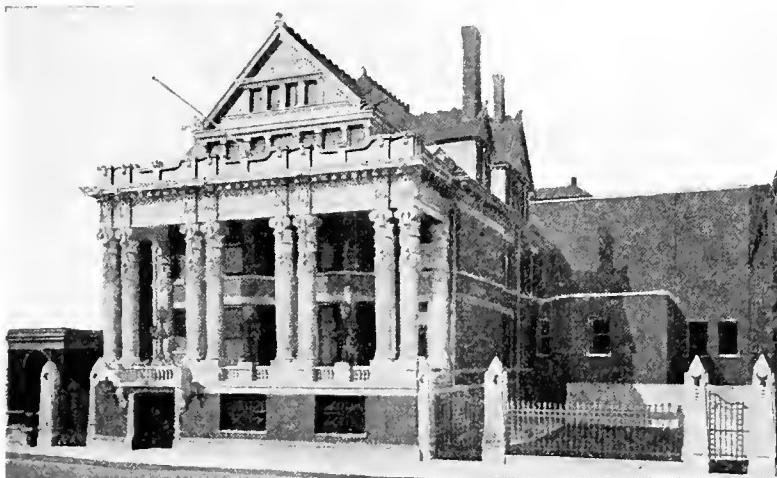
The oldest and most important of the social clubs of St. Paul is the Minnesota Club, organized in 1870 by the prominent citizens of that day, and maintaining a prosperous career from the beginning. Its first home was in the former Bartlett Presley mansion on Eighth street, near Sibley. In 1880, the building specially constructed for it, at the corner of Fourth and Cedar streets was occupied. It has since been enlarged, but has been outgrown.

Late in 1911 the Minnesota Club definitely decided to build, in 1913, a new club house on the old Metropolitan hotel site. The club furthermore gave the governing board full power to act. The members of the board are Jule M. Hannaford, Theodore A. Schulze, John Townsend, Haldor Snee, John J. Watson, Arthur B. Driscoll, Robert I. Farrington, George L. Bunn, Jared How, Edward N. Saunders, Frank Schlick, Charles W. Ames, Charles W. Gordon, John N. Jackson, Charles W. Bunn, James T. Clark, James J. Hill, Christopher D. O'Brien, Pierce Butler, James H. Skinner and Frederick B. Lynch.

The Minnesota Club bought the Metropolitan hotel in 1909 for \$54,000. Its frontages are 198 feet on Washington street, 76 on Third and 100 feet on Fourth. The new club house will occupy this entire area and will cost approximately \$150,000. The money will be raised by the sale of bonds to members of the club and the sale of the present site, which has a market value of about \$75,000. The members of the club have re-

alized for some years that their present quarters are too small for the constantly growing demands put upon them. The subject of removal has been carefully considered with the result that the old hotel site was finally chosen as the most available to be found. The Minnesota Club now numbers 500 members. John J. Watson is president and John Townsend, secretary and treasurer.

The Town and Country Club organized December 12, 1887, has about 800 members. It occupies a tract beautifully located on the brow of the Mississippi bluffs, at the Marshall avenue bridge, and is thus of convenient access to members in both St. Paul and Minneapolis, while having all the charms of quiet and retirement. The river front is a primeval forest; further back are many acres of lawn, with golf links, tennis courts etc. The officers are Sherman Finch, president; F. W. Bobbette, secretary and treasurer.



ELKS CLUB HOUSE

The Minnesota Boat Club was organized March 1, 1870 and incorporated December 18, 1873. Norman Wright was its first president. Its general objects is physical culture and practice of the art of rowing and sailing in boats. It obtained title to Raspberry island in the Mississippi river under the Wabasha street bridge. Club houses were erected, boats purchased, and all the paraphernalia of a well-equipped institution were provided. Annual regattas were long maintained and the club has won many handsome prizes in boat races, competing with picked crews in all parts of the country. Present officers are: James D. Denegre, president; Charles L. Sommers, vice president; George L. Reimbold, secretary; C. P. Davis, treasurer.

The Automobile Club of St. Paul has a large membership and maintains a sumptuous club house at White Bear lake, with ample facilities for entertainments, etc.

The Norden Club maintains elegant quarters, with all club accessories, at the corner of Jackson and Fifth streets. It has a large membership of Scandinavian-Americans and has had a career of uninterrupted pros-

perity. J. A. Lagerman is president; S. B. Molander, secretary and Victor Engeman, treasurer.

The University Club now located on Western avenue, corner of Ashland avenue, is building new quarters on Summit avenue, at the head of Ramsey street. It is a vigorous organization of young men. President, E. A. Young, Jr.; secretary, E. K. Breman.

The Elks' Club has a fine, new building on Rice Park.

The White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul maintains a club house at Dellwood, and the large fleet of yachts and launches owned by its members engage in many spirited contests during the boating season. Commodore, O. L. Taylor; vice commodore, J. G. Ordway; secretary C. W. Griggs.

The West Side Club is located at the corner of State and Congress streets. G. F. Dix, president; W. S. Wright, secretary; Henry Martin, treasurer.

Musical clubs, literary clubs, church clubs and womens' clubs are enumerated in appropriate chapters of this work. The two leading permanent political clubs, both Republican are the Roosevelt and the Lincoln.

The Ramsey county Afro-American Club and the Colored Gopher Base Ball Club, represent the colored element.

Other clubs, with more or less social activities, or devoted to athletics, sports and other diversions are: Ingleside Club; High School Teachers Club; Bookkeepers Club; West Publishing Company Employe's Club; Humor Bowling Club; Island Pass Club; Mohawk La Crosse Club; Norwegian Club; Nushka Curling Club; St. Paul Chess and Whist Club; St. Paul La Crosse Club; St. Paul Rod and Gun Club and the Transportation Club.

SOCIAL FEATURES OF COMMERCIAL CLUBS

Early in 1912, the United Association of Commercial Travellers removed from the quarters in the Lowry building which it had occupied four years, to the Ryan Hotel. In this eligible position, the 1,000 members of this wide-awake and aggressive organization prosecuted its numerous activities, while maintaining some of the attributes of club life. This was preliminary to the purchase and fitting up of the permanent home in the Harris residence property, 117 College avenue, occupied as a lodge hall, offices and club rooms, in September 1912. This new home is considered one of the most desirable pieces of club property in St. Paul. The house is well built and elaborately finished inside. On the first floor the ceilings are twelve feet high and eleven feet on the second floor. There are eight fire places. The house is so arranged on the first floor that double doors can be thrown open and the entire floor made into one room. The grounds surrounding the new home are surmounted with Lake Superior red sand stone and covered with trees and shrubbery. A cement driveway leads to a side entrance to the house. The location is near the street railway and only a few moments' walk from the downtown district. The St. Paul lodge was organized December 28, 1893, with twenty charter members. It now has a membership of 1,047 in good standing.

The St. Paul Commercial Club, by its closer affiliation with the Association of Commerce, will doubtless in the future devote even more attention, than in the past, to its social and gastronomic features. With an increase of over 300 members late in 1911, and a removal to splendid

quarters in the new building at Fourth and Wabasha streets, September 1912, the Commercial Club enters upon an enlarged sphere of usefulness as to those features which must increasingly emphasize its value to the city and the state.

The headquarters of the Club, on the eleventh and twelfth floors of the latest of St. Paul's office buildings, are among the most complete in the West. The main banquet room is in the southwest section of the eleventh floor. It is finished in dull green and the scheme of illumination is beautiful with pedestal and inverted ceiling lights.

A pretty tea room is prepared for the ladies. It is white and decorated in the Japanese effect. A room adjoining the banquet room on the north will be the main library and is finished in dull Spanish leather.

The lobby is finished in what is known as ivory, trimmed with silver gray, with the inverted lights. North of the lobby on the eleventh floor is another pretty room finished in Louis XIV style to be used for a reception room for visiting women.

In the northeast section of the eleventh floor is the rest room for the members. This is a comfortable room for lounging. In the southeast section of this floor is the card room with paneled walls and subdued decorations.

The twelfth floor is occupied by the main dining room, in the west end of the building. On the south side of the room are three smaller rooms divided by rolling doors, so that they may be used for private parties or may be thrown open to connect with the main room in case of necessity. On the north side of the room are five stalls which may be used for the same purpose.

The billiard room occupies the east section of the floor on the north side and contains ten tables. The kitchen is on the south side of the twelfth floor and is a model of its kind, both for equipment and for sanitary arrangements. There are electric elevators, one of which will be used for express service during rush hours.

A single incident may be given as illustrating one measure of the usefulness of the club's social functions. Mr. Cal. S. Stone, chairman of the local committee on entertainment for the national convention of general passenger agents of railways, wrote the following, after receiving more than fifty letters from the visitors all speaking in the highest terms of their entertainment, and praising St. Paul as an ideal place in which to hold conventions. This in itself is important as these men are very prominent in routing and directing tourists and convention travel:

"St. Paul, Nov. 13, 1911.

W. L. SEELEY, Secretary,

"Dear Sir:—On behalf of the local committee in charge of the arrangements and entertainment of the General Passenger Agents Association, upon the occasion of their annual convention in this city in September, I wish to thank you and the officers of your club for the assistance extended to the local committee. The convention was a grand success and I beg to submit to you some of the letters received from our guests. They certainly appreciate the efforts of the citizens of St. Paul to make their visit a pleasant memory. Again thanking the Commercial Club, its officers and members for their great assistance, I am, with profound gratitude and high appreciation, Yours sincerely,

CAL E. STONE."

Ben Johnson's definition of a club, given many generations since, as "a company of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions," accurately applies to several of the loyal and hospitable organizations of St. Paul, and to none more so than to the Commercial Club, which, in its social functions contributes to the best expressions of the city's aspirations and ideals.

CHAPTER LV

THE NATIONAL GUARD

FIRST MILITARY ORGANIZATION—BEGINNINGS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD
—THE PERMANENT NATIONAL GUARD—THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES
—THE NATIONAL GUARD'S WAR SERVICE—PAST REPUTATION WELL
SUSTAINED—THE NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY.

Under the territorial government of Minnesota little attention was paid to the organized militia. This is somewhat remarkable considering the fact that the second territorial governor, Willis A. Gorman, had been before his appointment to that office, major of an Indiana regiment in the Mexican War, where he made so fine a record that he was sent to Congress from that state immediately on his return; he was afterwards colonel of the First Minnesota Infantry and a brigadier general in the Union Army during the war of the Rebellion. His military instincts and tendencies were thereby fully demonstrated, but as territorial governor he probably found a sufficient field for his activities in civil administration, with all the complicated interests therein involved. The Pioneer Guard, an independent company and the first in the territory, was organized in April 1856. Alex Wilkin was captain, and it became Co. "A" of the First Minnesota Infantry in April 1861.

FIRST MILITIA ORGANIZATION

The first militia organization of the state was established by general orders from the adjutant general's office dated October 1, 1858, which were based upon the statute passed at the session of the Legislature immediately preceding that date. Under this order, the state was divided into six divisions, twelve brigades and twenty-eight regiments, while the whole number of citizens at that time liable to be enrolled for military duty, as appears from a later return was 23,972.

The theory of this statute, passed in 1858, was simply to allow such citizens as were capable of bearing arms the privilege of organizing into companies of volunteer militia, uniform themselves and drill at discretion, all without compensation or other public inducements. Those who could thus organize under the law were to comprise the active military force of the state, and be first liable to do military duty.

At the time the law was passed, and until the outbreak of the war in 1861, there was little or no military spirit among the people. Hence, when the war began it was found that the militia organization of the state, the same as that established by the general orders of 1858, comprised 147 general staff and field officers, with about 200 privates en-

rolled in the active companies. The number of men who would have responded to a call for any duty, was doubtless considerably less than the number of field and other commissioned officers. The organization was merely a form, without life, substance or capacity for anything beyond the withdrawal of arms and public property from the arsenal and placing it beyond the reach of the state officers.

The early legislators of the country had learned from history and observation that standing armies had little sympathy with the mass of the people and easily became the instrument of oppression in the hands of unscrupulous public officials. The theory then adopted was to leave the military power with the people, so that the armies of the country, coming from them and being a part of them, would act in concert with them and not become the instruments of oppression. But this theory carried to an extreme, through negligence and inattention of state authorities found the people of Minnesota, on the occurrence of the great emergency of civil war, practically powerless to meet it with any organized force. Through the energy of Governor Alexander Ramsey and his adjutant general, John B. Sanborn, the emergency was met, notwithstanding the defective laws, and the process of organizing volunteer companies and regiments ab initio went rapidly forward as narrated in the chapter devoted to that subject. Meantime, General Sanborn, an able and industrious St. Paul lawyer, prepared a new militia law and recommended that the Governor call the attention of the Legislature to the matter, submitting the draft thus prepared as the foundation for entirely new legislation on the subject.

The Legislature emasculated General Sanborn's proposed enactment, and no really effective law for a militia organization was put on the statute books for more than twenty years. During the Sioux outbreak of 1862, various independent companies were formed for immediate service against the Indians, but their organization was crude and their tenure was never intended to be permanent.

For some years after the close of the war for the Union, in 1865, the military spirit of Minnesota seemed to be in abeyance. The nation had seen and heard enough of drills and marches—somewhat too much of battles and slaughter. Only a few, even of the returned soldiers, cared to form companies; still fewer cared to go into training camps, or engage in target practice. The Adjutant General of the State was made ex-officio, bounty and pension attorney for gratuitous service to war claimants, also secretary of the board of trustees of soldiers' orphans, etc. These purely civil functions monopolized the attention of successive incumbents of that office, hence military affairs were left the operation of the law of natural selection and the survival of the fittest. Each Governor appointed a nominal "staff" of generals, colonels and majors, but probably between 1866 and 1880, not one in twenty of these even procured a uniform,—howbeit many of them clung tenaciously to their parchment titles.

BEGINNINGS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

During this period there were, however, almost continuously military companies in St. Paul, and in other towns, and for a limited period, between 1870 and 1873, there was a serious effort at effective organization. This effort was largely due to the zeal and energy of Col. A. P. Connolly of St. Paul, who still survives, an honored resident of Minneapolis, and

the senior surviving officer on the "retired list" of the Minnesota National Guard.

Col. Connolly, born in Sheffield N. B. Canada, 1836, came to Minnesota in 1857, and became identified with its newspapers. He served three years during the Civil and Indian wars; mustered out as Adjutant of the 6th Minnesota Infantry August 22, 1865. In 1870 he began to study the possibilities of gathering the independent military companies of the city and state into regimental organizations. He found in St. Paul five companies, acting independently, and designated as follows:

The Governor's Guards—Capt. Chas. S. Bunker.

The Emmet Guards—Capt. John C. Devereaux.

The Turner Rifles—Capt. Albert Scheffer.

The Scandinavian Guards—Capt. J. A. Vanstrum.

The High School Cadets—Capt. John A. Berkey.

Horace Austin was Governor and Commander-in-chief, with Mark D. Flower as Adjutant General. They listened with interest to Connolly's suggestion that these companies, with the "Irish Rifles" at Minneapolis, be made the nucleus of a regiment. Accordingly, on Dec. 9, 1870, the first regiment "Minnesota Enrolled Militia" was formed, and A. P. Connolly was commissioned as lieutenant colonel. On May 28, 1871, a full list of ten companies having been secured, A. P. Connolly was commissioned colonel.

The term "militia" did not sound good either to the commander or the company officers, all of whom, with many of the enlisted men had seen actual war service. Accordingly, at Col. Connolly's suggestion, the designation "national guard" was adopted—the first use of that term in Minnesota, if not in the country. Capt. Vanstrum's company, for some reason, failed to muster, and the high school cadets were too young. But by "general orders No. 2," dated September 11th, 1871, signed M. D. Flower Adjutant General, it was announced that "the first regiment Minnesota National Guards, commanded by Col. A. P. Connolly, is hereby reorganized."

The St. Paul Companies were named as: Co. "A" Capt. C. S. Bunker; Co. "B" Capt. A. Scheffer; Co. "D" Capt. J. C. Devereaux. The remaining seven companies were located respectively at Austin, Mantorville, Red Wing, Lake City, Stillwater, Kasson and Dodge Center. By the same order, a second regiment was constituted, with Lieut. Col. H. G. Hicks of Minneapolis in command, with eight companies named, three located at Minneapolis, and the others at Cambridge, New Ulm, (Jos. Bobleter, captain), St. Cloud (L. W. Collins, captain), Anoka and Cordova.

The first regiment with its St. Paul colonel and its three St. Paul companies made the best showing of efficiency, but labored under great difficulties. Col. Connolly and his officers and men had to pay their own expenses—armory rent, uniforms, music etc. All they received from the constituted authorities was the guns and accoutrements thereunto pertaining. Neither state nor nation contributed a dollar in cash. There was no money to pay for mobilizing the regiment or going into camp. But for several years the companies in their respective towns kept up a good state of discipline, maintained regular drills, and justified their existence. The three St. Paul companies worked together in harmony, and frequently appeared under command of Col. Connolly in reviews, in battalion drills, and in public processions on memorial day, etc. They

were once reviewed by Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock U. S. A. and staff, who highly complimented the colonel on their soldierly appearance.

On the occasion of the threatened attack by Indians at Brainerd, in 1871, the three companies were sent, by order of Gov. Austin, in command of Col. Connolly to the scene of impending hostilities. They were ordered out at 8:30 P. M., and entrained at 8 o'clock the next morning, with only 6 men missing. They proceeded to Brainerd, sent the Indians back to their reservation, restored confidence to the settlers and performed a real public service. This expedition was referred to as "the blueberry war" because the belligerent reds were engaged in berry picking when they made the hostile demonstrations. The good accomplished was always gratefully acknowledged by the people benefited.

This regiment constituted the real beginnings of the present splendid national guard system of Minnesota and will be so credited by impartial history. It could not be permanently maintained owing to the lack of funds, and the absence of other inducements afterward offered for state military service. But the officers and men deserve praise for their self-sacrificing efforts, and the patriotic spirit displayed. Col. Connolly sustained his rank until he resigned in 1881, and 30 years later he was awarded the ten-year service medal, by Adjutant General F. B. Wood, on being placed on the roll of retired officers of the Minnesota national guard.

THE PERMANENT NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard of the State of Minnesota as organized under the present law, consists of three regiments of infantry and one battalion of artillery, a total of something over 2,000 officers and men. The Adjutant General is Brig. Gen. Fred. B. Wood appointed Jan. 28, 1905, after more than twenty years service in the National Guard, including a captaincy in the 12th Minnesota Volunteers during the Spanish-American war. The term of enlistment is three years. Every company or battery is required by law to make at least thirty company drills or parades each year, exclusive of camp and actual service. Ten days is the time allotted for the annual encampment on the state grounds at Lake City.

Every officer and enlisted man, during his term of service, is exempt from duty as juryman in any court of the state; and every person who shall have received an honorable discharge after a continuous service of five years or more is thereafter exempt from such jury duty. The city of Lake City, in 1891, donated to the State of Minnesota ground on which to hold the annual encampment of the National Guard, upon condition that the same be used for thirty years for the purpose of such encampment.

It is stated that in 1879, only one thoroughly equipped company remained in the service to represent the organized militia, of the State of Minnesota,—this company being located at New Ulm, and having been kept alive largely through the zeal of its captain, Joseph Bobleter, a regular soldier during the Civil war, and afterwards Colonel and Brigadier General of the State Guard. In 1879 and 1880 several companies were organized and legislation was sought that would give proper encouragement to those who might be willing to devote their time and money to building up a force that would do credit to the commonwealth. Hence, in 1881, the Legislature appropriated \$5,000 to the support of the National Guard, and the governor was authorized to make a battalion forma-

tion at his pleasure. The result of this legislation was the formation, in February 1882, under Governor L. F. Hubbard, (himself a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, and destined later to become a Brigadier-General in the Spanish-American War,) of the first Battalion, consisting of four companies, previously known as the Minneapolis Light Infantry, Capt. J. P. Rea; the Minneapolis Zouaves, Capt. A. A. Ames; the St. Paul Guard, Capt. W. B. Bend, and the Allen Light Guard of St. Paul, Capt. E. S. Bean. These companies were designated respectively as "A" "B," "C," "D." At an election for a battalion commander, to rank as major, Capt. W. B. Bend was unanimously elected and duly commissioned. Another company was raised in St. Paul by Capt. J. P. Moore, and was designated Company "E." Governor Hubbard then ordered the election of a Lieut.-Colonel of the battalion and Major Bend was elected, the office of Major being filled by the election of B. N. Gilmore, of Minneapolis. In July 1882, the battalion encamped at White Bear Lake, and the men received their first experience in field duties. Other companies were soon organized at Fergus Falls, Red Wing and Litchfield. This made eight companies and the Legislature of 1883 having passed a new military code and increased the appropriations for the National Guard, the first battalion became the First Regiment and elected William B. Bend, Colonel. In March, of that year, Company "I" was organized at Minneapolis and Company "K" at Stillwater, when, for the first time, the regiment had its full quota of ten companies. In July 1883 the regiment encamped for a week at White Bear Lake and in 1884 it encamped for the same period at Lake Calhoun.

When the state prison at Stillwater was burned in 1884, a part of the regiment was ordered on duty to guard the convicts and to furnish detachments to take charge of prisoners temporarily transferred to county jails. This was its first active and useful public duty, which was performed to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. In October, 1892, the full regiment took part in the inauguration exercises connected with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, where its splendid appearance won honorable mention from the Chicago press and it was given special prominence by General Miles in the building where the exercises were held.

In 1895 the Roster of the field officers of the regiment was as follows:

C. McReeve, Colonel; W. G. Bronson, Lieut.-Colonel;
W. W. Price, and F. W. Ames, Majors.

THE ST. PAUL COMPANIES

We now come to the more detailed history of the St. Paul companies, connected with this regiment. In March 1880, a movement was inaugurated by Mr. E. S. Chittenden and Mr. Charles S. Bunker, who had been members of the National Guard in New York before their removal to Minnesota, for the organization of a company in St. Paul. The preliminary meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, March 18, 1880. William B. Bend was elected chairman of this meeting and Mr. Chittenden, Secretary. A committee of six appointed to consider the proposed organization and report at a future meeting. This committee consisted of Mr. Bunker, Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Thomas Cochran, Mr. Oxley, and Mr. Larkin. The result of subsequent meetings was the formation of a military company to be known as the "St. Paul Guards," of which C. S. Bunker was elected captain; W. B. Bend, first lieutenant

and W. H. Oxley, second lieutenant; F. P. Wright, afterward captain of this company and colonel of the regiment, was appointed first sergeant, and the company began its drills early in April, 1880, in Pfeiffer Hall. The company adopted a full dress uniform in which it made its first parade in August, 1881. It also took part in the funeral obsequies of President Garfield.

The St. Paul Guards originally designed to be an independent citizens' corps, and so maintained efficiently until the organization of the Minnesota National Guard, then took its place as Company "C" in the First Battalion and afterward in the First Regiment. The organization of the St. Paul Guard was speedily followed in this city by that of the Allen Guard (Company "D"), the Emmet Light Artillery (Company "E"), and by various other companies throughout the state, the military enthusiasm of our citizens having received a new impulse.

From its first organization, special attention was paid by Company "C" to securing members of high character, with the result of maintaining the company as a first-class military organization, and making it successful in its undertakings, both of a military and social nature. The company took a leading part in procuring the erection of the armory in St. Paul and contributed its full share to the cost thereof. The company claims to have contributed from its membership more commissioned officers and of higher rank, than all other companies in the State of Minnesota. When called upon for active service, as it was on several occasions during the first ten years of its existence, Company "C" faithfully and promptly responded with full ranks and ready for any duty. In July, 1890, when a hasty order from the Governor issued at 7 o'clock in the evening, called for the assembly of three companies in St. Paul to go to Mora, Minnesota, to protect settlers from a threatened raid by the Chippewa Indians, Company "C" had 73 men out of 76 at the Armory at 11 o'clock, all ready for duty.

Changes in the command of the company were necessitated by promotions, etc. The successive captains up to 1890 were—C. S. Bunker, W. B. Bend, F. P. Wright, William Dawson, Jr., Sheldon Blakely, A. E. Chantler, and H. C. Braden.

At the last named date S. G. Iverson was first lieutenant and R. B. Rising, second lieutenant. Among the non-commissioned officers of the original company in 1880 were Thomas Cochran, W. N. Becker, C. P. Marvin, Herman Scheffer, T. R. Forbes, and Walter Hewitt. Among the original privates enrolled were E. S. Chittenden, Sherman Finch, H. H. Horton, Crawford Livingston, Joseph McKee, S. B. Walsh, J. R. Walsh, and J. W. Willis.

Company "D" of the First Regiment was organized as the Allen Light Guard of St. Paul, February 10, 1881. It was mustered into the state service April 24, 1881, and at that time numbered 47 men. Capt. Charles A. Bigler, was first chosen commander, but resigned July 12, 1881, and was succeeded by Capt. E. S. Bean, whose long and distinguished service with this company gave him a state-wide and nation-wide reputation. The company was from the first zealous and conspicuous in the matter of discipline and drill. It participated in numerous competitive contests, among which the following may be enumerated: At Faribault, Minnesota, July 4, 1882, it defeated Company "B" of the Second Regiment and won the first prize, \$200 in gold. At Minneapolis August 28, 1883, Company "D" was awarded first prize of \$400, defeating three companies of its own regiment. On June 14, 1884, the company met

the National Rifles of Washington, D. C., at Hotel Lafayette, Lake Minnetonka, and was awarded the prize after a very close contest. At a great national tournament held in Dubuque, Iowa, one week later, Company "D" was awarded fourth prize, defeating again the National Rifles and winning 1,663 out of a possible 2,000 points. In 1887 Company "D" participated in the international drill at Washington, D. C., competing with 134 companies of the National Guard from different states and coming out second best with but a few points between it and the first company. It secured \$2,500 cash as the second prize, that sum being placed in the hands of Capt. Bean by Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, commanding the United States Army. The reception tendered Company "D" on its return to St. Paul was one of the memorable events in the history of the city. To Capt. Bean belongs the credit for having brought the company through their various contests so successfully. His activities extended beyond his own company and embraced the entire state organization within its scope. He held first place in the hearts of his fellow guardsmen and fellow citizens for many years. He served two terms as sheriff of Ramsey County and made for himself in the Philippines as major of his regiment, transformed into the 13th Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, a highly creditable record.

In 1892 this company planned a trip to the Yellowstone Park. There being no annual encampment that year 50 men under the command of Capt. Bean left St. Paul August 16th, over the Northern Pacific Railroad, disembarking at Cinnabar, where the march was taken up and during the following 11 days the company covered 200 miles on foot through the Park. Returning, the company reached St. Paul, August 29th, having traveled 2,000 miles during its trip.

In 1895 the strength of the company was 77 men including officers. E. S. Bean was captain; Charles E. Metz, first lieutenant; and M. L. Merrill, second lieutenant.

Company "E" was organized in St. Paul in the fall of 1881. It waited two months after its original formation before electing officers. J. P. Moore drilled the company from the outset and as a partial acknowledgment of his ability, he was elected the first captain. W. W. Price, afterwards colonel of the regiment, was chosen first lieutenant and John Blakeley, second lieutenant. Lieut. Price was then but 17 years old and his associates were generally about the same age. But, young as they were, they had in them the material for good soldiers, and the company was increasingly prosperous with the advancing years. In May, 1882, about one-half of the members withdrew and organized another independent company. The remainder entered the service of the state as Company "E," First Battalion.

In 1887 Lieut. Price was promoted to the captaincy, which position he filled with great credit until June 15, 1893, when he was elected major of the First Regiment, afterwards as stated, becoming its colonel. The company always attended the regimental encampments and had a part in all the regimental parades. It also did good service at the time of the burning of the State Prison at Stillwater, when men were called from their business on an hour's notice to face danger and endure the exposure of a rigid Minnesota winter, without prospect of reward. Its roster always bore the names of scions of some of the best known St. Paul houses and had a social as well as a military standing of which its members and its friends were justly proud. In 1895 Henry Bork was captain, C. P. Stear, first lieutenant, and C. B. Trowbridge, second lieutenant.

Company "H" of the First Regiment was mustered into the service of the state February 24, 1890, by Colonel W. B. Bend. The company was organized in St. Paul by Sergeant Winne, of Company C, who was elected first lieutenant. Joseph Magin was elected first captain. He was succeeded, a few months later, by Capt. M. L. Merrill, who was in turn succeeded by Capt. Frank W. Atchison, who served in the command until October, 1891, when he removed from the city. George E. Roedler, was next elected captain and served until March, 1893, when Lieut. E. C. Montfort, succeeded him. Although one of the youngest companies in the regiment, both as to seniority and as to the age of its individual members, Company "H" soon ranked high for efficiency and good conduct. Their annual ball was a social function to which the young people of the early '90s always looked forward with eager anticipation. In 1895, E. C. Montfort was captain, John C. Hardy, first lieutenant, and G. T. Daly, second lieutenant.

It would be interesting to give in detail the history of each of these companies and of those formed at later dates, down to the present day, but lack of space forbids. St. Paul's quota of the National Guard now consists of five companies of infantry, all attached to the first regiment, and two batteries, "A" and "C," of the First Regiment Field Artillery. The Infantry companies are designated, respectively, as "C," "D," "E," "H" and "L." Each has its full complement of men, its corps of alert and competent officers, and each cherishes a commendable pride in its own individual history, as well as in that of the splendid regiment to which it belongs.

THE NATIONAL GUARD'S WAR SERVICE

The response of the National Guard of Minnesota to the call of President McKinley for volunteers at the beginning of the war with Spain, 1898, was prompt and patriotic. At five o'clock in the afternoon of April 25, 1898, Governor D. M. Clough received a telegram from the War Department at Washington, announcing that Minnesota's quota under the President's call would be three regiments of infantry, and stating the president's request "that the regiments of the National or State Militia, be used so far as their number will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped and drilled." In reply to that telegram, the Governor at once wired the Secretary of War, giving full information as to arms and equipments on hand, and closing with the words, "Troops ready for muster at once." The call by the President was for troops to serve for two years, or during the war, and the First, Second and Third regiments, N. G. S. M., readily responded, the ranks filled by volunteers.

By an official order, the militia regiments lost their identity as such upon being mustered into the national service and received new numbers following that of the last volunteer infantry regiment of the War of the Rebellion. The Second Regiment, because of the seniority of its colonel, Joseph Bobleter, became the Twelfth Minnesota; the First, Colonel C. McC. Reeve, the Thirteenth; the Third, Colonel C. A. Van Duzee, the Fourteenth. Later in the war the Fifteenth Minnesota was also mustered into the service. April 29, 1898, the troops went into camp at the State Fair Grounds, St. Paul, temporarily designated as Camp Ramsey.

On May 12, Governor Clough received orders to the effect that two of the Minnesota regiments should go to Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga, Tennessee, for ultimate prospective service in Cuba and one to

San Francisco for service in the Philippines. Great was the rejoicing of the men of the First Regiment, now become the 13th, in the cattle barns at Camp Ramsey, when they were informed that their regiment had been designated for the Philippine expedition. On Monday, May 16th, they broke camp and began a trip across the western plains and mountains which was one grand ovation for the wearers of the blue. Their term of preparatory drill, etc., at San Francisco, their voyage across the Pacific to Manilla, and their gallant war service in that region are a part of the history of the great campaign with reflected infinite credit on the citizen soldiery, vindicating the previous years of arduous preparation which had so eminently qualified them for this trying ordeal.

The other Minnesota regiments rendezvoused in Tennessee and Kentucky, preparatory to proposed service in Cuba, but the war with Spain was concluded with victory and peace before they were called upon to embark. Their experiences in Southern camps were of great interest to the young Minnesota troops, and were an excellent training for future increased efficiency, as national guardsmen.

The complications and perplexities experienced by the War Department at Washington in mobilizing the citizen soldiery at the beginning of the Spanish-American war, demonstrated serious defects in the then existing system. This led to subsequent Congressional legislation, looking to a closer affiliation of the National Guard with the Regular Army, which has already produced highly beneficial results.

PAST REPUTATION WELL SUSTAINED

The Minnesota Volunteer regiments of 1898-9, having returned from their campaigns and camps, resumed their status as National Guard organizations, and the St. Paul companies have maintained and augmented their previous high reputation for discipline, drill, soldierly conduct and social prestige. A newspaper item appearing in July, 1912, says: "Company 'D,' First Regiment, M. N. G., which Captain E. S. Bean made famous years ago in competitive drills with crack companies of other states, was inspected last night in the Armory by Major Arthur Johnson, U. S. A., who was enthusiastic over the result of his inspection. 'One of the best companies I have seen,' the major said. Out of a total of seventy-one men on the roll only three were absent. The average age of the men in line is greater than in some of the companies, a fact which Major Johnson spoke of with satisfaction. Following the inspection there was company drill in close order. Many visitors were present for the dance which followed the drill."

The five St. Paul companies of the First Infantry Regiment returned from the annual encampment at Cape Lakeview, Lake City, in July, 1912, with their usual enviable record in the cup-winning line. Company "C," Captain Tiffany, captured the McGill-Warner cup for excellence in shooting, and won third place in the regimental shooting. It also won the trophy for guard duty. Companies "C," "D" and "E" of St. Paul were in the first four places in this competition. In addition to these triumphs, Captain Tiffany's men won a cup for general efficiency. Company "D" Captain Barnacle, was tied with Company "M" of Minneapolis for first place in attendance, both companies having a full attendance. In the flip of a coin to decide whether "D" or "M" should get the first cup, the Minneapolis company won.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY

The St. Paul Armory, Exchange and West Sixth streets, is one of the finest in the West. It was erected in 1903-4 and cost nearly \$150,000. It is four stories high and is constructed of brown sandstone and concrete. Besides being the headquarters for the St. Paul organizations of the national guard, it has frequently been used for conventions, auto shows and other large gatherings.

The armory is arranged for the every-day work of the guard and while it includes everything needful in the training of soldiers it has very little space that is devoted to play. The building is divided between five infantry companies and two batteries of artillery. All of these organizations use the big drill hall on the main floor. This hall is one of the best constructed for the purpose to be found in the country. It is 130



THE ARMORY

by 150 feet and is well lighted. The height to the roof insures plenty of fresh air.

In the basement are the indoor galleries for target practice during cold or wet weather. There the men may learn the use of the rifle as well as they do on the ranges. In the basement, also, are the artillery storerooms, gun parks and harness rooms. The field guns are of the modern make. The gunners are protected from rifle fire by steel shields. The artillery equipment furnished by the federal government alone is valued at \$100,000.

A wide concrete driveway leads from the artillery parks to the sally-port opening on the street above. There is also an elevator for hoisting the guns to the drill hall on the main floor.

On the top floor the large dance and assembly hall 90 by 30 feet, equipped with a stage, is located. This hall is used for many social and professional purposes. There are held meetings of the Minnesota National Guard Association, at which matters of the service are discussed; lectures on military subjects; and company dances, when the gathering

is not large enough to warrant using the drill hall on the main floor.

The drill hall is used by one company or battery each night for drill. Along its sides are glass cases in which are kept the guns belonging to the infantry organizations. These rifles are of the latest pattern. The armory is also supplied with a fine gymnasium and plenty of shower baths.

CHAPTER LVI

THE MIDWAY DISTRICT IN ST. PAUL

SETTLEMENT OF RESERVE TOWNSHIP—PROCESS OF CITY ABSORPTION—
EARLY MIDWAY EVENTS—THE MINNESOTA TRANSFER—GREAT INDUSTRIES—RESIDENTIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CENTER—PROPOSED GRAND UNION DEPOT—NEW WATER POWER CORPORATION—NEW ERA OF CITY BUILDING REQUIRED

A noteworthy distinction and perhaps unparalleled feature of St. Paul in *futuro*, and of the Twin City in *ultimo*, is the "Midway" or interurban district. Once a wide stretch of groves and prairies, of farms and orchards, lying between two struggling little towns ten miles apart, it is now a populous city in itself, with thousands of beautiful homes; with miles of paved and lighted streets; with churches and schools and colleges; with elevators and abattoirs, and big factories; with parks and boulevards and bustling marts of trade; traversed by four interurban electric lines; with post office, fire and police stations, newspapers and banks; with the second largest freight transfer in the world.

The rapid, uninterrupted, irresistible development of this section is a phenomenon, even in this country of constructive marvels and miracles.

The Midway district in St. Paul lies between Snelling avenue, on the east and the city limits on the west, and runs from the Mississippi river on the south, to the city boundary on the north. The area of its present intense activity extends from the Grand avenue electric line to the Como-Harriet line. But, in fact, all the territory of St. Paul lying west of Snelling avenue is a part of her Midway district.

SETTLEMENT OF RESERVE TOWNSHIP

The fractional township of "Reserve," taken into the city and thus transformed into the southern segment of this circuit, was so named because a major portion of it was formerly included within the military reservation of Fort Snelling. The first settlers in Reserve, were the Swiss from Lord Selkirk's Red River colony who settled on the east bank of the Mississippi river on the military reservation, and after a few years residence were driven from their homes by order of the war department, as narrated in an early chapter. William Finn made the first permanent settlement in Reserve, in 1842, on section 4, bordering on the line of the reservation. Samuel J. Findley, R. Knapheide and W. E. Brimhall were early settlers. Adam and Peter Bohland, after living in St. Paul, and after the former had served in the Union army, came to Reserve in 1866 and 1868. They have since been prominent in county affairs.

The southern half of the area west of Snelling avenue that was formerly a part of Reserve, is still partly devoted to farms and gardens, although penetrated from the city by west Seventh street, and further west, along the bluffs by the river boulevard, both dotted with city homes. But the northern portion, impinging on Summit boulevard, is platted into additions and is being rapidly covered with fine residences. Rose town furnished the sections of land now embraced in the northern part of the Midway district.

PROCESS OF CITY ABSORPTION

When this district was incorporated with the city in 1890, there were in the process, absorbed by St. Paul the distinct village governments, and post-offices of Merriam Park, St. Anthony Park, Macalester and Hamline, with the promising suburban hamlets of Ridgewood Park, Union Park, Groveland, etc. The civic garment was stretched over them with little or no objection on their part, some special provisions as to existing municipal indebtedness, restrictions of the liquor traffic, and the like, being made. After a little friction, matters became adjusted; the sections became wards of St. Paul, and the city machinery has for years worked as smoothly here as at other points.

Thus we have the Midway district, the attractive educational and residential region of the present; the great transportation, industrial and commercial center of the future, with residential areas so broad and eligible that home sites will be available at low prices, for an indefinite period. University avenue, an extremely broad street, the great highway, the street of the shortest interurban line, passes directly through it. It is equally accessible to either city at a single car-fare, with all transfer privileges, and commands the resources of both. On the other hand, it is far enough from both to have somewhat delayed its improvement; it is the point just short of which city growth for some years stopped; it was long nourished on a balanced ration of patience and hope, and the wide expanse of its territory, combined with the reasonable price of land, now present a tempting bait to the projectors of new enterprises.

EARLY MIDWAY EVENTS

The following are some of the early events in the development of the Midway district in St. Paul, stated in their chronological order.

August, 1888: The *Midway News* established in Merriam Park by Ed. A. Paradis.

November 1888: A committee composed of D. M. Sullivan, J. W. Shepard and W. B. Martin was appointed, at the meeting of the Merriam Park Improvement Association, to urge the extension of the Selby avenue cable line to Merriam Park. The matter of sewers was referred to a committee.

March 28, 1889: The first Odd Fellows lodge in the Midway district was instituted in Brainerd Hall.

May 1, 1889: Free delivery was established in Merriam Park.

May 11, 1889: The Marshall avenue bridge had been thrown open.

June 12, 1889: Macalester College held its first commencement.

June 22, 1889: Father J. J. Kean purchased the northeast corner of Dayton and Moore avenues upon which to erect a \$10,000 Catholic church.

July, 1889: The Merriam Park Cornet Band was organized with F. W. Root president, F. A. McFarland secretary, and J. L. Williamson treasurer.

December, 1889: The Minnesota Transfer Board of Trade was organized—D. F. Brooks, president, and Ed. A. Paradis, secretary and treasurer.

January, 1890: The new Presbyterian church at Macalester was dedicated.

February 22, 1890: The first electric line to the Midway district was formally opened. Alderman D. M. Sullivan, in his opening address, predicted that "such a grand opening, on such a grand occasion, of so grand an enterprise as the Grand avenue electric line," was of itself as assurance of the grand future of the Midway district.

April 20, 1890: Construction work on the Selby avenue cable extension was progressing rapidly. Work had commenced on the new bridge on the Short line tracks east of Snelling avenue.

May 24, 1890: About 100 men were employed in laying track on the new University electric line.

September 13, 1890: James J. Hill had subscribed half a million dollars for the new St. Paul Seminary, to be erected by Archbishop Ireland on the river front at Summit avenue.

June, 1891: An elaborate dinner was served by the Transfer Board of Trade at the Woodruff House, corner of St. Anthony and Cleveland avenues. About seventy-five guests sat at table, among whom were Archbishop Ireland, ex-Governor William R. Marshall, Rev. Dr. John Woods, Senator Hiram F. Stevens, Judge D. A. J. Baker and many prominent residents of the Midway district. All were enthusiastic friends of the future center of the Twin Metropolis.

August, 1891: A large force of men at work on the Prior avenue electric line, penetrating the very center of Merriam Park.

October, 1891: The extension of the Langford avenue electric line through St. Anthony Park being surveyed.

August 27, 1892: Norman Perkins of Prior avenue, assisted by John Fishel, both United States railway mail officials, made one continuous run from San Francisco to New York city, during the week, with a special train carrying twenty million dollars in gold.

March, 1894: The joint press clubs of St. Paul and Minneapolis, about fifty strong from each city, twenty-five or thirty editors from different parts of the state, and nearly one hundred prominent men of Merriam Park and both cities, were served a full course dinner at Brooks Hall, on University avenue.

THE MINNESOTA TRANSFER

A leading business feature of the Midway district in St. Paul is the Minnesota Transfer. This unique organization, owing two hundred acres which are literally covered with tracks and switches, is the great clearing house for all the west and east bound freight that passes. Every freight train that rolls into either city, unless its consignment is for local consumption, no matter on what road, whence it came or whether it is bound, must go into this terminal, be examined, broken up if necessary and have the contents of its different cars reloaded, before it can proceed to its destination. There is but one transfer system in the world which exceeds it in point of tonnage—Pittsburg; and none which equals it

in the number of railroad systems converging in it. The railroads centering here represent 55,000 miles of direct trackage. Projected originally by James J. Hill, it is now the joint property of the nine roads meeting at this point, and is maintained by contributions from each road in proportion to the amount of freight handled. The company owns eighty-two miles of trackage; four hundred switches, and nineteen locomotives. In 1910, 566,745 cars were received and sent out again, making an average of about 1,500 a day, of which about 200 were unloaded, their contents sorted, repacked, and distributed. It has about a thousand employes and an average pay roll of \$60,000 a month.

Thus, the manufacturer or jobber who has built his house in the Midway district finds at his very door a railroad which will take his output and deliver it to practically any point on the continent to which it is billed, thereby eliminating one of the most troublesome and expensive details with which a shipper has to deal. This explains why many acres of this territory are being covered with enormous industrial plants, some of them models of their kind. It was no part of the purpose of the founders of the Minnesota Transfer to handle local freight; but one hundred and twenty-three home concerns are now its regular customers; and of the 19,857,443,069 pounds of freight which it handled last year it is estimated that twenty per cent, represented shipments from local firms and corporations.

GREAT INDUSTRIES

An enumeration of the industries represented in this district makes a very long list. Probably the largest single item is furniture, including mattresses, beds and bedding. In one building alone, consisting a sort of furniture exchange, the Northwestern Furniture and Stove Exposition building, a business amounting to \$2,000,000 is done annually. Second in rank is linseed oil with its products. Two of the largest refrigerator manufactures in the country are here, and the second largest concern manufacturing lithographed labels and folding boxes, with a plant showing the most perfect development of factory construction. Closely allied with it is a large box-board mill, rated at \$500,000, the two concerns involving an investment of approximately \$1,000,000. The repair and manufacturing shops and power station of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company occupy one of the largest tracts, sixty acres, the whole representing an investment of over \$2,000,000. There are storage warehouses, one of the largest of its kind, receiving consignments from all over the country in bulk and reshipping in smaller quantities as needed. Furnaces, stoves, radiators and heating apparatus of all kinds are made or dealt in; and all manner of farm equipment, from the smallest tool to the most complicated threshing machine. Paint and varnish, linoleum, lime, brick and tiles; lubricating oil; iron wire, grill work and well screens are among the industries represented; there are lumber and fuel dealers, contractors and real estate brokers; manufacturers of printers' ink and commercial printing concerns; manufacturers and jobbers of gravity carriers, elevators and automobile trucks; soap, candy, groceries, pharmaceutical household remedies, smoking and chewing tobacco; a plant of the American Can Company, and a manufacturer of fruit package cases, a piano factory, an abattoir and two horse markets, one of them the largest in the west.

A late addition to the Midway manufacturing facilities under construction at this writing is on University avenue, the factory of Griggs Cooper & Company, jobbers of groceries in St. Paul. It is to have a

capacity of six tons of candy and 3,600,000 crackers daily. The building is 200 by 300 feet, three stories, and will be in many ways the only factory of its kind in the United States. There is a large area of glass which will make the work rooms as light as outdoors. In the cracker department, in place of having the operations move from one floor to the next in the process of turning the flour into boxed crackers the product will move horizontally on the same floor. The building with machinery, which will all be new, will cost about \$300,000. There will be a 100 foot parkway in front of the building along the street car tracks. The factory is directly opposite the little park on the other side of University avenue, so that the surroundings of the work rooms will be of the best. Special attention has been paid in the new factory to toilet and rest rooms for the employees. The large area of north windows will give uniform light and plenty of air. The factory will be kept in as sanitary manner as modern appliances and care will permit.

The Midway Commercial Club, with rooms in the Furniture Exposition building, is an active organization whose functions are both commercial and social. It is composed of about a hundred members, all of whom are ambitious for the welfare and progress of their part of the city, and are actively pushing its interests in every possible way. Of the great future which awaits this portion of St. Paul there can be no possible question. As time goes on and the city grows in activity and diversity of interest, this will become one of the great manufacturing and jobbing centers of the country. If the dual cities are indeed the pillars of the "Gateway of the Northwest," the Midway district may well be regarded as the keystone of the arch which connects them.

RESIDENTIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CENTER

North and south of the central belt in which are located the transfer, industrial and commercial enterprises of the district, are the sections devoted to residences. Each has the unequalled advantages of ready access to two large cities, an admirable scenic environment and exceptional educational facilities. It is literally surrounded with parks. Lake Park, the State Fair Grounds, Como, Hamline, Union, Merriam, Macalester, Groveland, Prospect, Hiawatha, Riverside Drive, Town and Country Club Golf Links, Capital Park, and St. Anthony South, are all included within its east and west boundaries and between the university grounds and the river. It is a great center of education and culture, for within its limits or in its immediate neighborhood are many of the largest and most important schools, seminaries and colleges of the state, including in the number the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station and Farm—part of the University of Minnesota. Other notable institutions of learning, several of which are of far more than local fame, are Hamline University, Macalester College, Norwegian Lutheran Seminary, the Baptist Swedish Academy, Lutheran Seminary, Luther College, St. Catherine's Seminary, St. Thomas College and St. Paul Seminary. And the State University itself lies only a mile beyond its western boundary. A number of car lines touch or cross it, and either St. Paul or Minneapolis can be reached by a single fare of five cents. An expert city promoter from the east, visiting our Midway in the summer of 1911, said to a newspaper representative: "Midway and the Hill district of St. Paul, I think, will become the great residential district of the Twin City. The residential district of St. Paul is moving toward Midway and the trend

in Minneapolis is the same, therefore, it is logical that the Midway district should become the great retail center."

The enormous business interests of the Minnesota Transfer do not detract in any degree from Midway as a residence district, but have materially assisted in the rapid upbuilding of the place by necessitating homes for the various officers of the company, and of the establishments, manufacturing and commercial, it has created. By the management of the original plat owners of Merriam and Union parks, a very select community was established; not only was the building of at least a \$2,500 residence required of the purchaser of every building site, but sales were refused to persons who were considered in any way objectionable to a first class community. The result is beautiful homes in dwellings that range from \$2,500 to \$15,000 in cost, and a society that is not surpassed in either St. Paul or Minneapolis. In other, and highly desirable sections are sites for comfortable homes at less cost.

Minnehaha Park, Minneapolis, lies just across the narrow gorge of the Mississippi, which its buffalo and elk park, deer park, picnic grove, flower garden, Longfellow garden, Longfellow glen, Minnehaha creek with its cliffs and islets, and gem of the whole assemblage of attractions, Minnehaha Falls. The Minnesota Soldiers' Home, with well kept grounds and splendid buildings, supplements these attractions.

PROPOSED GRAND UNION DEPOT

The proposition for one grand union railway passenger station in the Midway district, to serve all the needs of the two cities of today and the one Twin City of the future, is a favorite topic with the people of this favored region. That the views of their spokesman on this proposition may have fair and emphatic record here, we quote utterances thereon from the *Midway News*, published for more than twenty years past at Merriam Park by E. A. Paradis, always a faithful champion of their interests: "That the concentrated interests of either St. Paul or Minneapolis will ever take the initiative in pushing the erection of the new Union depot in the Midway district is absolutely out of the question. That the railway companies themselves are not in a position to crowd such a location upon the concentrated interests of the two cities without serious loss to themselves is also apparent. That the new Union depot enterprise may thus be indefinitely delayed, to the great detriment of both cities, as well as to the railroads themselves, is therefore self-evident. That practically such a delay is certain to ensue if the work of changing the bed of the Mississippi river across the West St. Paul flats is now undertaken is absolutely unmistakable. Upon whom, then, does it devolve to sound the morning call, arouse our dormant neighbors out of their nightmare of two union depots for Twin City, and thus save Twin City from an interminable delay in the much needed re-opening of The Gateway of the Northwest, if not to the people of the Midway district themselves?

"That St. Paul and Minneapolis are geographically united—you will find that on the map. That the two cities are socially united—you may discover that at Woodruff Hall, in the elegance of its Twin City dancing parties and other gatherings. That they are fraternally united—that will be demonstrated to you in Midway district lodges—Masonic, Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, United Workmen, Foresters, etc., etc.; that they are united educationally and religiously—that is attested by the grand

circle of colleges, universities and seminaries that encompass the Minnesota Transfer and the frequency of joint gatherings of clergymen and church organizations of all the principal denominations in the Twin City, for the sake of convenience, in Midway district churches.

"One union depot for both cities not only means that every person who owns a home anywhere about the center of the Midway district will see its value so increased that it can be exchanged for two or three equally desirable homes in equally desirable localities, but it means that every foot of property in both cities will be greatly advanced, whereas the issuance of half-million dollars of certificates of indebtedness upon the city, which is but the feathered edge of the wedge, means a blanket mortgage upon your home which will grow and spread worse than a bed of dandelions. The acquirement of more ground for depot purposes is a mere subterfuge. It has been an open secret for years among commercial men that the union depot, whenever it is erected, will be located at the Minnesota Transfer and nowhere else. All the leading jobbers have already purchased their future sites in the Midway district, and such an argument as that of Chief Engineer Harrold is practically conclusive.

"When the eleven great trunk lines whose joint freight yards are now located in the Midway district conclude to erect a joint passenger station alongside of their joint freight yard; and they never will erect two 'union depots' any more than they will ever put in two Minnesota Transfers; then they will need no more advice from the Midway district than from the dailies of either city. Economy and convenience for all time to come, and not the cost of the real estate, nor the pipe dreams of ghost dancers, will determine the choice. The history and growth of these two municipalities are not within the scope of this article, but a steamboat landing at the head of navigation on the Mississippi river was the beginning of St. Paul's great wholesale and shipping interests, and a flour mill on St. Anthony falls, Mississippi river, the nucleus around which Minneapolis' mammoth milling interests have been built up.

"To construct two union stations at this northwest gateway, within ten miles of each other, costing approximately \$4,000,000 each, would be an economic error. It would also tend, in no small measure to continue the individuality of these two cities, which is not to be desired, and it would not afford the traveling public the simplicity of service which one union station with individual borough and suburban stations would afford.

"Everything that tends to lead the public mind to think of this dual municipality as one city tends to set the public mind right on a very important subject; not only important to the Midway district itself, nor yet to the two municipalities themselves, but to the entire northwest. What can be more detrimental to the northwest than this choking, stifling, strangling of the very Gateway of the Northwest itself? Had all the new residents of the Midway district, since the consolidation of the corporations stood as loyally by the *Midway News* as do the older residents of Merriam Park, the Twin City Union Depot would have been erected long ago; Twin City would have one or two hundred thousand more population, and the entire northwest would be relatively better off. It all depends upon the Midway district people themselves."

We may not be able to accept all these premises, adopt all the conclusions or join in all the prophecies, but we must admire the superb loyalty to constituency displayed in this presentation, and the intelligent devotion of its writer to what, in his opinion, the general interest demands.

NEW WATER POWER CORPORATION

Another project of more immediate importance because promising earlier results, relates to the Midway district, but has interested all the people of both cities. This is the new corporation, including representatives of the city of St. Paul, the city of Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota. The corporation is formed for the purpose of controlling the power to be developed by the high dam. Its corporators are Mayor Keller of St. Paul, Mayor Haynes of Minneapolis and John Lind, president of the Board of Regents of the State University. This is in accordance with the special act of the legislature enabling St. Paul to unite with Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota in obtaining whatever benefits may be derived from power to be developed by the high dam across the Mississippi, now in the course of construction near the Soldiers' Home. It is believed electricity can be generated so cheaply by this method that there will be a material saving in the cost of street lighting and lighting of municipal and state buildings in the two cities. Under the act of congress the corporation, authorized by the legislature and sanctioned by the legislative branches of the two cities, will deal with the government for the control of the power, paying four per cent interest on the additional cost of the dam necessitated to develop this power. The corporation will be required to furnish the power equipment, but with the power at hand it is thought there will be no difficulty in negotiating a bond issue to cover this cost.

NEW ERA OF CITY BUILDING REQUIRED

That a new era of city building has dawned upon the world is apparent to thinking men, and that each city must improve all its advantages is a truism. St. Paul has advantages in the Midway district which cannot be ignored. Cities have been handicapped by starting on their civic career before all the modern improvements which distinguish a modern city from a berg of old should have been discovered. There has never been a moment like the present for a town to start itself in; taking advantage of all the lessons learned by man since the days of Babylon, the promoters of a new town site can build better than any other promoters have ever known. There is always the possibility that the year 2111 will find the city of 1911 improved. And yet, such have been the inventions of the past decade that it would seem the city is pretty fully revealed. What the future shall add cannot be much more than by way of ornament.

St. Paul is not getting into this game any too soon. Every business man knows what over-confidence, easy satisfaction, let well enough alone, will do to his business. Competitors, rivalry, the existence of a competitor who is pushing ahead, threatens the business which rests on its laurels. Rivalry between cities is just as keen and active as between enterprises and industries. The successful business man studies all phases of his individual problem. The city which does the same thing, and does it intelligently, persistently, and with a keen eye to the future, gains relatively just as much as the business man who employs the same methods. The only trouble is expressed in the old axiom, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." This is the notion which must be corrected. What is everybody's interest is everybody's business. We shall have leaders, of course, as the very word organization implies, but we must have team work. And nowhere will leadership and team work, and civic enthusiasm yield richer rewards than a due attention to the problems involved in the best possible use of our exclusive and inalienable asset, the Midway district in St. Paul.

CHAPTER LVII

SUBURBAN TOWNS

CITY AND SUBURBS CLOSELY RELATED—DIRECTLY TRIBUTARY TO ST. PAUL
—SOUTH ST. PAUL AND OTHER DAKOTA COUNTY SUBURBS—NORTH
ST. PAUL—ELECTRICITY A DISTRIBUTOR—OTHER NEW CANADA SUB-
URBS—WHITE BEAR LAKE REGION—MOUND'S VIEW TOWNSHIP—ROSE
TOWNSHIP AS SUBURBAN TERRITORY—RAMSEY COUNTY'S FINE ROADS

The problems and possibilities of the Twin City are discussed in another chapter. Whatever the future may have in store relative to the organic union of St. Paul and Minneapolis, that event will probably be preceded by the absorption into a "Greater St. Paul" of all the suburban towns now lying within the boundaries of Ramsey county, and later by the absorption into a still greater St. Paul of certain other suburbs, which, lying in other counties, involve different and more difficult questions of policy and procedure.

CITY AND SUBURBS CLOSELY RELATED

That a city should control its environs, and that the latter are on the whole benefited by such control, is one of the discoveries of recent years. This control might seem to imply only a supervision of the physical development, but it is believed that the political corporation should embrace a territory so large as to include all of the suburban population which is immediately identified with the central organization. This is in sympathy with the true democracy of community life, and constitutes a balance wheel between the various elements of society. The suburbs are, in interest and in sympathy, as much a part of the central corporation as though embraced in its political organization, and to achieve the highest state of perfection of community life there should be the most intimate relations, both physical and political, between them.

There has been an extraordinary change of thought in city planning during recent years. Density of population, scientific sanitation, the telephone, rapid transit, the automobile, used both for passengers and freight, have created conditions not thought of forty years ago, which, while sending many of the people beyond the corporate limits, have brought the residents of the city and suburbs into closer relations; so that the problems of government functions of the two, while identical, are separated by an imaginary line. There was a time when the city had but to regard the problems and dangers that lurked in the dense population within its limits. The time has now come when its attention must embrace a considerable area without. The thought and energy of the city of tomorrow must be focused on a proper development of its suburbs, that they may supplement the needs of the central city.

In enumerating the advantages to a city in the control of its outlying districts we may emphasize briefly the following as of greatest immediate importance:

1. A continuous and harmonious plan of physical continuity, with its economic extension of highways of intimate connection with the central city, embracing a comprehensive system of parks and connecting boulevards that will provide for a constantly growing population the opportunity to live and seek recreation in the most delightful and healthful surroundings.

2. Closely related to the physical plan of the city, and dependent on the character of the physical subdivision, is the control of housing conditions by proper building laws and the correlated problems of sanitation.

3. The economical control of public utilities by one central power that has in mind a service which supplies the best commodity for the price paid; that realizes in the economic transportation needs of the community the industrial welfare of the individual and the opportunity for a progressive enjoyment of existence; that is inspired with the thought that every minute saved in going to and from the shop and office adds so many more to the indulgence of recreation and of a sane life.

4. Mutual benefits would flow from a uniform system of public work, fire, police and excise regulations, both from economical consideration as well as in the removal of friction between conflicting organizations, where the only real difference that now exists is the source of authority. There was a time when community life was left to chance or caprice. Today the progressive city is the one that leads in building according to a carefully drawn plan inspired by the thought of the community's present and future needs; that recognizes an obligation discharged only by an existence of equal opportunity to enjoy health and rational life.

These are questions that will be seriously demanding a wise answer from the people of St. Paul. Meantime our immediate suburbs, vigorous and attractive daughters of the parent city, have their distinct organizations, aspirations and traditions, each worthy of far more extended consideration than the space at our disposal will permit us to give it. And the more distant towns that are being rapidly drawn into a quasi suburban relationship by the extension of electric railway transit in every direction, while having fewer incentives to a close organic union, will steadily grow in a recognition of that community of interest which commercial and social intercourse must ultimately ensure.

DIRECTLY TRIBUTARY TO ST. PAUL

Ramsey county, the smallest in the state, contained six townships—White Bear, Mound's View, Rose, New Canada, McLean and Reserve. The four last named had a common corner in St. Paul at a point near the Soldier's Monument on Summit avenue. The expansion of the city, reaching in all directions from this point has taken in all of Reserve; practically all of McLean, since the few remaining sections have been attached to New Canada, and about one-half each of Rose and New Canada. This leaves only White Bear and Mound's View townships territorially intact, but directly in line of the onward march of the all-absorbing metropolis.

Reserve and Rose, before their incorporation into the city, held several prosperous suburban towns—Merriam Park, Macalester, St. Anthony

Park, Union Park, Hamline, Warrendale, etc., all now parts of the Midway district, and treated of in the chapter devoted to that region. The other suburbs, directly tributary to St. Paul, but lying beyond its limits in Ramsey, Washington and Dakota counties, are the objects of our present inquiry.

SOUTH ST. PAUL AND OTHER DAKOTA COUNTY SUBURBS

. The City of South St. Paul is the largest of these suburbs. It is located on the west bank of the Mississippi river five miles below St. Paul, with which it is also connected by the Great Western and the Rock Island railroads and by the Twin City electric line. It has an area of about 20 square miles; a population of more than 7,000, and does a large live-stock business, being the seventh largest market of its kind in the United States. There are 250 acres in the yards and 2,400 employees. In 1911 the yards received 32,123 carloads, aggregating 2,169,000 head of stock, worth nearly \$40,000,000. The fifth largest packing industry in the country is here.

All of the stockyards buildings are fitted up with every modern convenience for conducting an extensive business. Large silos have been constructed for the preparation and handling of winter feed; an admirable sewerage system drains the land; an abundant supply of pure water has been obtained from artesian wells, convenient to all the buildings; ice is harvested in the vicinity of the yards at a comparatively low cost. The situation of the stockyards is all that can be desired, and the establishment of this industry has been of incalculable value to the agricultural interests of the Northwest. Much of the material that is needed for sustaining the live stock is obtained in Minnesota, and thousands of farmers find it to their profit to engage in growing corn and other fodder, and in raising cattle needed for the market which the stockyards create. The fact that there is at South St. Paul a market for all the live stock which the Northwest can raise, means that the farmers can get money any time they want it. It has been pointed out by agricultural experts that it is less trouble to raise a 210 pound hog from spring to fall than it is to plow, harrow, seed and harvest an acre of grain, yet the returns are about the same in dollars, to say nothing of the value added to the soil by giving it a rest while the attention is devoted to live stock. Comparison of the receipts at the South St. Paul market and the markets of other Western packing centers will show that the local receipts are well to the front, considering the shorter length of time which the local establishment has been in operation. At times when other markets show a falling off compared with previous years, the cars are rolling into this center with largely increased receipts. The people of the Northwest are appreciating a market near to them and are sending more and more of their live stock here.

The yearly totals of money paid out for live stock locally are now near the \$50,000,000 mark, and are constantly growing as better methods of farming are becoming extended, and animal husbandry is given an increasingly large place on the average farm. If the city has grown rich with the passing years it cannot be said, in the face of such figures, that it has been at the expense of the country. The selling value of the produce of the farms of the northwest has been increased many times over by the broad and certain outlet here provided. Established less than twenty-five years ago, the St. Paul Union Stock Yards, and the various

packing establishments at South St. Paul, have developed into one of the greatest live stock centers on the continent, and continue to show growth fully in keeping with the development within the territory which the market serves. It has been a solid growth, the kind upon which the future rests secure and which bears promise of continuing indefinitely.

Every provision is made for the handling of stock in a rapid manner, the stock yards having a daily capacity of 20,000 cattle, 15,000 hogs and 45,000 sheep. This amount of stock would require upwards of 1,000 railroad cars to haul; hence it will be readily seen that there is nothing dimunitive about the market.

Modern packing ideas have been carried out in every detail of the arrangements. Four packing establishments contribute to the outlet for the stock locally, and the market attracts buyers from eastern and western cities, so that there is always demand to insure a market for everything that is sent in for sale. The great variety of the by-products of the institutions and the great diversity in geographical location of the place of consumption interest all visitors. The jaws and skulls of cattle, for example, are chipped into small pieces and sold for chicken feed in Iowa. The blood is ground for stock feed. The various fertilizers not otherwise used, go to the south to aid in raising cotton, and to Japan to coax the mulberry tree to grow stronger. The hog hair is worth five cents a pound in Philadelphia, where it is sent to make hair mattresses. The blood of a hog is worth \$55 a ton, while the white hoofs demand \$80 to \$200 a ton. The shin bones of cows are carefully washed and cleansed and sawed into meat lengths. These are sold in Connecticut and other places in the east where firms make ornaments from them. The white hoofs of cattle and hogs are sent to Japan, where they find a ready market for the preparation of some sort of medicine. Other hoofs and horns go east, where ornaments of various sorts are made.

The hides of cattle and sheep bring large prices. The sheep which are in proper condition have their hides made into sheep-skin coats, while the hides of cattle and hogs are converted into leather at the large new tannery adjacent to the packing plants. Over 2,000,000 pounds of butterine a year constitute another by-product. There is an enormous hen house unusually clean, where 10,000 chickens are kept to be fed for two weeks on a mixture of milk and cereal before being killed for the market.

South St. Paul is not wholly dependent on its stock market and packing industry. Sixteen manufacturing establishments of various kinds, as well as a full quota of stores and other business establishments, go to make up the list of enterprises which provide a living for the people of the thriving city. The municipality is full awake to its opportunities and is making rapid strides in the matter of local improvements, taking time to groom itself well in accordance with the standards set by public opinion for a community enjoying much of worldly prosperity and aspiring for more. A bank, a newspaper, schools, churches and other public institutions attest the thrift and enterprise of the people.

South St. Paul stands, today, a monument to the sagacity and public spirit of A. B. Stickney, president and builder of the railroad on which it was located, who devised the plan in 1886. Backed by such associates as Ansel Oppenheim, William Dawson, James B. Power, and Arnold Kalman, encouraged by the Chamber of Commerce and business men of St. Paul, Mr. Stickney boldly took the initiative at an opportune time, and secured results for the city which no efforts of rivals have even been able to neutralize.

South of the city of South St. Paul lies its residence suburb, Inver Grove, the site of the old Indian town, Kaposia, on a sightly and salubrious bluff, a station on two railroads, the terminus of the electric line and the proposed starting point for new electric roads reaching into the rich agricultural counties to the southward.

North of South St. Paul and lying between it and the city proper, is West St. Paul, a residence suburb of St. Paul, with an increasing population that constitutes the overflow of the city in that direction.

Inver Grove, South St. Paul and West St. Paul, together with the historic village of Mendota, still further west, all lie in Dakota county. Mendota was once the only town in Minnesota—a town decades before St. Paul was dreamed of. It lost out in the race for precedence and has long been somnolent. But with the quickening historic interest, Mendota is coming into its own, a permanent position as center and custodian for the historic memories of the state and the Northwest. The Sibley house has proved a desired Mecca, and not only do people journey thither to inspect this ancient dwelling but from every part of the state subjects of historic interest are coming to a final and secure resting place. Mendota is to become beneficiary of much improvement. A new station is to be built by the St. Paul road, and a general air of happy preservation will settle down over the place. Mendota may never lend its fortunate name of "Meeting Place of the Waters" to the united cities, but it may become the admired relic of their ancestry.

NORTH ST. PAUL

The second in importance of the towns adjacent and directly tributary to St. Paul is North St. Paul, located in Ramsey county, only a mile beyond the northeastern limits of the city, on the Chicago division of the "Soo" railroad and the Stillwater electric line. The distance from the business center of the city to that of the village is seven miles; the electric cars run half-hourly (on special days quarter-hourly); the time consumed in transit is twenty-five minutes.

North St. Paul is a very busy place—one of the busiest and most prosperous of its size in the northwest. Every able-bodied man there is a worker, drones and adventurers finding neither affiliation nor encouragement. It is a well organized community, having an efficient and inexpensive municipal government; excellent graded schools and high school; electric street lights; a complete system of water works; an effective fire department; fine parks and drives; thirty-five miles of graded streets; three miles of stone sidewalks; telephone and telegraph service; a beautiful like resort; five churches; a bank, newspaper and commercial club; stores in all lines; cheap homes for business and working men; every comfort, convenience and luxury of modern city life. This development and activity is based on the existence and daily successful operation of half a dozen manufacturing establishments, as well as on its position as a residence suburb.

The village jurisdiction extends over an area of four square miles, in the northeast corner of New Canada township. Of this area, 750 acres, embracing the town site proper, constituted from 1872 to 1887, the farm and summer home of Henry A. Castle. In the latter year the North St. Paul Land Company purchased the tract and established a manufacturing suburb. In spite of the usual vicissitudes which have attended such enterprises, the town has achieved a final degree of prosperity which vin-

dicates the foresight of its founders. A leading factor in building up the town was the sagacity, enterprise and perseverance of John Luger Senior, who came to North St. Paul from Wabasha in 1887 and during the remainder of his life was the industrial and financial primate of the community. At his death, after twenty years' successful management of his extensive manufacturing institutions, he left them in the hands of his capable sons whom he had carefully trained in their respective departments.

North St. Paul occupies some of the highest ground in Ramsey county. Its lowest levels are 250 feet above the Mississippi at St. Paul, and Silver lake, its beautiful attraction, lies 50 feet higher still, being on the apex of the ridge separating the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers and sixty feet higher than the level of White Bear lake, three miles north. The shores of Silver lake are finely wooded, and are occupied mostly by the summer residences of St. Paul citizens, among whom are Messrs. Price, McCree, Jennings, Joy, Drummond, Hunt, Fitzgerald, Parker, Johnston, Morton and Castle. Other handsome and permanent residences fronting Silver lake are those of Messrs. Lains, Walters, Neuman, Reif, Dr. Alquist, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Tibbs. A smooth macadam road, connecting North St. Paul and Silver lake with the city, furnishes a favorite drive for automobile parties in summer. A beautiful park on the south shore of Silver lake preserves free access to the water-side for the people of the village.

On July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1912, the people of North St. Paul celebrated, with an elaborate programme of processions, speeches, amusements, banquets, fire-works, etc., the quarter-centennial of the establishment of their flourishing town. It was made the occasion of the "home coming" of many former residents. Its unqualified success was a gratifying demonstration of local public spirit.

ELECTRICITY A DISTRIBUTOR

The development of suburban towns with their resources of sunshine and fresh air; their attractions for family life; their facilities for gardening and other semi-rural pursuits, is a distinctively recent phenomenon. The steam age began about 1830; its great achievement was to concentrate population around power. About 1890, Prof. Orton, then our greatest authority in matters pertaining to coal beds and geological formations, said in a monograph: "The steam age is rapidly approaching its close; all anthracite coal deposits in America will be exhausted by 1930, the Pittsburgh seam alone excepted. We must look for a new power, and a new and quieter age." Mr. Orton thought that there would be a great development of country life, and that a good deal of old-fashioned living would be restored. About that time electricity began to get its grip on commerce and manufacture. Electricity, unlike steam, is a distributive force. It has already shown its power to break up congestion, and create a much more even distribution.

North St. Paul, and the encircling cottage clusters around White Bear lake are modern instances of the exercise of this power.

Life at a quiet suburban resort is one grand, sweet waltz song—at least in the previous anticipations of the worn-out city dwellers, sometimes measurably realized in actual experience. There are no doorbells to answer in the little lakeside cottage or bungalow; no beggars to send away to the charity bureau; no gas bills to pay; no garbage pails to put

out; no lawns to mow; no cats on the back fence at night; no phone calls for other parties; no dust clouds from dirty pavement; no autos snorting out in front at 2 o'clock in the morning; no houses going up next door; no ice-men tracking up the kitchen; no plumbing out of order, and no book agents. Marvel not that the advance notices of such enjoyment have their insistent charm.

OTHER NEW CANADA SUBURBS

Other suburban towns in New Canada township are Gladstone and Little Canada, or St. John's City. Gladstone is at the junction of the "Soo" railroad with the Duluth division of the Northern Pacific, a mile beyond Lake Phalen. It has the repair shops of the latter railway, the nucleus of a thriving settlement. Little Canada has a history almost antedating St. Paul. It was settled by Pierre and Benjamin Gervais, in 1844, who were soon followed by other French Canadians, mostly farmers in the neighborhood. A mill was built, also a school house and a Catholic church; a store and post office were established, and although the village has never achieved a large growth, it has always remained a social center and a rallying point for the numerous descendants of the original settlers. The first Catholic church was dedicated in 1852, and on August 18, 1912, the sixtieth anniversary of that event was celebrated with imposing ceremonies. Hazel Park founded in 1887, by William L. Ames, is within the city limits, at the junction of the Northwestern Railroad with the Stillwater electric line; besides being a fine residence suburb it is the location of a large industrial plant, that of the International Flax Twine Company.

WHITE BEAR LAKE REGION

White Bear is one of the two townships of Ramsey county which still remain organically exempt from the effects of St. Paul's restless expansion; howbeit, by no means exempt from the thronging but doubtless welcome invasions of St. Paul citizens, seeking temporary or permanent places of abode. It is the northeastern township of Ramsey county and derives its name from its splendid lake, the largest in the county and one of the popular summer resorts of the great northwest. The first settlers in the township were French Canadians, the overflow from the adjacent hamlet of Little Canada. They were John Vadnais and David Garceau who came in 1846, and located near Vadnais Lake.

The first settler at White Bear lake, was V. B. Barnum, who came to Minnesota in 1839, and located at Stillwater until 1849, when he removed to St. Paul, where he remained until 1852, when he came to the lake and made a purchase and on that wild spot, where long stood the Leip House surrounded with cottages and beautiful groves, he erected his first log cabin. He covered it with elm bark, as he could not obtain the shingles at that time. In 1854 he opened his house as a hotel for tourists, and was often crowded by those who sought the lake to hunt and fish. In 1857 he sold the house to John Lamb, who made additions and repairs and run it for about a year; then the house was partially destroyed by fire. In 1860 the property reverted to Mr. Barnum, and he kept it until 1866, when he sold his entire interest to William Leip.

The first store opened at White Bear lake was by Daniel Getty in 1870 in a small building near the depot, in which he kept a general stock of merchandise. In 1875 he erected his store corner of Clark avenue

and Third street, two stories high, the upper story being fitted up for a public hall. The postoffice was opened by J. C. Murray who was appointed in 1858; he received for his pay the revenue of the office, which amounted, for the first year, to \$2.35. Daniel Getty received the appointment January 1, 1871. His first year's returns from the office were \$29. The village of White Bear was incorporated in April, 1881, with the following board of officers: Daniel Getty, chairman; J. C. Murray, L. L. Bacon, F. W. Benson, and P. H. Long, aldermen.

For many years Daniel Getty, a veteran of the War for the Union, an energetic and useful citizen, was a leader in movements for the good of the town in all its material, moral and religious interests. Along different lines, William Leip was also active and efficient. These two perhaps the best known to outsiders, of all the men at White Bear, passed away some years ago, but left many worthy successors.

The village proper, of White Bear, as distinguished from the numerous cottage settlements around the lake, has about 2,000 inhabitants, with



PAVILION AND WATERFRONT, WHITE BEAR LAKE

a municipal organization, stores, factories, schools, churches, and all the elements of a permanent progressive town. It has direct connection with St. Paul, Stillwater and Minneapolis by branches of the Duluth railroad which unite here. It also has connection by electric line, via Wildwood, with an hourly service.

White Bear lake is about six miles in diameter and has forty miles of shore line, all bluffs and slopes, beautifully wooded. Several steam-boats and innumerable yachts and launches ply its waters, which are clear and cold and deep. Fishing, rowing and sailing are favorite summer recreations. It lies only ten miles from the business center of St. Paul, and is thus easily accessible by rail, electric car or automobile. There were formerly several large hotels on the lake, but these have mostly given place to clubs, "Blue Flower Inn," pavilion etc. Manitou island, connected with the main land by a bridge, is covered with natural forests, trees of large growth and of varieties distinct from those found in the

surrounding country. It is laid out with park-ways and walks, handsome lawns and lovely summer homes.

The lake is almost encircled by the branches of the St. Paul and Stillwater electric line, which diverge at Wildwood, at the southeastern extremity of the lake. These branches give access not only to the permanent village of White Bear, but to all the clusters of cottages and homes established at the frequent stations or stopping points. Wildwood is one of the show-places of the northwest, with all the features of a park, lake and summer resort, and offering everything in the way of clean, wholesome entertainment. As a place of pleasant recreation, Wildwood's popularity is testified to by the thousands who avail themselves of its advantages every year. The handsome new brick Casino contains a splendid dance-hall, a restaurant and a broad observation porch overlooking the lake, affording a fine resting place. Mahtomedi, founded thirty years ago as a Methodist summer colony, with a spacious amphitheater, Chautauqua circles, etc., has gradually become a very charming and unique home settlement for the hot months, with scores of congenial families rusticating on its rolling hills, under the grateful shade of its thick forests. Other groups of mansions and cottages are found at stations on the steam or electric lines among which are the following: Lakewood, Bellaire, Grove Park, Caledonia, Lake View, Dellwood, Cottagewood, White Bear Beach, Birchwood, Cottage Park, Lake Shore, Romaley Park and East Shore. Each of these groups or settlements constitutes, in a sense, a suburban town for the summer season. As a rule the residents are acquaintances in the city and maintain at the lakeside, the social amenities to which they are accustomed.

The "Island" and the "Peninsula," both isolated from electric and rail transportation, have many fine residences, reached by carriage or automobile.

Poetry and rhapsody have celebrated the delights of a summer at the lakeside, but neither has been able to exaggerate them. Bradner Mathews writes:

"Yes, it is beautiful; this peaceful scene
Of shimmering lake, deep in the woodland green,
With happy, brown-kneed children, youth and maid,
And elder folk in summer white arrayed,
At tennis, golf, and boating—all at play,
Wherewith they while these golden hours away."

And White Bear has its legend. The Indians supposed it to be possessed with the spirit of a white bear, which was about to spring on to the wife of one of their young braves but was shot by him; and its spirit had haunted the island and lake since and had mysteriously disposed of several of their braves.

One of the attractions of the village of White Bear is the Episcopalian church, St. John in the Wilderness, organized in 1861. The church was erected the same year on a lot situated near the east shore of Goose lake. The church was consecrated by Rev. Dr. Patterson of St. Paul, in August, 1861. It remained on that spot until the winter of 1874, when it was decided to remove it to its present location.

In addition to White Bear, there are seven lakes in this township that are mapped and meandered, some of them quite extensive. Northwest one mile lies Bald Eagle lake, which occupies one and one-half sections

of land in this town and one-half section in Anoka county. A small island near the center was the home of several bald eagles at the time of the government survey, and from this arose its name. A number of St. Paul families have quiet homes here. To the west of this we found Otter lake which took its name from the otters which were formerly found on its shores. A short distance to the west of this lies Wilkinson's lake, which occupies about one-half section of land, and was named in honor of Ross Wilkinson, who first took up a claim on its shores. A little more than one mile to the southwest of this is Pleasant lake, a large and beautiful sheet. More than thirty years ago Hon. C. D. Gilfillan of St. Paul acquired about three thousand acres of land around and adjacent to this lake, as a means of preserving the purity of the city's water supply, of which it was then the ultimate source. He built a fine summer residence on its western shore. The entire property was afterwards sold to James J. Hill, who has built up here his magnificent country estate. Here are great areas of park and pasture and meadow and field; preserves for deer and buffalo; flocks and herds of high pedigreed domestic animals. Here, within a gallon of gasoline from his city terminals, when wearied by the cares of empire, Mr. Hill can retire for rest and meditation, as far from the madding crowd as at his other favorite resort on the coast of Labrador.

Still other lakes in this township worthy of mention and sometime to be stellar attractions of greater St. Paul are Lambert, Vadnais, and Basswood, with Kohlman's, Owasso and Johanna in Rose township near by.

MOUND'S VIEW TOWNSHIP

Aside from White Bear, the only township in Ramsey county not wholly or partially absorbed by St. Paul, is Mound's View. This also remains, as yet, intact. It lies in the northwest corner of the county, adjoining Anoka and Hennepin. There are within its boundaries twenty lakes, large enough to bear names, some of them very beautiful, and destined, like scores of others scattered over the map of Ramsey county, to become popular resorts, when electrically connected with the Twin City, so near at hand. The lakes, streams and natural meadows of the town adapt it especially to stock growing and dairy business, to which branches the people of the town are turning their attention. On sections 9, 10, 16 and 17 a range of mounds extend, from which a fine view of the surrounding country may be obtained. From this fact the town derived its name.

The names of the pioneers of this town should be handed down to posterity. It was their hard province to negotiate a rosy future from a thorny past. The country was covered with timber and brush, and dotted here and there by lakes and sloughs. The Sioux inhabited one side and the Chippewas the other, and as they were continually at war with each other, settlers were exposed to their depredations on both sides. Samuel Eaton was probably the first to settle in the town. In March, 1850, he, in company with William Fargo, made a claim on section 13; Eaton of the northeast quarter and Fargo of the southeast quarter. A few days later S. A. Thompson came out and found these men occupying a claim shanty and the three busied themselves in getting out logs to build dwellings. Mr. Thompson lived there many years, and was prominent in the politics of the county.

The village of New Brighton is located on the western border of Mound's View township, on a line of the "Soo" Railroad and within

easy distance of electric connection with Minneapolis. It has a thrifty and enterprising population, with several flourishing industrial establishments and a larger prospective development of its stock-handling and packing interests.

It is thus seen that, outside the city limits of St. Paul, there are, in Ramsey county, three village organizations—North St. Paul, White Bear and New Brighton—and four township organizations, Mound's View, Rose, New Canada and White Bear.

ROSE TOWNSHIP AS SUBURBAN TERRITORY

Rose township, like New Canada, has lost half its territory to the city, but still retains its administrative autonomy, so to speak. The first settlement made in the town of Rose was by Stephen Denoyer, in the spring of 1843, on the bank of the river, in section 32. The year following he located on the site where his old Half-Way house long stood. In the fall of 1843 Isaac Rose located on the same section, where he remained until 1846. In 1843 L. S. Furnell located on a small lake a little south of Lake Como. Other early settlers were Lewis Bryan, S. P. Folsom, Lorenzo Hoyt, W. B. Quinn, W. G. Hendrickson, A. G. Ford and D. A. J. Baker. The first roads opened in the town were the old Military road, St. Paul and St. Anthony, the St. Anthony and Como, the St. Paul and Lake Johannah, and the St. Paul and Lake Superior roads.

The mania for town-site and out-lot speculations struck the land owners of Rose town as it did everybody else in the lively years of 1855-6, and many "additions," "parks," etc., were platted at long distances from the city. These lands reverted to farm and garden purposes, years before the city reached them. But the prescience of their enthusiastic, but too precipitate promoters is vindicated by the fact that Como Park, Hamline, the State Fair grounds, the agricultural college, the Minnesota Transfer, St. Anthony Park and many other interurban enterprises, are now located on ground then belonging in the resourceful township of Rose. It is a notable fact that from the three adjoining farms of W. G. Hendrickson, Lorenzo Hoyt and W. B. Quinn, near the present State Fair grounds, went forth their six or eight stalwart, capable sons, to achieve positions of honor in the professional and political life of the northwest.

Reserve township, having all been incorporated in the Midway district of St. Paul, is referred to in that connection.

Suburban towns, directly tributary to St. Paul, situated in Washington county, on lines of existing railways and on prospective electric systems, are St. Paul Park, Newport, South Park, Cottage Grove, Lake Elmo, Red Rock (the Methodist camp-meeting site), Burlington Heights and others.

Some of these suburban towns suffered for several years from the collapse of the boom which created them. But most of them have emerged from that depression and now constitute valuable adjuncts to the city.

It seems that active promoters and great corporations are not the only bodies that can make cities spring suddenly out of the wilderness. The United States consul general at Hongkong writes that a little over a year ago Chinese capitalists began the construction of a modern Chinese city on the shore of Yehli bay, ten miles from Macao inner harbor. It will be

called Huengehow, and will differ from other Chinese cities in many modern ways thought to be peculiarly significant. These differences lead the Chinese imperial maritime customs commissioner at Lappa to predict in his last annual report, as quoted by Mr. Anderson, that this new Chinese city, with all foreign comforts, will prove a great attraction to wealthy Chinese immigrants who are averse to going back to their old life in China, after having acquired foreign habits, liking and tastes, in Europe and America. Thus slow old China, the last word in inertia, caught the progressive spirit that overthrows dynasties, adopts "Get there Eli" as her motto, and begins a new career.

RAMSEY COUNTY'S FINE ROADS

One element in the rapid development of St. Paul's suburban towns and lakeside resorts, is the increasing excellence of the county roads leading in every direction from the city. To the motor car tourist, who is, in the touring season, omnipresent and exacting, this is a crowning advantage. These roads are said to be the best in the state. Ramsey county now has a network of main thoroughfares macadamized or improved with clay and gravel. It will not be long until all important county roads will be improved in a like manner. Much of the progress toward good roads in Ramsey county has been due to the work of J. H. Armstrong, county surveyor. A vital help, however, has been the way in which the city of St. Paul has supplied the funds. Ninety-five per cent of the money used for county road building have been donated by St. Paul taxpayers. Mr. Armstrong's part was in seeing that these funds were not wasted. For many years the county had been patching roads. The roads never got better. There was enough money dissipated upon patching each year to build a long stretch of permanent roadway. The next year the same process was repeated with the result that there was no progress. Mr. Armstrong made a definite plan of improvements involving a definite amount of construction work each year. His idea was to make permanent roadways upon main thoroughfares. He made his grades and his lines right, and then put in a macadam that lasts. In the meantime he keeps up the repairs upon permanent roadways. That is the secret of Ramsey county's progress in road-making in the past few years, and that is one important contributory element in the upbuilding of her splendid suburbs.

Suburban towns tributary to St. Paul were formerly regarded by business men of the city as, to some extent, sapping its vitality, diffusing its energies and confusing its resources. But long and favorable experience has changed that feeling among the more thoughtful and discerning. It is found that they are real and generous feeders to our retail trade; that a very large percentage of money paid out for wages by suburban manufacturers is spent in the city stores; that the citizens of the tributary towns are as loyal to the traditions and the interests of the city, as the average of her own people, and that all look forward to an organic union, with the greater St. Paul or with the Twin City of the future, as a mandate of imperious destiny.



THE TWIN CITY—ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

CHAPTER LVIII

THE TWIN CITY

ONLY DIVIDED "MUNICIPALLY"—THE TWO CITIES BETROTHED—COMMERCIAL UNION—HAND OF THE ST. PAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—MINNEAPOLIS DECLINES—REPLY OF ST. PAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—COMPARISON WITH OTHER GREAT CITIES—THE FUTURE TWIN CITY—ONE GRAND UNION DEPOT—DEVELOPMENT OF MINNEAPOLIS

When President Taft visited St. Paul in 1909, he found the sentiment of the people of this city and Minneapolis toward each other so much more friendly than that which he had observed when, in 1890, as solicitor general of the department of justice at Washington he became officially involved in the "census war," that he strongly advised an early consolidation into one municipality and suggested the name "Twin City" therefor. This suggestion for a name has since been followed to some extent by the newspapers, the singular form implying oneness, having partially superseded the plural terms "twin cities," "dual cities," "twins," etc., which have for thirty years been frequently employed to designate the two neighboring towns. A general adoption of the singular form of speech would merely signify a more universal recognition of the pre-ordained fact, that the two towns, in real interest, in irresistible tendency and in manifest destiny, are one.

ONLY DIVIDED "MUNICIPALLY"

St. Paul enjoys the unique distinction of being located immediately adjacent to another city of like proportions. The corporate limits of Minneapolis join those of St. Paul—only an imaginary line divides them. The business centers are ten miles apart, but the intermediate distance is well built up and the connecting streets are practically continuous. In fact, they are one city, geographically, commercially, socially and numerically. They are only divided so to speak "municipally." They have become famous as one business center, with everything in common except political boundaries. With an aggregate population of 500,000, this community now ranks as seventh in size and importance among the trade centers of the United States, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and St. Louis, being the only cities on the North American continent that exceed the Twin City in trade, population and wealth.

Prophesies of this merger or consolidation have long been ventured. In July, 1866, the editor of this volume, then an unprejudiced visitor, noting the keen rivalry, wrote to his home paper at Quincy, Illinois: "If either city grows half as rapidly as both expect to grow, they will within

a generation become one magnificent metropolis, with Minnehaha Falls the sparkling ornament of a central park." Nearly twenty-five years ago serious movements towards a "union" were inaugurated. These proved premature, but now that the consummation is seen to be inevitable, and is admittedly a quarter of a century nearer its accomplishment, that movement and later ones, deserve permanent record.

On February 16, 1888, a meeting of representatives from the commercial bodies of both cities was held at the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. The Minneapolis delegation consisted of Judge Isaac Atwater, H. G. O. Morrison, T. B. Walker, D. D. McMillan, Nelson Williams, B. F. Nelson, O. C. Merriman, Leander Gorton, W. E. Steele, Clay McCauley, John S. Pillsbury and J. Newton Nind. St. Paul was represented by Dr. David Day, Thomas Cochran, Hon. H. M. Rice, ex-Gov. Alex Ramsey, W. P. Murray, J. W. McClung, E. V. Smalley, Bishop John Ireland, W. C. Wiley, A. S. Tallmadge, D. R. Noyes, Gen. J. T. Averill, Peter Berkey, W. M. Bushnell, Gen. J. W. Bishop, D. A. Robertson, M. N. Kellogg, D. D. Merrill, E. S. Norton and Capt. H. A. Castle.

THE TWO CITIES BETROTHED

Mr. McClung called the meeting to order. He said: "We have met to confer together upon the common interests and the common dangers of these two cities. We have not met to unite the cities under one name or one government. The union of the cities is a matter of the future, to come naturally by the logic of events and by evolution. What we need now is to recognize this fact, and by wise and united counsel and actions to shape that future and make the most of it. Twenty-five years of strife and rivalry have simply served to harden our muscles and develop our energies. We only desire by this conference to telegraph to the world that these two cities are to be one—not married now, but betrothed, and waiting the consent of all our relatives most interested. We wish simply to forecast the future and prepare for it. What those common interests and common dangers of both cities are, is for us to find in this conference and to provide for. I desire to nominate a gentleman whose heart has been large enough to take in both cities, and who has always received the most liberal evidences of respect and affection from both cities. I nominate Hon. Isaac Atwater as president of this conference. He is one of the oldest citizens of the ancient city of St. Anthony, and has had experience in uniting the cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis."

COMMERCIAL UNION

On assuming the chair, Judge Atwater said: "The growth of the Twin Cities has been remarkable. Thirty years ago that gentleman (pointing to H. M. Rice) predicted that St. Paul and St. Anthony would form one great municipality. But if we have accomplished a great deal as separate cities, what may we not become working for common interests? But great and strong as we are, a great danger is looming up before us, and we will be wise men to foresee and prevent this danger. I do not believe there is a man in either city that is not heart and soul in favor of a commercial union. What the feeling is upon the question of one municipality, I cannot say, although I am heartily in favor of it. United we need not fear; without it we have good ground for apprehension."

The secretary read an interesting letter from Rev. E. D. Neill, in

which he said: "For many years I have endeavored to impress on you and many other old friends that there is a better land than this, but this does not conflict with a strong conviction that there is no better land on this side of the dark valley than that upon which the Twin Cities stand."

Bishop Ireland was urgently called for. The substance of his remarks was: "I am much gratified to see this effort toward the union of the two cities. I am charmed by the prospects of a union at some time. You gentlemen know I am not a business man, but I speak as a general observer. The old rivalry I always looked upon as a pleasant family joke. No railroad could come into St. Paul, without going to Minneapolis. No factory in one, but benefits the other. I am certainly gratified to see men come together today, representing the best interests of both cities. The union will come about some time or other. If we protest, the next generation will take it up and consummate it; but I don't want to wait until then. I am a man of the present day, and I want to enjoy some of the good things of life as I go along. It is very right and proper that the men of both cities, who have laid foundations and builded the state of Minnesota, should one day unite, cement and bless the union of both cities."

Captain Merriman said: "This is not a new question. I have heard of it and talked of it for thirty years. We should act as one individual in protecting our railroad and navigation interests."

Ex-Governor Ramsey said he thought a union of the two cities very desirable, and he would like to see it before he went hence.

Ex-Governor Pillsbury spoke briefly, favoring cooperation on all subjects of mutual interest.

Dr. Day said: "Philadelphia was formerly five different cities. London, England, includes at present five different counties. Our object is to have this question so agitated that every man in both cities shall be anxious for the consummation of this union. I believe that we should every one of us, do as Bishop Ireland does—say we represent a city of 400,000 population. The time will come when either of the two cities will say like Ruth: 'Yes, I will go; thy people shall be my people, and thy God be my God.'"

This meeting resulted in the appointment of committees from the public associations of the two cities, which arranged for joint action in many matters affecting the common business interests. These arrangements, have been, from time to time amplified, and have continuously worked for the advantage of all concerned. In all questions of railroad development, freight charges, improvements of water ways, outside competition, etc., the cooperation among business men has been close and friendly.

In 1890 certain citizens of St. Paul saw fit to call the attention of the United States authorities to alleged violations of law in taking the census of Minneapolis. This interrupted, for a time, the era of good feeling, but the final result, the conviction and punishment of the lawbreakers, seemed to fully justify the intervention.

HAND OF THE ST. PAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The subject of the union of the cities was again brought before the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce in May, 1891, by a communication from a citizen of Minneapolis urging attention to it. This communication was referred to the committee of statistics and correspondence, which on May 15, 1891, through Henry A. Castle, chairman, submitted a report

which was received and placed on file. The following are extracts: "Up to this time it is probable that the competition and rivalry between the two cities has been beneficial to both, however seemingly excessive its occasional manifestations. Sharp collisions have been and are a standing menace of the situation, but no collisions can long paralyze the forces of mutual interest and reciprocal intercourse, which inexorably draw these communities together. The alleged animosities between our people, so notable to the outside world, have been to a great extent imaginary, based on a misinterpretation of our journalistic amenities. And even the period which seemed to develop moral or sentimental impediments to union, has brought transcendent physical elements in its favor. The interurban electric line, with its liberal transfer systems at the termini and its conclusive guarantees of prosperity to the Midway district, has done infinitely more to unite these cities than all combined adverse influences have done to separate them.

"Your committee believes that the union of St. Paul and Minneapolis is practicable; that it would be mutually advantageous; that the time has come to seriously consider the means and methods of bringing about this result, and that the people of both cities are better prepared for their proper consideration than at any epoch in the past. Your committee has devised no scheme, nor has it tried to do so. We can only express our opinion as to the general proposition—the union of the two cities—which is referred to us. We recommend that this chamber place on record a decided expression in favor of that proposition. As to how and when the movement is to be inaugurated, the collective wisdom of this chamber must decide."

On July 13, 1891, the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce adopted the following: "Resolved, That the president of this chamber appoint a committee of seven, of which number the president shall be one; to be known as the committee on the union of the Twin Cities, which committee shall have power to take such steps as appear to its members to be most expedient and proper to inaugurate a movement for the speedy union of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

"Resolved further, That the chamber, through its president and secretary, urgently request the Board of Trade of the city of Minneapolis to appoint a committee with similar powers to confer and act with the committee of this body."

The president appointed, as the Twin Cities committee, M. D. Munn, chairman; H. F. Stevens, H. A. Castle, George R. Finch, E. V. Smalley and W. H. Sanborn. A copy of the above was duly forwarded to the Board of Trade, Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS DECLINES

On September 9th the following was received from the Minneapolis Board of Trade: "I herewith inclose copy of report of special committee appointed to consider your communication to our board relative to appointing a committee to take into consideration the union of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, which report was duly considered and adopted at our meeting of this date,

Yours truly,

B. F. NELSON, President."

The report thus transmitted expressed the opinion that the appointment of the committee requested would result in no advantage to Minne-

apolis for these reasons: "The agitation of the question comes almost entirely from parties engaged in land speculations between the two cities, and whose special object is to increase values on such property and cannot be taken other than as the most biased view of the question. And several times in the past few years, twice at least by the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, committees of this kind have been asked for and appointed by this board. Such committees have accomplished nothing whatever toward the solution of the question, the representatives from that city having avoided as far as possible all consideration of the essential point at issue, and used the time in general and incidental discussion. The same course was pursued in all Twin City club meetings. From this, it became apparent that all of the talk of union meant only for our citizens to return to building up the interurban territory as they had been doing prior to the time that these anxious unionists coolly took the whole district into their city limits. This territory which separates the two cities proper by a space of some five miles makes it practically impossible to merge the two city governments into one over this extended area, consisting largely of farms and unsettled districts. In our judgment the people of Minneapolis cannot afford to neglect our great opportunities and waste time in impracticable efforts to unite the two cities. We would therefore recommend that the request for a committee be respectfully declined.

"Signed: O. J. EVANS,
T. B. WALKER,
J. T. WYMAN, Committee."

REPLY OF ST. PAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

This document was on its receipt by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce referred to its committee, consisting of Messrs. Munn, Stevens, Castle, Finch, Smalley and Sanborn, which on September 18, 1891, presented the following report which was adopted, thus closing the records for the time being: "Your committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Minneapolis Board of Trade on the union of the two cities, beg leave to report that the said Board of Trade declines the conference. This decision is announced in a report signed by a committee of the Board of Trade, which contains certain misstatements of fact and misinterpretations of motive requiring attention at our hands.

"It is alleged by the Board of Trade committee that this agitation comes almost entirely from parties engaged in land speculation between the two cities. This statement is untrue. The fact is, the first suggestions of the matter were made to the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce by prominent citizens of Minneapolis, which were referred to the proper committee of this chamber, whose chairman does not own and never has owned a foot of interurban land. That committee afterwards submitted a report containing a general indorsement of the ultimate union of the two cities. Later, another director of this chamber, who has no property in the Midway district, introduced a resolution under which was appointed this committee. That resolution proposed no scheme of union; it did not even commit this city or this chamber in favor of the union. It proposed simply a discussion of the subject with a view of ascertaining whether or not any practicable plan for such union could be devised. It was a friendly reception and indorsement by this chamber of those suggestions and was inspired by no local or personal motive. The people

of St. Paul have for twenty-five years looked to this chamber for a championship of all the larger interests of this city and this state, unbiased by factional or individual policies, and their trust has never been betrayed.

"The Minneapolis committee charges that previous committees appointed by this chamber to confer on matters of cooperation have avoided as far as possible all consideration of the essential point at issue. By the term, 'essential point at issue,' is evidently meant the frequently reiterated demands on the part of Minneapolis that St. Paul should surrender to that city certain square miles of its territory as a preliminary to the consideration of any measures of cooperation or reciprocity. As to this essential point your committee respectfully submit that while the St. Paul gentlemen who declined to yield to it loyally represent a unanimous sentiment of their fellow citizens, it is evident that by the union of the two cities all future development of the Midway district would equally benefit both Minneapolis and St. Paul.

"The Board of Trade committee vaunts the superiority of Minneapolis, yet in the same breath it plaintively chides St. Paul for declining to surrender certain conceded advantages, and thereby reduce itself to a fair equality with Minneapolis, so as to negotiate on a level. The obliquity of vision which fails to detect this inconsistency is but one of the unique features of that report. The statement of the committee that a space of some five miles, consisting largely of farms and unsettled districts, separates the cities proper, would even if it were true, be no practicable bar to a united municipality, since all of that territory is now under the laws and ordinances of one or the other city. But it is not true. There is no ground in the interurban district proper that is used for farming. In this district are the flourishing suburban villages of Union Park, Merriam Park, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota Transfer, Hamline, Macalester and Groveland, and it is nearly all platted into city lots and traversed by steam and electric lines.

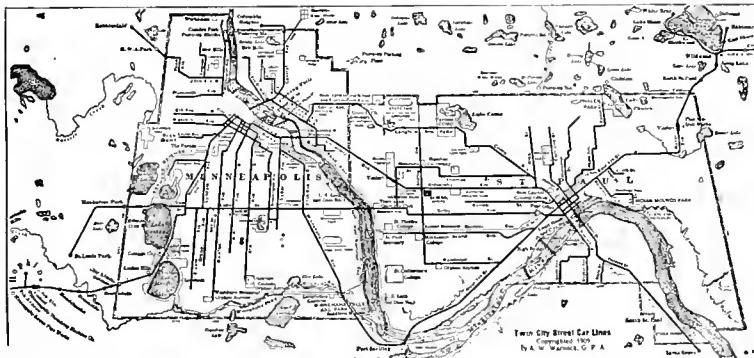
"The spirit of resentment which permeates said document is seemingly based on the alleged unprovoked hostility of St. Paul toward Minneapolis, developed within the past year. We refer to the records of the federal court as justifying the action of the St. Paul men who exposed the flagrant conspiracy to violate the national law, to which we presume reference is made, and this city has no more reason to apologize for that action than the law abiding people of Minneapolis have for cherishing a prolonged resentment. But we do not hold the whole people of Minneapolis responsible for the inconsistencies of this report of their Board of Trade committee. It may be true, as the committee alleges, that public opinion in Minneapolis is overwhelmingly unfavorable to municipal union under existing circumstances, although we have positive assurance to the contrary from some of the leading citizens of that city. We leave this question to be settled between the Board of Trade and the people it professes to represent, satisfied that a subsidence of unworthy prejudices and unprovoked resentments will at no distant day restore both the board and its constituents to an alert appreciation of their own interests.

"St. Paul accepted these suggestions in good faith and willingly places that fact on record. The near future will fully vindicate our course. St. Paul and Minneapolis, in spite of prejudice and resentment and Board of Trade committees, are each day drawn nearer in interest, in feeling and in destiny. Opposition may delay, but cannot prevent their ultimate consolidation in one magnificent metropolis.

"Your committee beg leave to recommend that the acceptance of the

overtures of certain citizens of Minneapolis for a discussion of the proposition for a union of the two cities and the request contained in the resolution adopted by this chamber be reaffirmed. We recommend that all of the reports and resolutions on this subject, both of this chamber and of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, be spread upon our records and published in our next annual report."

The report was unanimously adopted by the chamber, and there the matter rests to this day, on the face of the records. But the thoughts of the people, and their conversations and the suggestions of visitors, from President Taft to the transient magazine writer, constantly turn to the subject of consolidation, with accelerated impetus—save where occasionally uninterrupted by some new cause of friction, like that of the proposed packing plant in 1909. The movement toward union is inexorable. The legal problems involved would, no doubt, be novel and intricate. Precedents may be sought in vain for a similar case. But where destiny points the way, human acumen will find a commodious thoroughfare. Even London, long the pseudonym of an inchoate aggregation of incongruous parish



TWIN CITY STREET CAR LINES

and municipal governments or no governments, surrounding the real city of only 30,000 inhabitants, ruled by an absurd and obsolete trades union system inherited from the cross-bow and quarter-staff era—even London has been reduced to a semblance of systematic oversight.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER GREAT CITIES

Many elements have fixed this locality as the site of a splendid commercial and industrial metropolis, for the magnitude of which the united areas of the two existing cities, extensive as they are, will within a few years, be inadequate. They stand, four hundred miles advanced beyond any possible rivalry, at the natural focus of a tributary empire, millions of square miles in extent, of unsurpassed agricultural and mineral resources and only in the infancy of its development. They easily dominate the golden heart of the North American continent. Their growth in the past has been phenomenal. Their present condition is sound and promising. It will only be necessary to maintain the rate of progress established during the past few decades to place the Twin City among the three or four leaders in the nation. A financial expert and writer on business topics, who spent a

month here in 1911 working on an article entitled *The Twin City, the Future Metropolis of North America*, said: "The Twin City shows greater improvement than any other city I have visited and I have been in practically all of the important cities of the world. The last time I was in St. Paul was in 1904, and I am amazed at the wonderful growth since that time. I am sure that shortly the Twin City will rank next to Chicago and New York in size and importance."

The representative of a great New York life insurance company, visiting here about the same time, said: "I predict that in twenty-five years from now, the Twin City will be the political center of the United States. Also I believe it will be the financial center. I am greatly impressed with the development of this section of the country and the west, and have reason to believe that prosperity will continue."

Some statistics relating to the area and population of the ten largest cities in the world, were recently compiled by a Yale College professor and furnish the basis for an interesting comparison with the Twin City, as follows:

City	Area in Acres	Population
London	441,600	7,252,963
New York	209,218	4,766,883
Paris	19,280	2,763,393
Tokio	27,989	2,186,070
Chicago	117,447	2,185,203
Vienna	39,686	2,085,888
Berlin	16,668	2,070,665
St. Petersburg	22,901	1,678,000
Philadelphia	81,828	1,549,008
Moscow	17,654	1,359,254
Twin City	68,640	532,000

Paris, according to these figures, has a population of 143 per acre; Berlin 131; Philadelphia 18, and the Twin City less than 8 per acre. When we realize that practically all the great social troubles which the world has ever gone through are measurable in intensity by the ratio of the density of urban population as compared with rural population, as well as by the magnitude and density of metropolitan population itself, it is at once apparent that the Twin City, the gateway of the northwest, presents to the world unique, and let us hope, encouraging, phenomena.

THE FUTURE TWIN CITY

The Twin City is the only metropolis in the history of the world that ever developed to half a million population with the great commercial center of its municipal area yet practically unoccupied. As the man at the foot of the ladder has the best of climbing possibilities, so the vacant spaces between two compact areas have the best assurances of development. The immense significance of this situation, not only to the United States but to the entire North American continent, and to the world, is certainly one which deserves some consideration. Midway, in time, will become the great retail district of the Twin City, and the present business center of St. Paul proper will become the great jobbing center, because St. Paul has both land and river transportation. As operating

expenses of railroads increase and government makes the projected improvements in the Mississippi river, transportation will certainly be one of the great factors in the jobbing world here. In a few years St. Paul will be shipping direct to the old country and through the Panama canal to our Pacific coast and western South America.

That the movement towards organic union, inaugurated twenty-five years ago, as herein stated, is still going on, irresistibly, if silently, is occasionally demonstrated. At a dinner given the retail merchants of Minneapolis by the retail merchants division of the St. Paul Association of Commerce, on the roof garden of the St. Paul, in the summer of 1911, the gentlemen present found themselves instinctively impelled by the Twin City spirit, for the simple reason that it is in the air and everybody has it. "Sentiment for union is growing," said W. L. Harris of Minneapolis, "and some day we shall wake up and find that the only thing needed to make the cities one is a little paragraph on the statute books." "We ought to have one giant organization combining the business interests of the two cities," said Mr. C. W. Gordon, of St. Paul, after explaining the organization of the Association of Commerce, and predicting that Minneapolis would soon have a similar unification of all commercial bodies.

The "Pageant of the Twin City," as presented by ladies of Merriam Park, at an entertainment, November 16 and 17, 1911, was significant of popular interest in the proposition. It was a semi-historic and semi-idealistic series of tableaux, demonstrating that it is possible to negotiate a rosy future from a rugged but honorable past. The past was comprised in six living tableaux representing prominent events and people in early Merriam Park life. The present particularly appealed to every man, woman and child, who now has the honor of holding membership in that splendid community, and better than all, we were ushered into some of the conservatories and galleries of the imagination, and through prophetic eyes were given at least a glimpse of the industrial and civic grandeurs with which the Near Future, overburdened with waiting, is impatiently rapping at our door, eager to heap upon us her bounteous treasures.

It would be instructive, and somewhat germane to our immediate purpose, to present in this chapter a table of statistics, showing the aggregate business done this year in the Twin City, covering the jobbing trade, manufactures, bank clearings, receipts and shipments of freights, etc. But in all these particulars, the increase is so rapid and constant, that the figures of any given date become obsolete in a month or two, and are thenceforward misleading. A recapitulation of some of the pronounced advantages and trade and industry will serve to show the impregnable foundation on which their prosperity rests. All of the advantages enumerated are enjoyed by each city and are common to both; they would pertain to either, if the other did not exist; applied to the combination, their significance is incontestable.

The Twin City stands at the great natural gateway of a commercial empire. It commands the resources of a million square miles of the most productive land in America, rich in fertility, water power, and timber; of inexhaustible mineral wealth, and with a network of steam railroads centering here which reach out over 40,000 miles. It has water connections with the south through the Mississippi river and with the east through the Great Lakes. It is surrounded by the greatest stock-raising and dairying districts of the country. All points northwest of a

line drawn through Sault Sainte Marie and Des Moines, Iowa, are nearer to the Twin City than to Chicago, and in this mighty territory there is no location as favorably situated for a great metropolis. It is a trade mart, fixed by the law of supply and demand, with conditions that readily admit of favorable comparison with those of the most prosperous American cities, whose limitations confine them to a local territory about five hundred miles in extent, as instance the following: Class Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston with New York, we have New York to Buffalo and Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh and Buffalo to Chicago; Chicago to Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis; Kansas City and Omaha to Denver; Denver to Ogden; Ogden to Helena, each equidistant about five hundred miles. The single exception is St. Paul and Minneapolis to Helena. It will be observed that the Twin City is without a rival in all that vast extent of country covered by the Northern Pacific, the "St. Paul" and Great Northern railroads, comprising in extent, a stretch of territory four hundred miles in width and in length equal to the distance from New York City to the Mississippi river. In addition to this territory we have central and southern Minnesota; South Dakota; northern, central and western Iowa; Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. In outlining the territory west of Sioux City and Omaha, as being tributary to the Twin City, we are not speculating. Our distance to Sioux City is 270 miles, the distance from Chicago is 525. Our distance to Omaha is 370 miles; the distance from Chicago to Omaha is 500 miles. The distance from Chicago and the Twin City to Kansas City is practically the same, or 500 miles.

ONE GRAND UNION DEPOT

One proposition, looking toward a more rapid development and an earlier realization of the Twin City idea, is that of building a grand union depot at a point near University avenue, equidistant between the two business centers. This scheme, at the present writing, does not seem to be near realization, but the arguments urged in its favor are interesting and suggestive. They may be summarized thus: In cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants it is desirable that trains shall deposit their passengers close to the business center of the city. But in larger cities this is no longer possible, and by some is held to be undesirable. The reason for the conclusion is that the railroad terminals of a large city, if adequate to the needs, take up directly and indirectly an immense amount of space, require the closing of streets and this interferes with the development and growth of a city. Up to the present time an effort has been directed toward enlarging the present facilities in already congested districts. In fact St. Paul had its lesson in the subject, for in 1901 and 1902 extensive enlargements were made to its Union station by doubling the size of its train shed and adding several new tracks, the ground being procured by narrowing the river channel at great expense. These enlarged facilities were practically inadequate at the time of their completion. Taking into consideration the relative location of these two cities, their unity of business relations, the simplicity of the railroad trackage connecting them and the possibilities of selecting ample sites in either city for the construction of union depots, removed from their present congested sites, it would appear that a location might readily be selected for one union station to serve both communities, or, at least that

the plan will receive very serious consideration, with a view to the requirements of future years.

A disinterested outside expert in railroad operation says: "To construct two union stations at this northwest gateway, within ten miles of each other, costing approximately \$4,000,000 each, would be an economic error. It would also tend, in no small measure, to continue the individuality of these two cities, which is not to be desired, and it would not afford the traveling people the simplicity of service which one union station with individual borough and suburban stations would afford."

DEVELOPMENT OF MINNEAPOLIS

All the time the two segments of the future Twin City continue to develop and expand, growing in every direction, but especially growing toward each other, growing together, growing into one. Minneapolis, by the census of 1910, had a population of 304,000, and aside from any present or prospective community of interest and destiny is manifestly entitled to honorable mention, in any description of St. Paul and vicinity.

In 1838 the Indian title to this locality was extinguished and the first settlement was made at the Falls of St. Anthony. The attraction was the immense water power afforded by the falls. This is now said to have been the origin of Minneapolis, but it was in truth the beginning of St. Anthony, for the original Minneapolis was confined to the west side of the river, and its settlement did not begin until 1850. Two years later the little village of Avon was platted, the name being subsequently changed to Minneapolis. Such was the beginning of what has in the space of sixty years grown to be one of the great cities of the country, the "twin cities" of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, once the bitterest of rivals, having long since been merged into one.

The special facility which developed the struggling frontier settlement to a metropolis is the power furnished by St. Anthony Falls, which is equivalent to 35,000 horse power. This alone would have been sufficient to draw population and capital. Added to this, however, was the heavily timbered pine region near the upper river, and convenient to float the logs down to the mills. Still another element of prosperity was the nearness to one of the greatest wheat-growing regions in the world, where the hard variety of fife wheat was a certain crop. This could also be brought to Minneapolis mills with facility and ground into the best quality of flour.

These gave Minneapolis its start, and, having once become famous for its lumber and flour, and being withal situated in the midst of a country eminently suitable for general agriculture and with various materials for manufacturing within easy reach, it is not strange that it grew speedily into prominence. As a jobbing center, Minneapolis has been developing rapidly. The principal lines dealt in are agricultural implements, flour, lumber, sash and doors, wheat, furniture, men's furnishing goods, fruit, garden seeds, rubber goods, structural iron, furs, shoes, confectionery, groceries and dry goods. The aggregate jobbing trade is estimated at \$300,000,000 annually.

The largest flour mills in the world are located in Minneapolis and they produce a daily average of 70,000 barrels of flour, of the finest grade, that is shipped to every country, and the quality and quantity of this flour have made the city famous. This is flour enough to feed 15,000,000 people or one-sixth of the entire population of the United

States. Minneapolis is also a great lumber market and one of the leading manufacturing centers for that industry.

There are 6 national banks; 9 state banks; 4 savings banks and 2 trust companies, with an aggregate capital of \$8,775,000. The assessed valuation of real and personal property is \$190,000,000. The same 25 railroad lines, 5 of them transcontinental, that radiate from St. Paul, naturally and necessarily reach Minneapolis, with equal facilities. There are nearly 200 churches in the city. Its public school system is unsurpassed. There are several colleges, besides the great Minnesota University, with its 5,000 students and its numerous departments, described in another chapter.

There are 18 beautiful parks, besides a comprehensive boulevard system. The public library occupies its own handsome building, and the new auditorium furnishes conveniences for large assemblages. The court house and city hall occupies a full block, 600 feet square, and is of massive and magnificent architecture. There are many splendid business blocks and office buildings. The hotels are widely renowned for their sumptuous appointments. The electric street car service, under one corporate management in the two cities, is equal to any in America.

From this it will be seen that Minneapolis, which has not been in the past an unworthy competitor with St. Paul for popular favor, would not be, in the future, an unworthy life-partner. That, in approaching the inevitable consummation, neither city will surrender any of its self-respect, or its supposed advantages, or its pride of past achievement, may be confidently assumed. The competition will go on, the rivalry will continue, but with an increasing friendliness, born of mutual interest and reciprocal regard, until the Twin City becomes an accomplished fact. The name to be adopted for the consolidated metropolis is, for the present, a minor consideration. We shall not lack for names. The whole nation stands ready to help us choose. A New York paper, with writers who swing freely on linguistic gates set rigid to all others, has proposed "Didemopolis," but fails to extort any favorable response. From the ever faithful Midway district comes the suggestion "Minnesota City," which has elements of pertinence. When we have the will we will find the way and we will find the name. Meantime the vision of the Twin City looms large and larger on the horizon with some of its features growing in attractiveness and distinctness every year.

CHAPTER LIX

ELEMENTS OF ST. PAUL'S PRESENT GREATNESS

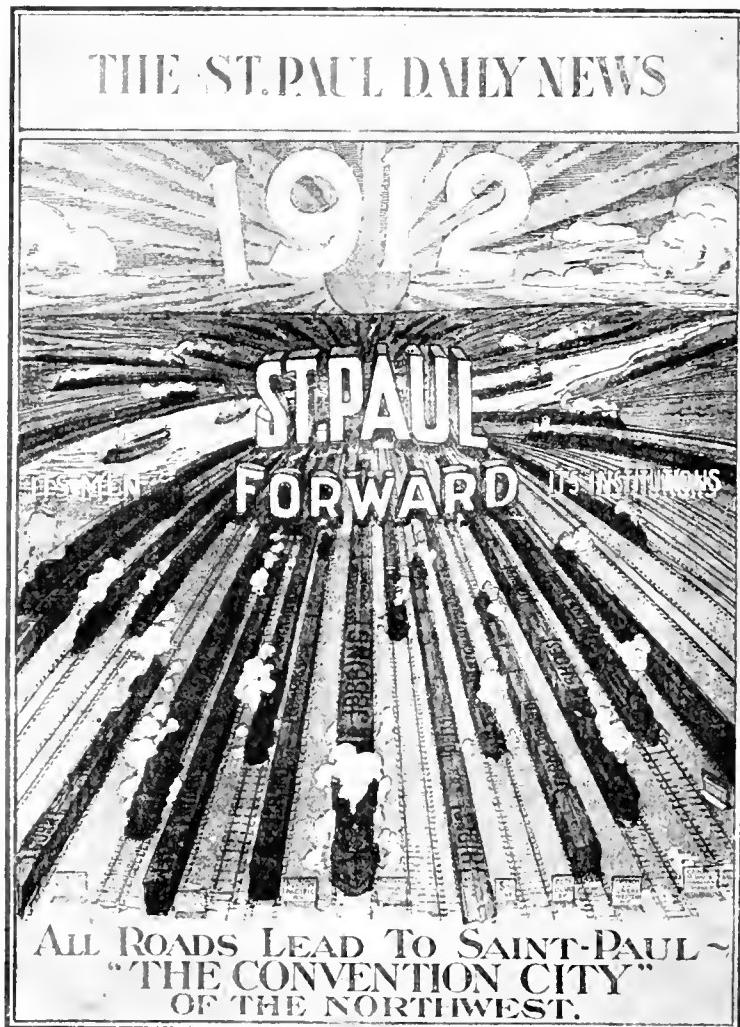
THE MEN OF 1848 AND EARLIER—GEOGRAPHICAL AND NATURAL ADVANTAGES—NATIONAL CIVIC, MILITARY AND RAILWAY CENTER—MUNICIPAL, SOCIAL, COMMERCIAL, ARTISTIC AND CHARITABLE—WHAT CENSUS FIGURES SHOW—CLIMATIC ADVANTAGES—TRIBUTARY ACRES EASILY CULTIVATED—STATISTICAL INFORMATION—JOBMING AND MANUFACTURING—WHOLESALEERS AND FARMERS BACKED BY CAPITAL—PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS—TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE—NEW YORK NO LONGER WESTERN STANDARD—THE GREATER ST. PAUL TO COME

Cities, states and nations, like all things of enduring worth, have their existence not only in what they are at the present time, but also in which they were in the past and in what they will be in the future. That which they are, is the result of their past; and their future is the justification of their present state. A city is the result of the wisdom of its founders, as well as of the thousand and one elements and incidents which have pushed it from a wilderness to a village, and from a village to a city—a metropolis.

THE MEN OF 1848 AND EARLIER

St. Paul has always cherished its past and honored its worthy citizens of preceding epochs. As early as June 14, 1849, two weeks after the territory of Minnesota was organized in this city, the *Pioneer* paid this tribute to the men of 1848 and earlier: "It is proper for those who are flocking into our territory, to know who those men are who were here, struggling with privations before Minnesota had a name in the world. They are the men who, by their voluntary exertion, sustained our delegate on his mission to Washington, for the accomplishment of what, few believed, could then be accomplished—the recognition of our rights as a territory, distinct from Wisconsin. Every territory, in its earlier days, has its times that try men's souls. The inception of a state, whether settled by the peaceful pioneer, or baptized by the blood of a border warfare, has its trials and troubles. How darkly hung the cloud of doubt over this region of the northwest, one year ago. How like the glorious sunlight, did the first intelligence from our delegate to Washington last spring, burst through that cloud of doubt. There were men here, who, from the beginning, saw the end. We respect, we reverence those men. Let the men and the women of those days be remembered."

These pre-territorial men were fearless, energetic and enterprising.



They could have said, as Andrew Johnson said in the senate at the beginning of the Rebellion when threatened with the vengeance of his fellow southerners: "I want to say, not boastingly, with no anger in my bosom, that these two eyes of mine have never looked upon anything in the shape of mortal man that this heart has feared." Such were the men who founded St. Paul and Minnesota. This was the early St. Paul spirit, as shown in deeds of splendid daring and undying fruitfulness.

Its present speaks for itself, and its future prosperity is, in a larger measure, dependent upon the foresight, enterprise and practical common sense of its present inhabitants. Such is St. Paul. Its past is not in the dim and musty distance of tradition; its glorious present reveals itself in unmistakable terms, and its future is in the hands of the people of today. Thus all its epochs are correlated and interdependent, each one on its predecessor.

St. Paul is fortunate beyond most American cities, in natural features; in advantageous location; in a youth that has not been misspent; in the character of its founders and its citizens; in the plans that are being developed along many lines, physical, industrial, educational, artistic, humanitarian, for a great future, and unlimited expansion. Seventy years ago even the rudiments of a city did not exist. Sixty years ago it had not yet earned a place upon the map. Fifty years ago, with a few thousand inhabitants, it was just beginning its conscious civic existence. Today, with a population of nearly a quarter of a million, it yet stands upon the threshold of life and may well look forward to centuries of growth and attainment. The methods and processes by which its development has been achieved, together with brief references to the men who achieved it, and mention of some of their characteristics, have been set forth in the preceding chapters. This chapter will be substantially a recapitulation of the conditions and events which have produced the splendid results we see today, with special emphasis on the more important elements that contribute to the city's present greatness.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND NATURAL ADVANTAGES

Its location and the almost limitless resources of its tributary regions, its scenic attractions and its salubrious climate are only the more obvious of its claims to supremacy. It is situated at the head of navigation of one of the great rivers of the world, whose importance as a commercial waterway is likely to be vastly enhanced during the next few years by the completion of the Panama canal, and possibly by the construction of a canal to the head of Lake Superior, making a continuous water route to the Gulf of Mexico on the south and thence to the Pacific ocean, and to the Atlantic ocean on the east. It stands on the border of one of the richest territories in the world, abounding in farm products, mines and forests; it forms the connecting link between this great region and its eastern markets, and constitutes the distributing center for all forms of manufactured articles destined to supply the northwestern trade.

At the lowest point St. Paul is 700 feet above sea level and at the highest 1,016. Owing to this, to its exceptionally fine and bracing climate, to its abundant supply of pure water and admirable sewerage system, it is one of the most healthful cities in the world. Lying along the banks of the Mississippi and in part on the high bluffs overlooking the

river and surrounding country, it commands beautiful views, of which advantage has been taken by many who have built homes here. Its area is 54.44 square miles and has 800 miles of streets and boulevards. Fifteen hundred acres have been reserved or condemned for parks, and this territory is constantly being improved and added to. St. Paul has in Como Park one of the finest bits of wild woodland and water in the United States. The views along its park and artistically planned river drives are beautiful and remind one of the palisades of the Hudson and other well-known bits of American scenery. The city is richly provided with churches, with hospitals, with schools and colleges. There are many excellent hotels, restaurants and places of amusement.

NATIONAL CIVIC, MILITARY AND RAILWAY CENTER

St. Paul is the capital of Minnesota; it is also the port of entry for the state, and the office for the collection of internal revenue for the district of Minnesota is situated here. Here also is located one of the six most important military stations of the United States, Fort Snelling, with a reservation of 2,381 acres, which the war department plans to garrison soon as a brigade post. The postoffice, with its five branches, contributes nearly \$1,500,000 annually to the United States postal revenues; branch departmental headquarters for several divisions of the mail service are located here. The largest State Fair in America is held here every fall, on grounds covering 200 acres, with an annual attendance of 600,000.

Ten great railroad systems, controlling twenty-five lines, radiate from St. Paul, reaching every part of the continent, and their enormous volume of in and out freight is indicated by the utilization of the second largest freight transfer trackage in the world. One of the largest loans in the history of finance, which may well be characterized as epoch making, was recently consummated here in connection with one of these roads. Immense establishments have been built up, so congesting the business district that a vast project is on foot so to change the course of the Mississippi as to throw many hundreds of acres of reclaimed land into the heart of the city's business area, in order to provide for the inevitable commercial expansion.

MUNICIPAL, SOCIAL, COMMERCIAL, ARTISTIC AND CHARITABLE

St. Paul has excellent fire and police departments and a Board of Control, which has charge of the public charities. Its water supply is the purest of any large city and the most abundant. It has eight national banks, three state banks, several private banks, three savings banks and two trust companies. There are numerous clubs, both social and commercial, and a number of large trade organizations. Many noteworthy buildings have been recently erected or are in course of construction. Among them the State Capitol, the new Cathedral and the Municipal Auditorium, are of national reputation. Others well worthy of mention are the St. Paul Hotel; the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings; the Lowry Arcade; the Commercial building; the new wing of the City Hospital, and the new Central High School, as well as a large number of handsome and modern factories and jobbing houses. In art and architecture, in music and in progressive

methods of education, in civic improvement, and in important works of charitable intent, St. Paul is pushing upward and onward, to the end that it may keep pace in these essential matters with the marvelous material development it has enjoyed in the past, and which seems opening out in the future in ever widening vistas. For what shall it profit a city to be rich and powerful if it have not the disposition and the understanding to make the wisest use of its golden opportunities.

St. Paul, in a business way, is increasing about 30 per cent a year. Its retail trade in 1910 was over \$100,000,000.00. On June 5, 1911, one store made a retail record by selling nearly \$36,000 worth of goods in one day. On the same day a jobbing house started a great sale to merchants only and disposed of goods amounting to over a quarter of a million dollars in one day. As the result of the contemplated enlargement of its Union Depot yards, by changing the channel of the Mississippi river, it will have the best depot facilities in the country—room for thirty-two parallel tracks, which is enough to accommodate a city of a million inhabitants.

St. Paul has 250 steam passenger trains in and out daily. A new electric trolley line is being surveyed down the river to Lake City. Stillwater, North St. Paul, South St. Paul, West St. Paul, Inver Grove, White Bear, Minneapolis and other nearby towns are already connected with this city by ten interurban and suburban lines. St. Paul has a population of a full quarter of a million, including the population of its immediate suburbs that for all practical purposes are parts of it.

At South St. Paul is located the largest packing plant in the northwest. Figures for 1911 are not available at this writing, but those of 1910 for the stock yards and packing houses broke all previous records. 34,280 car-loads of live stock were received in 1910, an increase of 6,158 cars over 1909. Our shipments in 1910 amounted to 16,796 cars, as against 13,325 cars shipped out in 1909, an increase of 3,471 cars 521,820 head were sold in 1910, as against 400,699 head in 1909, an increase of 30 per cent. Outshipments are made from South St. Paul to points in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and the far East. Illinois consumed in 1910, 72,075 head of South St. Paul slaughtered stock. Iowa consumed 49,619 head; Minnesota, 36,849; Wisconsin, 16,268. The "far east" (points beyond Illinois) consumed 38,082 head.

WHAT CENSUS FIGURES SHOW

A loyal, local magazine, the *Razoo*, makes an effective appeal to official records in demonstrating some of the city's elements of supremacy, thus: "Census figures show that St. Paul is the healthiest city in the country. Census figures show that St. Paul led every large city in the country in the percentage of increase in number of industrial wage earners during the last five years, its increase being 35 per cent. Census figures show that St. Paul led every large city in the country in the percentage of increase in wages paid by manufacturers during the last five years, the increase being 59 per cent. Census figures show that St. Paul led every large city in the country in the percentage of increase in the value of materials used in manufacturing establishments, the increase being 55 per cent. Census figures show that St. Paul led every large city in the country in the percentage of increase of capital invested in manufacturing, the increase being 66 per cent."

CLIMATIC ADVANTAGES

The climatic advantages found here are a substantial asset. The atmosphere of Minnesota is dry, clear, and pure. It is seldom that a refreshing breeze is not felt, even on the stillest summer day. The nights of summer, almost without exception, are cool. The winters are enjoyable on account of the bracing dry air, stimulating activity and out-door exercise. The dryness of the air diminishes its capability of conducting heat from the body, and men and animals suffer much less here from cold than in a climate of even a slightly greater proportion of dampness. The coldest periods are always of brief duration—seldom exceeding from three to five days. In this state of 400 miles between the north and south border lines there is often a great difference in temperature. In St. Paul, during the winters, it is frequently twenty-five or thirty degrees milder than on the Canadian border. The clear dry cold of the winter combined with the crystal lakes, the swiftly flowing streams and the fresh breezes of summer; the entire absence of humid air and stagnant water; account for the fact that malaria and its diseases are unknown. Hence the healthy vigor of the average citizen, and the health-restoring boon to thousands of visitors.

TRIBUTARY ACRES EASILY CULTIVATED

Another controlling element of St. Paul's rapid growth has been the comparative ease with which its tributary acres have been brought under cultivation. Compared, for instance, with the counties of northern Ohio, now among the richest in the nation, the process of subjection has been facile indeed. That country was covered with growth of hickories, oaks, elms, and maples, the like of which could not be found anywhere else, and millions of feet of this timber were shipped every year to England and Europe for ship-building purposes and other uses. The towns were little islands cut out in this sea of verdure, with the roads like tunnels under the high, overarching trees. Before the land could be utilized for farming purposes, great ditches had to be dug for drainage and the trees cut off. The pioneers wore themselves out in the hard struggle with the conditions, in felling trees, removing stumps, building fences, digging great drainage ditches and struggling with the malaria of the rich soil newly turned up to the sunshine.

Now the great Pennsylvania railroad runs through this region on a high, firm embankment as solid against the rains and moisture as any in the nation, with an open country on either side as far as the eye can see. The towns are high and dry, with good pavements; good street railroads; fine public and private buildings, and every evidence of the thrift of the rich agricultural country surrounding them. The level fields of black muck laugh with abundant crops of clover, on which sleek cattle stand knee deep and fine thoroughbred sheep lay on a wealth of flesh and wool. Not only the great trees are gone, but the stumps also. But it required over a hundred years of time and exhausted three generations of pioneers to get the results that a single generation of Minnesotans accomplished.

JOBING AND MANUFACTURING

It is only fifty-five years since Bruno Beaupre established the first wholesale house in St. Paul; today there are six hundred jobbing houses,

some of them the largest of their kind in the country; employing more than twenty-five thousand people; representing at least three hundred different lines; and with an annual trade of a half billion dollars. More than seven hundred manufacturing plants, with 20,000 employes, have a yearly output of \$59,000,000. No more accurate test of growth and prosperity can be found than that indicated by the volume of in and out freight. In 1910, 220,832 carloads of freight entered the city, and 165,808 carloads were carried out.

St. Paul is the great fur center of America, both for manufacturing and trading. It is not exceeded by any city, in amount of capital invested or extent of business handled, in the allied lines of drugs and chemicals, or in the wholesale dry goods trade. It ranks high among the largest jobbing and manufacturing centers in the output of groceries and foodstuffs; harness and saddlery and other leather goods; boots and shoes; hats, caps and gloves; men's furnishings; hardware, both light and heavy; millinery; confectionery; rubber shoes and garments; tobacco, cigars and beer. St. Paul possesses the largest manufactory of grass twine and its derivative products in the country; the largest law publishing house in America, and perhaps in the world. The stockyards are competing even with those of Chicago. It is celebrated as a commercial art center, and its pictured calendars find their way all over the country. Its great printing establishments do an enormous business outside as well as in the city. Banks and newspaper offices send here for their equipment and outfits. Among the more important manufactures are sash and door products and every form of interior woodwork; refrigerators, of which there are two of the largest manufactories in the country; wheels for heavy machinery and farm equipment; malleable iron work; steam fire engines; auto trucks; derricks, hoisting apparatus and gun carriages. It has large concerns dealing in paint, varnish and the various forms of linseed oil; in cement and brick made from its own sand; in stone taken from its own quarries.

The fact that so large a market has been built up in St. Paul, is one of the elements of its strength, and the ability of our jobbers to favor their customers, in emergencies is another strong point. The trend of trade is towards the house which is located where other big concerns in the same business are established, for the retailer naturally looks to this group as his market, and when he goes forth to buy he seeks the city where he can plant himself in the center of the things he wants and see them circle around him in lively competition; where he can see the largest stocks and most complete array of the season's offerings. The house which is out of the favored zone and which is located in a community not regarded as the principal market, is handicapped by this situation, even though it may be as worthy of patronage as the concerns in a town that has syndicated its offerings. These facts are true from an economic standpoint, and no argument can make them otherwise. The merchant who most fully realizes the advantages of trading in a large market and trading in one which has a line of goods carefully selected for the northwest demand, is the merchant who will do best by himself and his customers. St. Paul wholesalers many times in the past have acted like a father with a long pocket book in relation to their dealers and have carried them through many a small crisis. These acts have not been forgotten, nor has the advice along business lines which was freely extended in times of need. These are the things our jobbers are known for. They are

the things which are "thrown in," as it were, when a retailer deals here. They are, also, things well worth striving to get.

WHOLESALERS AND FARMERS BACKED BY CAPITAL

In carrying out this policy of financial assistance, the banks of St. Paul have been of infinite service. This is specially true in times of poor crops or in seasons when the farmers of a particular locality have been unable to get the prices for their grain which will enable them to pay their bills. When a country is being developed there is a good deal of credit extended to the country merchants. It is in this emergency that strong and stable financial backing for the jobber is of assistance to his customers. If the banks of the city in which the wholesale house is located have sufficient capital to extend the jobber the credit he needs to buy goods and pass it on to the retailer with the privilege of future payment, then the jobber can serve the retailer to the maximum. Over the country the banks of St. Paul have the reputation of being stable institutions, which in times when the banks in other cities are hedging in order to weather some financial crisis, have stood by their friends and have helped to pull the whole country in their vicinity through its troubles. The banking business of the city has been built up by conservative management, and although the bankers do not shy at a thing merely because it is new, they are men who know the value of money. In dealing with the jobbers whose business is established on a firm basis, they are ever ready to extend as much credit as they can in order that the wholesalers may be as liberal as possible with the retailers of the northwest.

The banks, capitalists and loan agencies of St. Paul perform another highly important function to the tributary country—that of furnishing funds to the farmers for the development and extension of their holdings. It is not uncommon for the product of one year's work to half pay for the farm on which it is raised. Then the farmer wants better buildings and more land. The value of land is constantly increasing and the farmers have little difficulty in negotiating loans on their farms. But much of this money comes from St. Paul, or is brought from the east by men here who are familiar with farm conditions. Although the cities, with their aggregations of wealth, are often condemned by unthinking people, the fact remains that the money which has been piled up by the captains of industry has helped those with smaller surplus to get ahead in the world. Bankers and business men keep a close eye on the northwest. As the country develops can St. Paul develop, and no faster. The city cannot grow more rapidly than the country behind it, without danger to economic stability. For this reason men in St. Paul are giving their time and their money to bring additional settlers to the farms of the northwest. They are also spending their money in stimulating the farmers to raise larger crops and increase the profit of their operations.

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS

On May 31, 1880, twenty-seven of St. Paul's foremost citizens appeared before Frederick G. Ingersoll, notary public, and placed their signatures to a document which was later filed under the title, "The St. Paul Board of Trade," and from that small beginning has since developed one of the most important produce markets in the country, with

sales aggregating more than \$3,000,000 a year. These men included P. Van Auken, J. T. McMillan, William R. Merriam, Charles McIlrath, James I. Jellett, John J. Watson, P. H. Kelly, L. A. Gilbert, Maurice Auerbach, George L. Becker, D. Schutte, H. M. Butler, J. Q. Adams, Michael Doran, Crawford Livingston, Charles A. Wall, C. H. Bigelow, William Constans, R. Barden, William A. Van Slyke, John McAuley, L. H. Maxfield, Julius Austrian, Charles W. Chase, John J. Penner, A. H. Wilder, and Charles N. Bell.

Third street, above Jackson, was then the city's fashionable promenade. All the banks, the fine retail stores, the newspaper offices, the lawyers, doctors, dentists and milliners, were located there. Now it is "Commission Row" and there anything in the line of fruits or vegetables raised in the United States, or in any part of Europe, can be purchased. Nuts and fruits, with delicacies from sunny Italy, from figs to filberts, can be bought at wholesale. Hops and malt are also on the market. From these one can go down the line with cream, eggs, butter, cheese, ice cream, vegetables, veal and poultry. In former years game was a staple on the Row, and more than one of the successful firms doing business today got its start at the time that game was not hedged about with so much protection as at present. Minnesota butter is handled extensively out of St. Paul and there are now stored in New York warehouses thousands of tubs of butter which were negotiated for on Third street. Growth of the produce business has been rapid the past few years, but is still only in its infancy.

As a fruit market Third street deals in consignments from Florida, Georgia, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Oregon, California, Arizona—everywhere, including Minnesota. Until within a few years there has been skepticism as to the adaptation of Minnesota soil and climate to fruit raising. This doubt is rapidly disappearing. The valuation placed on the fruit crop of Minnesota for 1909 was \$25,000,000. Many kinds of fruit are grown in the state, although the small fruits do better as a rule. From Fillmore county alone eighty carloads of apples were shipped.

Manufacturing enterprises, as stated in the chapter devoted to that subject, are expanding with strides that astonish our own people. In October, 1911, a party of St. Paul business men, on the second "See St. Paul First" trip visited the works of the American Hoist and Derrick Company at the south end of the Robert street bridge. They there learned for the first time that locomotives are made in St. Paul. They saw a locomotive crane, of which fourteen made in this city are now at work on the big ditch at Panama. They saw machinery in various processes of completion, destined for Argentina, for Java, for Cuba, Mexico and Porto Rico. They learned that frequently orders come to this concern to be sent to Japan and Hawaii. There are 700 men employed in the various departments, and annually about 500 engines of various shapes and sizes are made, as well as 400 or more derricks. The engines constitute, however, about one-fourth of the output of the plant. In the foundry the concern uses about fifteen tons of iron each day in casting forms which make up all the various portions of machines manufactured. All the parts used in the engines and derricks are made in the plant, including the various smaller brass parts of the engines.

This is merely a sample of the surprises which greet our best informed people, when they take time to inspect the industries which have grown up in this city so quickly as to have escaped their notice.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

The rank which St. Paul has attained in its superior telegraph and telephone service, is one of its claims to metropolitan eminence. These indispensable adjuncts of modern life, luxuries half a generation ago, domestic necessities today, have nowhere reached a higher degree of usefulness, or more general patronage. The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies have headquarters offices here; the Tri-State and the Northwestern Telephone companies serve an enormous local clientage and supply long-distance facilities reaching every corner of the nation. The last named exchange now has, in round figures, a quarter of a million subscribers. Like a great nervous system, it spreads over the whole surface of the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, penetrating into remote districts and bringing more than three million people into possible communication with each other over its own lines. The new building here occupies a lot eighty-five feet on Fifth street and one hundred feet on Cedar. For the present four stories and the basement of the structure will be completed, with provision for the other stories to be added as the growth of the business demands. The switchboard will have a capacity of 9,600 lines, and will be at once connected with 8,800 lines, operating about 18,000 pairs of wires through the underground cables. The trunk line switchboard is used to make the connection with other exchanges. Both telephone companies have branch exchanges in the residence districts and in suburban towns.

NEW YORK NO LONGER WESTERN STANDARD

An important element to be reckoned with in estimating the solidity of St. Paul's present position, as well as its future prospects, is the moderation, firmness and certainty of advance, of realty values here. A New York paper, not long ago published the history of a few selected pieces of property in that city, showing the successive prices at which they had changed hands, beginning with the earliest obtainable records. It was a Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk story of values mounting faster and higher than the eye could follow. It explains without need of further commentary the fabulous fortunes of such estates, for example, as the Astors, Goelets, Gerrys, Dyekmans, Hoffmans, and others, or of such corporations as Trinity Church and Sailors' Snug Harbor, whose founders had bought early and retained their holdings. Judicious investments in all prosperous cities bring sure returns, and fortunes have been made here in that way. But prices of our best property are still so reasonable as to encourage purchases for improvement—such improvements yielding the double profit of fair rentals and steady increase in value.

One remarkable index of the proportions to which St. Paul has attained, and of the aggressive spirit which now animates its citizens, is the phenomenal success which attended a vigorous campaign for new members of the commercial organizations, in November, 1911. In five days relays of workers secured 1,114 new members of the Association of Commerce, each pledged to pay \$50 a year for three years, into its treasury. The week following, similar committees, including many of the same individuals, added 368 names to the membership of the Commercial Club. This shows what business men of St. Paul can do when they try. It shows how strong and aggressive is the St. Paul spirit.

when once it is aroused. We have had other exhibitions of this activity before; we have had none which promised more for the future. This means that there is at the gateway to the northwest a united body of business men who are looking all the time to see how their relations with the northwest can be improved. It means that the people of the northwest will get a benefit in large measure. This is a conservative city, but no one who has seen the way the business men responded to the call for volunteers and has seen the way in which they went into their work could say that St. Paul is behind the cities of the country in commercial organization. Only in Cincinnati and St. Paul, so far as the information of men in touch with the situation extends, have the business men signed up for membership for three years. It means that a renewed spirit of accomplishment is written large over the map of the capital of Minnesota.

The west is fast establishing standards of its own, high and enduring standards in matters relating to progressive civilization. St. Paul has reached a position where it helps to fix these standards. For many decades because of the power and splendor of New York, and because the wealth of the country was centered there on a certain street, we looked upon New York as the metropolis. Indeed, were we not taught that a metropolis is the city having the largest number of inhabitants? We accepted this; we accepted New York with her 3,000,000 souls, her 30,000 soul mates, her barnstormers, and her brainstorms. Today, when we are beginning to question the standards of New York, we are beginning to question the etymology of "metropolis." The west has refused to walk the ways of Wall street; this was evident in the panic of 1907 and in later slight tremors, when the west kept its head and hardly knew there was a panic. The west refused long ago to walk Fifth avenue from the old Fifth Avenue hotel to the Hoffman house and settle all important political affairs there. It now begins to refuse to walk the Great White way, to accept the verdicts of Broadway as to the drama, literature, art, architecture and morals. St. Paul now has standards of culture that command respect and elements of progress that extort admiration. It is a leader in the march—no longer an imitator or a servile follower.

THE GREATER ST. PAUL TO COME

This is the St. Paul of today, and these are some of the elements of its attained greatness. On these are to be based assurances of the Greater St. Paul that is yet to come. Every important incident in its past history and every potent instrumentality mentioned in preceding pages, has helped lead up to these auspicious conditions. The physical location and configuration of the site; the establishment of the military post; the accidents of early settlement and the characteristics of early settlers, contributed to them. Father Galtier, Bishop Cretin, Sibley, Rice, Bazille, Guerin, Ramsey, Neill, Goodhue, Larpenteur, Hoyt, Murray and Bass, played their distinctive, but honorable parts. The soldiers of the War for the Union and the defenders against Indian massacre endured perils and made sacrifices that count in the grand climacteric. Steamboats, stages, railroads and electric lines; the postal service and the federal departments; the state capital with its outreaches and ingatherings; the commercial bodies with their solicitude for mercantile, industrial and financial interests; the woman's clubs; the learned

professions; the public journals; the civic operations; the building and adornment of comfortable homes; the schools, colleges, churches, charities, libraries, societies for the promotion of art and learning; the environment of flourishing suburbs, and the proximity of an alert and restless rival city; the sleepless activity of public-spirited citizens, organized intelligent and aggressive—all these, and more, have ministered to the steady advancement which has culminated in St. Paul's splendid present, and its confidence in a splendid future. The city of Ramsey and Rice and Prince; of Driscoll and Averill and Stewart; of Gilfillan and Drake and Merriam; of Dawson and Strong and Ingersoll; of Flandrau and Horace Thompson and C. K. Davis; of Day and Noyes and Marshall; of Hill and Ireland and Kellogg and Stickney, has arrived, but does not cease to advance. It is great, but is only on the threshold of its greatness.

CHAPTER LX

ASSURANCE OF ST. PAUL'S FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

ST. PAUL'S START IN THE RACE—THREE LARGE ENTERPRISES—PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS—NEW LINES OF COMMUNICATION—TRIBUTARY AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES—MINNESOTA'S TIMBER WEALTH—INCALCULABLY VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS—WATER POWER AND ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT—NATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS—A DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

To the elements which have combined, in the past, to make the splendid St. Paul of the present, others, heretofore inoperative, some of them, indeed, non-existent and as yet unthought-of, will be added to produce the magnificent St. Paul of the future. Only sixty years ago the "northwest" was an undefined territory lying "beyond" the Allegheny mountains. The states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan stood at the outposts of civilization, marking the limit of advance of the hardy pioneer in the opening and settlement of the great West.

The New Northwest is a vast region which has developed within the last thirty years and today comprises a mighty empire, lying north, west and southwest of St. Paul, with its western edge slipping into the Pacific ocean. No part of the habitable globe compares with this vast region in climate, natural resources, production and opportunities. America today depends upon this new northwest for the larger portion of its food products, its minerals and lumber. All flora reach their highest state of perfection in food quality when grown near to the northern limit of cultivation. Following this law, the grains and vegetables grown in Minnesota are superior to those of any other region in the world. The famous "No. 1" hard wheat of this state has sent its fame to all parts of the earth and failure of crops is unknown. Minnesota occupies a commanding position in the heart of the new northwest. No state in the Union has increased in population and developed so rapidly in wealth, production and education. Its broad prairies and virgin woodlands have been steadily filling up with a class of sturdy, industrious settlers. Thriving, bustling, prosperous cities and villages are to be found in every direction. But great as the growth and progress which has been made, a large portion of the state is as yet but in the morning of its development. The state of Minnesota contains an area of 83,000 square miles, being one-eighth larger than Ohio and Indiana combined. Her resources include fertile soil, navigable waters, power-producing streams, virgin forest timber, limitless deposits of unsurpassed iron ores and vast quarries of the best building stones. Add to these, her healthful climate; her attractions for the tourist and the sportsmen, and her other manifold advantages—then we catch a glimpse of her manifest destiny as an imperial commonwealth.

But Minnesota, as has been demonstrated in these pages, is only one of the sisterhood of states constituting the vast tributary region of which St. Paul is the gateway, which finds its commercial and financial focus here.

And all this mighty empire is the home of an intelligent, energetic and prosperous population. Heredity unites with environment in building up, throughout this New Northwest, what must inevitably become the dominant American race. Our ancestors belonged to the Aryan race. They came, a swarming, hungry horde, out of the uplands of India, in six great migrations. The first migration stopped on the fertile banks of the Nile, and there civilization was born. The wealth of Egypt came from the raising of wheat. The overflow of the Nile supplied moisture and nutrition, and the soil laughed a harvest. The next migration was that of the Assyrians, who settled on the banks of the Euphrates and the Tiber. And there they built two great cities, Babylon and Nineveh. From Assyria the tide of migration moved on to Greece and from Greece to Rome. Each of these great world-powers—Egypt, Assyria, Greece and Rome—had its basis in agriculture. Out of the surplus that the farmers produced, the cities were built. All great municipalities had their rise in a herdsmen's camp; then came the fort; next the trading-post; then a city.

Other Aryan tribes peopled Northern Europe, and from these, the most virile scions of the world-conquering stock, descended the original Anglo-Americans, with the later infusions of kindred Celtic, Teutonic and Scandinavian blood. Saxon and Norman and Dane are we—also German and Irish and Swedish, with sprinklings of French and other Latins, but all of us English in tradition and tendency. The Puritan and the Cavalier, in this latitude mostly the former, stamped their language, laws, customs and prejudices indelibly upon us.

In England from the time of the Stuart kings a constitutional struggle began which is not yet ended. Under King James the historic parties began to line up, the Puritans against the Sacerdotalists. With King Charles it was autocracy against constitutional government. The English Independents were the real artificers of constitutional freedom. Marston Moor was the end of the personal government of King Charles. Cromwell narrowly escaped becoming an American citizen. If he had been permitted to abandon his country for America, George Washington might not have been the Father of His Country. From Marston Moor England anticipated America in the founding of a republic under Cromwell, but the Independents in the hour of their triumphs were not too magnanimous. The foundation of the American Constitution was Cromwell's system of government which the English would not accept.

The Northwest has received and is assimilating the most robust, venturesome and strong-willed people of Europe. Seventy-one and a half per cent of the population of Minnesota is composed of foreign-born white persons and native whites of foreign parentage, according to the census bureau. In this respect Minnesota leads all the states of the Union. Other states in which more than half the population consists of foreign whites and whites born of foreign parentage are: North Dakota, 70.6; Wisconsin, 66.8; Michigan, 55.5; South Dakota, 54.4; Montana, 52.8. The significant and gratifying fact is that the foreign elements coming to these states of the Northwest represent the most valuable of all the immigrants—the most thrifty, intelligent and assimilable. A very recent census bulletin shows that the foreign-born farmers of Minne-

sota, whose name is legion, own 85 per cent of the farms they occupy—the largest percentage of any state.

With all this territory, these wonderful resources and this phenomenally vigorous, enterprising and prosperous population to build on and draw from, the city's future is secure. St. Paul is not full grown, or over grown; it has only begun to grow. It is infinitely a greater city than its population would indicate as clearly shown by the class of its institutions and its prominent citizens. It is one of the most important centers of distribution in the United States and the most important in trade and wealth. It is a great educational center and a great railway center, and therefore necessarily a jobbing and manufacturing community.

The City of the Future is like the Music of the Future. No one believed in Wagner's assertions in notes, as he first set them forth. And yet that future has become present, in music, and the criticisms have become as worthless as a row of cypher's with their rims rubbed off. The beauty of a city which is still in the making, as all our American cities are, is half dream and half realization. The dream must move slowly toward the awakening. And yet, he would be traitor citizen who did not see his city as it shall be and labor to make it that vision. There is an unfinish about our streets. But what would you have after fifty scanty years? Think of the thousands of years any European city has been in the making.

Louis W. Hill's apostrophe to the overcoat contained a pregnant hint as to the physical advantages our vigorous climate brings to our energetic people. In this favored clime we have to wear overcoats and expect to. Life here, the air about us, makes it possible to earn the money with which to buy overcoats and having to fend against the cold, we are animated to go on to greater successes. The overcoat is evidently the beginning of success. It puts a new aspect on life.

Minnesota, the two Dakotas, and Montana, long before they have reached anywhere near their maximum of population capacity will easily be able to support as many people to the square mile as Iowa today. When Minnesota has 40 people to the section, it will have a population of 3,360,000. When the two Dakotas are equally densely populated they will have 4,800,000 people, and Montana will then have 6,800,000, making a total population of over 14,000,000 for the four states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. This district is what we might call the immediate Northwest. It by no means comprehends the entire trade era tributary to St. Paul. Half of Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and a certain portion of the whole Northwest through to the Pacific ocean are tributary to St. Paul.

The seven states that are working together in the Northwest Development League comprise 21 per cent of the area of the United States. The population of the United States is more than 90,000,000. This 21 per cent of the area has only 6,000,000. In the last ten years 2,000,000 new comers settled in these seven states. This was an increase in ten years of fifty per cent; the increase for the whole United States was 29.9 per cent. The Northwest Development League means to keep adding to this population at an increased rate, and bringing in the business that added millions will support.

To say that there were 13,000 wage earners employed in St. Paul in 1900, and 14,000 five years later, and 19,000 in 1910, does not convey a very definite idea to the minds of people not used to handling figures. If, however, we reduce the figures to per cent of growth and say that the

increase in St. Paul in the last five years in wage earners in manufacturing establishments was 35 per cent and that the highest increase in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Boston, or Philadelphia during the preceding five years was less than that, some idea of the growth of St. Paul is realized.

And the impetus is accelerated every year. A casual review of the past year will show that there has been more progress in commercial organization circles than in any one other year or several years. The Association of Commerce has been launched, combining the efforts of men formerly scattered through five organizations. The association acquired 1,200 members for three years in five days. The Commercial Club grew from 1,200 to 1,500 members in the short space of three days.

A magnificent public library building has been assured by ample financial resources provided. The work of securing a new and adequate Union railway station has been well advanced. The movement for a changed river channel, adding thousands of acres to the heart of the City's business district is auspiciously inaugurated.

Our business men had a large part in organizing the Northwest Development League "the largest commercial club in the world" and secured its headquarters for St. Paul. The first land show of the development league has been organized and held, all in five months. A train load of live governors of the West left St. Paul and astonished the East in a number of ways. There has been established a weekly meeting for men of the city open for discussion of any subject under the Association of Commerce. Within the year, the West Side Club has dedicated a big clubhouse and the West End and North Central organizations have similar homes ready to start. Worth more than all else, a spirit of civic unity and civic consciousness has been aroused in the city. Few cities of the country can present such an imposing list of achievements in the space of twelve months. Few other cities of the country have made such progress in developing a deep sense of civic unity and united effort for the upbuilding of the municipality.

ST. PAUL'S START IN THE RACE

But St. Paul has not reached its zenith of aspiration and effort; it has not stopped growing; it has scarcely begun to grow. It recognizes that it has competitors, and it is prepared to meet them. Other cities see the golden opportunities offered by our marvelous tributary territory and are pushing their advantage of propinquity. Kansas City and Omaha are crowding in on the south and southwest, Spokane on the West and Winnipeg on the north. But St. Paul has a long start in the race. Its merchants have achieved their triumphs by fair dealing, upright methods, courage, foresight and conservatism. St. Paul is 1,900 miles from the Pacific Ocean and the trade legitimately tributary comes from a territory 400 miles wide through this whole distance. This is greater than any European country, save Russia.

The savages and the animals have been slowly supplanted from Assiniboine to the Athabasca by men, political peers of those citizens of the eastern provinces, but not of the same kind. If we remember a book which was much read some years ago, Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe," we will recall how he foresaw, historically, the development of Europe, according to its mountains and plains and rivers. The old thesis is true today. The American continent has been developing according to its mountains and lakes and rivers and plains. Commercial

development follows the lines of human advancement and St. Paul is at an important, permanent, preordained focus of some of the most significant of those lines.

On the day when St. Paul's new postoffice was opened, visitors went to the State Historical Society rooms to look at a little square soap box partitioned off into nine apartments. That soap box was our first post-office. Between that box and the splendid granite building of today were years of pioneer toil and triumph, during which the foundations of St. Paul were established broad and perpetual for the glory and the achievement of posterity. And the physical contrast between the soap box and the granite structure, was no greater than that between the postal service of the two periods—the one a crude, local, inefficient neighborhood convenience; the other a vast, ramifying, radiating, educational and commercial institute, a vehicle of trade, of enlightenment and of civilization, centering its innumerable divergent channels in this unchangeable gateway of communication.

The development of the states of the Northwest and the influx of settlers means an increase in the business of the merchants in the smaller towns. This in turn means that the merchants of St. Paul will reap added sales. Our local merchants have always shown a spirit of co-operation with the various commercial organizations of the Northwest working for the upbuilding of the country and have done much to further this growth. The limits of the territory to be served by St. Paul have not been reached. Some day the restrictions of tariff will be removed from Canada and a vast field in that country will be opened to the jobbers of this city. The incoming of settlers into the West also extends the field. And even the new movement in China, opening unlimited opportunities for American enterprise, will have a stimulating influence on the trade of St. Paul.

The commerce of this city has its vigorous army of aggressive missionaries constantly in the field. Counting St. Paul as their home, whether for themselves or their house, 4,000 traveling men have this place as their headquarters. Most of these men are always on the road proclaiming the merits of our goods. Many of them can tell the country merchants of the West and Northwest that the articles are made here, for St. Paul is growing rapidly in respect to its factories. Planting their commercial banner on the ramparts of the "enemy" from Omaha, Chicago and St. Louis, these men are showing the merchants of the Northwest that goods handled and made here are the best possible for them. Goods bought in another market cannot be selected with the same care for their selling possibilities among the residents of the Northwest, as can the goods picked by the jobber of St. Paul.

The thoughts of our business men have never been devoted solely to their own city. The business men of few large cities of the country have done as much to get next to the men who are raising things, as have the business men of St. Paul. They have offered cups by the dozen for the best products along various lines of agricultural endeavor. They have made trips into the country to visit exhibits. They have lent their support in many efforts to inspire the farmers to do their best. The whole Northwest has been included in the scope of the activities of the jobbers and manufacturers who have not stinted their money in helping the farmers and merchants of the entire Northwest to reap a larger harvest from their soil. Surely the prospective prize justifies the effort. The territory tributary to St. Paul's financial and commercial institutions comprises in area about 1,000,000 square miles with a population of

nearly 10,500,000. What the potential development of this is, finite mind can hardly measure. Some one has said that under intensified development such as must come not many years distant, this country west of the Gateway will support a population of 250,000,000. There is nothing speculative now in the growth of such diversified country as lies to the west of St. Paul.

But local interests are not neglected, howbeit the old-style burrah campaign is less in evidence and more thought and study is given to making the city a comfortable place in which to carry on business and an attractive place in which to live. This does not mean that new industries are not sought nor the extension of trade territory considered. On the contrary, we are doing the very thing that will help promote trade expansion and bring in the most desirable class of home-builders, by making the best possible city in which to live. We find commercial organizations and publicity clubs giving more of their time and energy to the improvement of conditions of city life. Mere business is not the desideratum. Healthy growth involves much more than increased population. The percentage of people living in large cities has increased enormously during the last decade, and now more than 47 per cent of the population is urban. This is not a healthy condition, and when we get 1,000 people in a city for whom there is no work, we must divide with them what we earn in order that they may live. We need civic Patriotism, and that St. Paul is assiduously cultivating it, is one of the bright auguries of her future.

THREE LARGE ENTERPRISES

There are now three large enterprises "on the fire" and all the people are vitally concerned in carrying them with reasonable dispatch to completion. They are the widening of Robert street, the construction of the new library and the harbor and depot plans. The outlook is fairly satisfactory in all three affairs. All obstacles have been removed as far as the library and Robert street improvement are concerned and no further time need be lost in pushing along the actual work. The library plans not only involve a magnificent new building, but through the generosity of J. J. Hill, assure a great, new reference department, unexcelled in the country.

So much is involved in the comprehensive plan of changing the river channel, constructing harbor facilities and railroad terminals, that it must needs move slowly, but that its pace is less than necessity warrants is the general opinion. Harbor plans seem to be shaping themselves out gradually, but the depot scheme is vague as far as the public is concerned, however much knowledge may be locked in the bosoms of the commission members and railway officials.

Results once secured on this important trio of city forward movements, will put us in position to advance other plans now in abeyance. The plan of the city beautiful, with the Capitol approach features, is marking time, unless the widening of Robert street may be taken as a part. The start once made on the adequate library and a beginning had on a Union Station, modern and sufficient, will give a wonderful impetus to the other steps toward making St. Paul a finer city and a better one in which to live and do business.

Above all, a new force has been created for the upbuilding of the city. Every citizen has a larger confidence in its industrial and commercial progress, as well as in its advance along all lines that make for a better city in which to live.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Other important betterments, to be realized at an early date, and certain to have beneficent results affecting even the distant future are:

A new charter, inaugurating "the commission plan."

An improved lighting system.

Much sewer construction.

New playgrounds and the commencing of work on the Capitol approaches.

Several new club houses and other large buildings.

Pronounced activity on the part of the Association of Commerce and the Commercial club, in their fine, new quarters.

The utilization of the Government high dam, now under construction at the Soldiers' Home, to generate enormous electrical power to be distributed throughout the city for manufacturing plants.

Four new high schools in operation, and a smooth running public school system.

A new belt line opening up the Northern border of the city to more convenient access—also crosstown lines.

Two new interurban lines connecting the city with southern points in the state.

Easy financial conditions resulting from the enormous crops harvested in all the vast tributary region, in 1912.

Prosperous conditions in the realty market.

The erection of a fresh-air school.

The completion of the Wilder Charities building.

Extended outreach of the St. Paul Institute.

These are a few of the local propositions now in hand, and of the favorable omens of general prosperity, which make for better conditions and increased business for our fortunate people. On a broader field the steady development of our tributary resources and our lines of communication, yield even more assured promise of a golden future.

NEW LINES OF COMMUNICATION

The building of the Panama canal seems destined to alter all the currents of trade and of interest in this continent. Thus the stupendous work of man will make possible the long intention of nature. For nature intended that the lines in this continent should be drawn, not from east to west as they have been, simply because that is the way men have traveled for centuries, but north and south, as the contour leans. If the world did not want this thing to come, the time to prevent was when the canal was still on paper.

The completion of the Panama canal will affect St. Paul, through this diversion of the currents of trade—and whether favorably or otherwise depends, to some extent, on the advance preparations made for it. Better connections with the Gulf of Mexico, by rail and by river will be required. Proposed new harbor improvements here; the building of the high dam above St. Paul; the deepening of the channels of the Mississippi; the inauguration of barge lines; and the opening up of two or more direct railway systems from St. Paul to New Orleans or Galveston, are presumptive achievements of the near future. The solution of the waterway problem, on the carrying side, is the barge. Not only giants of 4,000-

ton capacity (400 by 40 feet, nine-foot draft) but little 100 and 200 ton barges will find their place in future development of Western rivers. Connecting links of railway are being put in. A Denver paper said in July, 1912; "James J. Hill's vision of a great new railway from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico via Denver is about to be realized. His north and south route lacks but two little links, which are to be built as fast as man and machinery can prepare the roadbed and lay the track." The St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, of concurrent date, says: "The proposed purchase of the Iowa Central Railroad by the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, the merger of those lines and their extension into Canada is announced. The new line, with the traffic agreement with the Gould lines, will furnish an outlet to the Gulf ports for the produce and merchandise of the most productive area in the nation. St. Paul and the tributary territory is certain to profit commercially and industrially by being made one of the most important points on the new system connecting Canada and the Northwest with the Gulf of Mexico." Another newspaper announcement of the same period, that "the Grand Trunk Railway System will enter St. Paul, and is negotiating for land on the West Side flats," may have direct relation to the scheme last referred to.

TRIBUTARY AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The future of St. Paul is assured by the wealth and variety of the natural resources found in its tributary country, destined, as they manifestly are, to be exhaustively developed by an industrious and intelligent population, domiciled therein. About 26,500,000 acres of the land in the state is in farms, but only 18,500,000 have been turned by the plow. Minnesota still affords over 25,000,000 acres in its virgin state. 3,000,000 acres of public lands are obtainable at public sale at prices ranging from \$5.00 per acre up, of which but 15 per cent is exacted as a cash payment, the balance being payable in forty years and drawing interest at four percent. A feature of the agricultural development of this great region has been the scientific methods which prevail for the conservation of the land. Profiting by the examples of the abandoned farms in the East, the Northwestern farmer, who perhaps was born and reared upon an old wornout farm in New England, took early precautions against the possibilities of similar conditions in the new territory, and the state authorities are cooperating with the farmers in this matter. Instead of concentrating their efforts upon the production of an annually decreasing yield per acre of a single grain the farmers are trying to see how great a variety of crops may be raised.

MINNESOTA'S TIMBER WEALTH

In the recent years Minnesota has been giving so much attention to farming, dairying, mining, horticulture and other efforts to woo rewards from the soil that the popular mind will probably be surprised at the report of State Forester Cox that the mature, marketable timber of the state has a value of at least \$975,000,000, or about as much as the national debt of the United States. This takes into account only the timber which is ripe for the market and has no reference to the future resources of that kind which are capable of unlimited development through a proper protection of the existing timber areas and intelligent reforestation.

Most of the land now covered with marketable timber is probably too valuable to warrant its retention for timber-growing purposes, but a

proper system of reforestation on lands less suited for agricultural and other purposes would, in a few years, give the state a standing asset of timber land worth in the neighborhood of a billion dollars, or worth as much as the capitalization of the United States Steel corporation, which controls the steel industry of America and practically dominates the steel business of the world. This is an asset worth preserving and encouraging.

INCALCULABLY VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS

The people of the country gasped a little when they heard how steel properties owned by Andrew Carnegie jumped in value \$100,000,000 or more at a time during the formation of the United States Steel corporation. The world sympathized with the Merritts when they told of the many millions they did not get. Yet the figures, while amazing, did not mean much to many readers.

It has remained for James J. Hill and Minnesota to furnish the truly startling example of the Midas-like transformation. Mr. Hill estimated that in his ore lands in this state there are 400,000,000 tons, worth \$600,000,000 to \$800,000,000. Probably \$700,000,000 would be a conservative estimate.

Within a decade he and his associates, by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum, have obtained control of wealth Minnesotans never suspected, and the magnitude of which they can grasp only in a vague way. The sum of \$700,000,000 means nothing definite to most of us. The immensity of it is appreciated in some measure when it is considered that it is more than five times the assessed valuation of all the property in St. Paul; that it is almost three and a half times the assessed valuation of all the livestock, machinery, furniture, merchandise and other personal property in the state; that it is approximately three-fourths the value of all the farms and city real estate; that it is more than four times the value of all the crops raised in Minnesota fields in one year.

The natural resources of the Mesabi range and the magnificent facilities in the way of machinery which exists there for the purpose of developing and transporting them have no equal in this country. There is no place in this world where so much natural wealth is assembled as on the Mesabi range and there is no country in which such magnificent machinery is employed to handle mineral. And then the grand \$25,000,000 steel plant at West Duluth which, as we write is approaching completion, which will enable the state to reap the industrial advantages of its imperial mineral resources, which will add 40,000 wage earners to Minnesota's population and which is but the forerunner of other similar enterprises—all this adds to the importance of our affluent tributary region.

WATER POWERS AND ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT

Another natural resource, still in the earliest stages of its appreciation and use, is the enormous wealth of water power furnished by the streams of Minnesota, all capable of convenient and profitable employment in the generation of electricity for transmission to the cities, villages and farms—there to be consumed in a thousand productive instrumentalities of modern civilization. Whatsoever the unfathomable future may have in store for human advancement by wringing electrical currents from the clouds of the sky, the winds of the forest and prairie, or the tides of the sea, there is already full demonstration before our eyes, that

the flow of our creeks and rivers may be harnessed and converted into potential energy, by methods undreamed of in the recent past.

Many difficulties have been overcome and others are being surmounted every day. It was found that through contact an electric light could be produced. The difficulty at first was to find how to make and how to break that contact in order to turn the light on and off. Morse experimented with electricity and gave us the telegraph. Edison experimented, discovered something new about it and gave us the incandescent light. Dr. Graham Bell experimented, discovered something else and gave us the telephone. Dr. Hertz paved the way for wireless telegraphy by his announcement of the principle of the Hertzian waves. Then Marconi proceeded to harness these electric waves and gave us wireless telegraphy, and Dr. Frederick Collins has followed with the wireless telephone.

So looking backward for fifty years we realize that within that period man has succeeded in perfecting such a harness for electricity that he has accomplished many things which were once seemingly impossible. This line of reasoning applies to the harnessing of this mysterious force, so that, as is now predicted, we will in time completely overcome the forces of gravity. By this means, railroad trains, relieved of part of their weight, will travel faster and easier owing to the enormous reduction of friction. Steamships will skim across the ocean instead of having to plow through it. Aerial craft will be rendered absolutely and practically independent of planes for buoyancy. By simply increasing or decreasing a current of electrical waves they can be raised or lowered or kept stationary at the will of the operator.

Even some of the older electrical arts are still undeveloped. Take the storage battery, for instance. The time is ripe for a signal improvement. One can confidently announce the coming, and very soon, of a new principle which will mark an epoch in the development of this branch of electricity.

Electrical engineers promise for the cities, smokeless skies, railless street cars and domestic comforts now unknown, from the imminent expansion of man's knowledge of the generation and transmission of electricity.

And to the agricultural districts will come added conveniences, reduced labor and increased production beyond the dream of the intensive farmer of today. Field motors and barn motors and kitchen motors will replace the muscular strain on horses and men, and women, transforming life on the farm into a pleasurable and profitable career. Now comes George Westinghouse, the great inventor, with the statement that we are on the eve of stupendous achievement due to the scientific use of electricity so that there may be stimulation of the soil. In his opinion this is now beyond the experimental stage. Tests have been made upon tracts of land of considerable area, each one of which was sown or planted exactly as the other was. One was treated to an electric current of about one hundred thousand volts of very high frequency. The other tract was cultivated by ordinary intensive methods. The experiments, which were continued for five or six years, showed an increase of about forty per cent in wheat crops grown upon the electrified plot as compared with the crops produced upon the unelectrified tract.

With these multiplied new uses for electricity, and the vast possibilities of new sources of supply, the importance of the innumerable water-power sites in St. Paul's vast tributary regions, as a contributory resource for the unlimited growth of the city, will be more apparent. The

available waterpower of the United States at minimum flow, is approximately 36,000,000 horsepower, and this can be increased five or six times by suitable storage facilities. A recent government report states that 6,000,000 horsepower has been developed in the United States for electrical and other industrial purposes. Minnesota, the water-shed of the continent, has its full allotment of the rapidly flowing streams that furnish water-powers. Her enterprising citizens will not be dilatory in finding productive employment for them.

NATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.

To the varied and potent influences we have referred to, which combine, in augmented force and with the increasing effect to give undeniable assurance of St. Paul's splendid future, there are other considerations of a more general or national character, that bring their added quota of encouragement. This is an era of progress and reform. Men are being led to see that the function of government is not to magnify the importance of commercial development at the expense of the people as a whole, but rather to establish just and equitable relations between all classes and interests, to the end that all may have an equal opportunity to become useful, happy and progressive citizens and escape the demoralizing influence of poverty. The relations of the government to the corporation, of the government to the people, and of the people to the corporation are in process of readjustment. For centuries utilities have been conducted by private capital. The firm succeeded the individual. The corporation took the place of the firm. Then came the amalgamation of firms and corporations into virtual monopolies, and the recapitalization of the whole upon a tremendously inflated basis. The people, the consumers, the men who pay the bills, have revolted at last. They are searching for remedies that shall be just to all the interests involved; they will find and apply those remedies. The result will be a new and more permanent measure of general prosperity, whereof the golden heart of the continent, the business heritage of St. Paul, will get its share.

For, in all this aggressive movement, the middle west and the new northwest, have taken the lead. For many reasons, the crescent social forces of our time triumph West of the Alleghanies, sooner than East, and many policies, now distinctively western, will be accepted in the end, as American. One discerning writer has pointed out that the Middle West stands for certain things the East does not understand and needs to have interpreted to it, because the elements in its thinking are not the same. There are several important points of difference:

1. The West owns half the capital it uses. The East owns most of its own capital and half of the capital in the West. This makes the ownership interest stronger in the thought and policy of the East.

2. The tariff-bred manufacturing interests are more numerous and influential in the East.

3. The West is a century nearer its frontier experiences and still cherishes much of its pristine democracy.

4. Eastern people of fortune are more closely in touch with the Old World aristocracy and its pleasure-seeking ideals. The Western-bred rich who remain West are still strongly tinged with the yearning for achievement or usefulness.

5. The incipient caste spirit of the East is stimulated by the presence of great numbers of low grade, un-Americanized, and therefore ex-

ploitable, immigrants. The immigrants in the West are less squalid, helpless, and deferential—they are more speedily and more thoroughly Americanized.

6. The culture of the East is more concentrated, specialized, ripened, and thorough; but the common people there are not so well-read, self-confident, and self-assertive, as those of the West.

For the triumph of the dominant social forces of tomorrow, the interpretation of the coming gospel of progress and patriotism, what constituency is so well equipped as the intelligent and prosperous population of the magnificent empire tributary to St. Paul.

A DREAM OF THE FUTURE

We cannot, perhaps, better close this chapter and this volume, than by an abridgement of a seeming rhapsody, but probably only an actual prevision falling short of coming realities, printed in the *Pioneer Press* in June, 1911, entitled "Looking Backward in 1916."

Looking forward in 1911, what optimist would have ventured to predict the greatness that is ours in this year of 1916?

The loom of Destiny has plied a mighty traffic in these five years, yet leaves vast portions of the pattern but vaguely outlined yet.

Standing in front of the magnificent Union Depot, who would think that only five years ago we scoffed and said, "It will never be."

The Doubt of Yesterday has become the Faith of Today and the Promise of Tomorrow.

All over this city is the glory of the completed dream of a generation ago. Upon the beginnings made by the pioneers we have built far toward a perfection they never could foresee.

Father Hennepin, standing beside the Falls of St. Anthony, caught in a dream that pierced the future with prophetic reaches, never contemplated a fraction of what we see and possess today.

And five brief years ago the enthusiastic boomers, confident of a tomorrow which should find St. Paul the teeming center of a new West, did not perceive how superlatively we should achieve what they aimed for.

Rising above our doubts then we pressed onward to the present goal. And today, with new problems before us for solution; with our horizons pushed far out, our possibilities greatly increased, and our responsibilities accordingly crowding upon us more insistently than ever, we begin to ask "What of the next five years?" And the answer comes from the last five years: "Just go ahead and do things."

We conquered obstacles then, we can conquer them again.

The material beauty of St. Paul is very great; our new buildings, our factories, our stores, our homes, all these things impress us as they impress the stranger within our gates. But back of them all is the something which is greater—the one really great thing we have accomplished. That is the unified spirit of St. Paul—the bond of a common purpose and common hope uniting all elements of our society into one community of interest and effort.

Standing on a street corner in the year 1910, Charles W. Ames spoke with enthusiastic hope of the future of the St. Paul Institute, which he had helped to found and establish. He dreamed that it might grow to be a vital force in the civic life of St. Paul. He was enthusiastic then. But measured against the reality of today that dream of 1910 seems sadly and curiously small.

The splendid New Library has obliterated the memories of the dingy old building at Seventh and Wabasha, and become a symbol of popular education, attracting the attention of the whole country, and making possible the realization of many of our community culture schemes.

The New Cathedral, standing now complete and perfect on its commanding hill, realizing in its beauty and service the life-long hope of that splendid pioneer priest, John Ireland, has drawn thousands to our city to see here a triumph of architecture such as has not been surpassed in the story of any ancient people.

The mighty river that for ages has swept past our doors has been humbled and turned aside, and the great levee and the countless ringing rails thrill us with the hum of modern commerce as its leaping activities serve mankind in ways our fathers never imagined.

The State Capitol, improved little by little, has approached at last that splendid completeness which its great architect planned, the wide highway of light leading from its doors through the city.

The Natatorium has just been completed, as an integral part of the Civic Center movement, and nothing like it exists in America as yet.

The dividing line between St. Paul and Minneapolis has been wiped out.

The four interurban lines which only five years ago seemed to be the very acme of public service, have been augmented by an express line.

Greatest of all is the urban street car system, with its own terminals where the old Mannheimer building once was on Third street. And connecting with it a dozen suburban lines that thread the southern portion of Minnesota, connect St. Paul with the immediate life of hundreds of thriving towns and villages, and place the merchant of our city at the very front door of the farmer.

Life, eager and abundant, thrills in our veins; our skyscrapers rise toward the skies; our parks blossom, our stores teem with industry, our jobbers ply their traffic across a whole continent and into the far north of the dominion. Above all these, and founded upon them, rise our beautiful homes, first pride of the city, and our efficient schools setting a mark for all the world to follow.

Yet even this is not the end. What will the next five years be? Who shall say? Looking upon St. Paul in this year 1916, looking back to 1911, and peering into the unknown future, we can only cry as we try to picture our ultimate destiny:

"I only know it shall be high
I only know it shall be great."



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL

CHAPTER LXI

PERSONAL HISTORY

ARNOLD SCHWYZER, M. D. America owes much to Swiss stock and has honored and been honored by many gifted and noble men and women of this extraction. Few native sons of Switzerland have proved a greater honor to their adopted country than Arnold Schwwyzer, a prominent St. Paul physician and the scion of an old family whose history is traced to the Middle Ages. Dr. Schwwyzer, who is a man of education and training, vast experience and remarkable native ability, has been identified with this city since December, 1891. From 1908 until March, 1911, he served as Swiss consul for the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming.

Dr. Schwwyzer was born on May 23, 1864, in Baar, county of Zug, Switzerland, and is the son of Colonel Arnold H. and Catherine (Iten) Schwwyzer. As mentioned, the family is old and has had citizenship in the free city of Zurich since 1401. The subject's ancestors were the banner-bearers of Zurich at the battle of Murten in the year 1476; at the battle of Marignano in the year 1515; and the battles of Kappel in the years 1529 and 1531. As his parents were in good circumstances, young Arnold was destined to receive a good education, which was founded upon six years attendance in the common schools and six and a half years in college. He early decided to adopt as his own the medical profession and in preparation for the same attended the Universities of Geneva and Zurich. He subsequently went to Edinburgh, where he had for a short time the advantages of instruction from world-renowned physicians. He took the Swiss state examination as physician and surgeon on March 1, 1888, and in the same year was made first lieutenant of the medical corps of Switzerland. In 1890 he received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine. From 1888 to 1889 he was an assistant in the county hospital of Glarus, Switzerland, and in the years 1890 and 1891 he acted in like capacity at the University Women's Hospital of the city of Zurich. Thus his medical studies, including his hospital assistantship, which were of a varied character, consumed nearly a decade, lasting as they did from the fall of 1882 until the fall of 1891. The result has indeed justified the preparation, for he is today one of the most valuable physicians in the northwest, acute in his perceptions, widely read in his profession and skillful in applying his acquirements to practical use. In addition to his general practice he holds the position of surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital; and gynecologist to St. Luke's. In the year 1909 Dr. Schwwyzer was president of the Ramsey County Medical Society. In 1890 he was clinical professor of surgical pathology and later on until 1907 he was professor of clinical surgery at Hamline University.



Dr. A. J. Angier.

Dr. Schwyzler was married in Zurich, his ancestral city, in 1899 to Hanny Henggeler, daughter of Colonel Adolf Henggeler, her demise occurring a few years later. Zurich was also the scene of his second marriage in 1906, when Marguerite Mueller, daughter of Colonel Mueller, chief instructor of the Swiss cavalry, became his wife. Dr. and Mrs. Schwyzler share their home with two children, Marguerite and Gustav Arnold.

Dr. Schwyzler has himself been allied with Mars as well as Aesculapius, having served while living in Europe as first lieutenant in the Swiss army. In 1911 he was appointed first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States of America. He and his wife are members of the Swiss National Protestant church.

AUGUST RADATZ. New Canada township is the home of some of the best farmers of Ramsey county, whose efforts have ever been directed towards the development of their community and the betterment of existing conditions. August Radatz, who carries on operations on an excellent tract of 193 acres, located in section 2, belongs to this class. He was born in Prussia, Germany, August 27, 1855, and is a son of Ferdinand and Louisa (Priebe) Radatz.

Mr. Radatz was seven years of age when he was brought to the United States by his parents, and the journey across the ocean took seven weeks and three days. They first located at Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Radatz received a good common school education, and when he was fifteen years old, in 1870, the family came to Minnesota, where Ferdinand Radatz purchased forty-five acres of land at seven dollars per acre, and on this wild tract erected a little log shanty of two rooms and a log barn. Later, in 1876, he bought eighty acres more, at fifteen dollars per acre, and in 1886 he sold his land at sixty dollars an acre and moved to St. Paul, eventually going to Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where his death occurred when he was seventy-nine years of age, his wife having passed away on the old homestead in 1882.

In 1878 August Radatz bought ninety-two acres of land, at about twenty dollars an acre, and two years later, November 7, 1880, he was married in St. Paul to Miss Hulda Gehrmann, of Oakdale township, Washington county. She was born in Prussia, Germany, daughter of Frank and Henrietta (Ott) Gehrmann, who came to St. Paul in 1869, in which city Mr. Gehrmann worked at his trade of brick-layer. In 1877 the family went to Oakdale township, where Mr. Gehrmann purchased one hundred acres of land, paying twelve dollars an acre for twenty acres and fifteen an acre for eighty acres, and in 1886 sold this land at fifty dollars an acre and moved to St. Paul, where both he and his wife still reside, being about eighty years of age. At the time of his marriage Mr. Radatz put up a house at a cost of about \$200 and moved into it, but his wife's health not being very good, he left the farm and went to St. Paul, where they resided for about ten years. During the land boom he sold off twenty acres of his property at \$230 an acre, and at that time tore down his old buildings and put up new ones, at an expense of about \$4,000. Soon thereafter he bought forty acres of land in the same locality at fifty dollars an acre, twenty-two acres at forty-five dollars an acre, and eighty acres at forty an acre, and he now has 193 acres, all in a fine state of cultivation. In 1909 he put up a barn thirty-four by sixty-six feet, with a good basement under all, and the water is piped thereinto as it is into the house. Mr. Radatz is one of the most progressive of

farmers and an excellent business man. He holds the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and takes a pride in what he has accomplished.

Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Radatz, of whom five died in infancy, while the survivors, all of whom live at home, are Ernest, Lily, Fred and Frieda. Mr. Radatz is a Republican in his political affiliations but has not been an office seeker, although he has served as school treasurer of his home district for some time, and refused to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the office of county commissioner. He and his wife and children are consistent members of the German Lutheran church of North St. Paul, of which he was a trustee for twenty-seven years and then resigned.

EDWARD CRAIG MITCHELL. One of the greatest losses that the city of St. Paul was called upon to sustain during the year of 1911 came to her in the death of the Reverend Edward C. Mitchell, who was pastor of the New Jerusalem church of St. Paul. He was not only a theologian and scholar, but as a minister he was deeply in earnest and in his belief that religion was meant to be used seven days in the week and not one, he did a great work in bringing the religious life of his people closer to their practical working lives. As a scientist he was widely known, his collection of archaeological relics being one of the most valuable individual collections in the country. It is not as a scientist and scholar that the citizens of St. Paul hold him in their memories, but as a philanthropist and practical sociologist. The kindergartens, the day nursery, societies for the relief of the poor, in all of these he was the leader and organizer. Regardless of self, profoundly conscious of the needs of society and of his duty to society, he was an inspiration to those men who were in earnest and willing to work but who had neither his insight and knowledge of conditions nor his selflessness. This is why he is so deeply mourned by the city, for though the great majority of the people did not know him personally yet they had felt his uplifting influence.

Edward Craig Mitchell was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 21st of July, 1836. He was the son of Edward Phillips Mitchell and Elizabeth (Tyndale) Mitchell. His father was a native of Salem, Roanoke county, Virginia, and for six generations the family has been represented in the Old Dominion. His grandparents on both sides were descended from old English families, his mother, who was born in Philadelphia, being descended from a brother of the famous William Tyndale who suffered martyrdom for his great work in the translation of the Bible into the English language. John Tyndall, the noted English physicist, was also a member of this family. When young Edward was five years old his father removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and went into the mercantile business. He later became interested in financial matters and was president of the Commonwealth Bank of Philadelphia. He was something of a scholar and was the author of several books. Edward C. Mitchell was the second of the three sons of his parents. His eldest brother is Judge James Tyndall Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who has been editor of the *American Law Register* and was chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

Central high school, Philadelphia, was the school in which Edward C. Mitchell received his elementary education. Here he took his A. B. degree in 1856, and in 1861 he received his A. M. degree. He also attended the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, and he was graduated from this institution in 1859. He was admitted to the bar the

same year, but turned from the law to the ministry. Therefore, during the years of 1859 and 1860 he practiced law while he was studying for the ministry. He was ordained as a minister in the Church of the New Jerusalem on the 1st of October, 1860, and began at once his active ministerial work, which was to last for fifty years.

Until 1863 he preached in Philadelphia, at Frankford. He was then called to Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained until 1865. The following year was spent at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and then he was transferred to North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Massachusetts. In 1869 he took charge of a church in Detroit, Michigan, where he remained until 1872. In April of that year he came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he lived until, in 1876, he moved to St. Paul. He remained in St. Paul for the remainder of his life, though from 1872 until 1880 he spent about as much time in Minneapolis as in her sister city for he had charge of churches in both cities. In 1880 he was made pastor of the New Jerusalem church in St. Paul. When he first came to St. Paul he held his services in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association, but by 1876 the numbers and enthusiasm of the society had so increased that they bought the old First Methodist church on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. This historic old edifice, which was built of the first bricks ever made in St. Paul, they refitted, and here Reverend Mitchell held services until his congregation outgrew the church. In 1887, therefore, their present place of worship, at the corner of Virginia and Selby avenues, was built.

The legal training of Reverend Mitchell gave him a logical mode of thought. He appealed to the reason of the people rather than the emotions, but it was said of him that his sermons were "written from the head and spoken from the heart." He was a student, yet he did not yield to the temptation of the student and speak in complexities. His language was simple, and no matter how abstruse might be his thought he succeeded in translating it into the simplest and clearest language. He is the author of several works on different phases of religion. The "Parables of the Old Testament Unfolded," which is an interpretation of the spiritual meaning of forty of the parables, was his first. The "Parables of the Old Testament Explained" is another, and his latest work was "Scripture Symbolism." He spent the short time allowed him for recreation in scientific investigation. He gathered during the years between 1847 and 1906 twenty-one thousand five hundred relics, representing many different kinds of stone, shell, horn, copper, bone, pottery and wood utensils. He presented the collection to the Minnesota Historical Society, and it now forms the most important part of their archaeological museum. He had stone arrow-heads, knives and axes, and a number of aboriginal skulls from Minnesota; copper implements from Wisconsin; a remarkable cache, or hiding hoard of one hundred and ninety-two spearheads nearly alike, all found buried together, from Ohio; from Arkansas and Arizona, Indian pottery; and from Alaska, articles of horn, ivory and bone. The collection fills fourteen cases and includes an interesting exhibit of coins from one to four thousand years old, and an interesting collection of polished stone implements from Denmark. This collection represents a vast amount of work and study, and when one thinks that it was only done during the leisure moments of Reverend Mitchell, some estimate of the enormous working capacity of the man may be formed.

To turn to the field in which he was most deeply interested, the welfare of humanity, he was an active worker in many charitable and benevolent

societies, of which only the most important may be mentioned. He was the originator of the free kindergartens of St. Paul, and was president of this movement until it was given into the charge of the public schools. The St. Paul Relief Society owes its existence to his efforts, and he was president and chairman of the executive committee for several years. He also founded the St. Paul day nursery, and was for many years vice-president of the Humane Society for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals. A number of the great patriotic societies can claim him as a member, these being the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was a charter member and an ex-chaplain; the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Minnesota, of which he was also chaplain; and the Society of American Wars. He was a prominent member of the Minnesota Historical Society and was a member of the board of managers. He was a member of the Peace Society of America, and in the scientific world held membership in the National Geographic Society, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, and the St. Paul Academy of Science, of which he was president. He was likewise a member of the American Institute of Civics, and of such dissimilar organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association and the Commercial Club of St. Paul. The mere recital of this long list of associations in all of which he was active, is sufficient evidence of the broadmindedness of the man and of his progressive ideas. He endeavored to keep abreast of the great change that is taking place in economic, social and religious thought, and if any man could succeed he could. The work that he accomplished is the best proof that he did succeed.

Reverend Edward C. Mitchell and Miss Louise C. Fernald were married on the 9th of May, 1865, and it was on account of her ill health that he came to Minnesota. She did not live long and in 1876, on the 8th of July, he married Annie Jungenrich, a daughter of Louis C. Jungenrich, who was a prominent banker and capitalist of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mitchell died in 1898, at the age of sixty-two years. Her husband died on the 8th of December, 1911, at St. Paul, at the age of seventy-five. Their only son, Walton L. Mitchell, is now one of the leading physicians of Wichita, Kansas. He was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 26th of December, 1877, and received his early education in the high school of his home city. He then attended the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of B. S. Having determined to study medicine, he went to the Hahneman Medical College and Hospital in Philadelphia, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1903. The two succeeding years he spent in study and practice in the Metropolitan Hospital in New York City. He was married on the 25th of June, 1901, to Blanche Crawford, a daughter of George D. Crawford, of Hagerstown, Maryland. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two children, Annie L., who was born on the 23d of July, 1902, and Walton C., whose birth occurred in November, 1903, on the 7th of the month.

CONSTANTINE J. McCONVILLE. Notably prominent among the successful business men of St. Paul is Constantine J. McConville, the wealthy merchant and land owner. Mr. McConville's father before him was in the mercantile business. Both Michael McConville and Mary (McDuffey), his wife, were natives of Ireland; both are now deceased. Their son who is the subject of the present sketch, was born in New York City. He was educated in the public schools of that national metropolis and in the College of the City of New York. His first vocational employment was in

the New York dry goods house of William H. van Slyck, who was the father of the well known George Finch van Slyck. In 1872 young McConville came to St. Paul. His intelligent grasp of all business details and his popularity with all customers was such that he soon became practically invaluable to the company with which he associated himself, and on the first of January, 1888, he was made a member of the firm. When the company was reorganized eight years later he was made vice-president. And after the death of George R. Finch he succeeded, in June, 1910, to the position of head of the firm. It is needless to comment on the standing of the house, the quality of its merchandise or the extent of its patronage, for the superiority of each is well known to all residents of St. Paul.

Mr. McConville's accessory commercial activities are indicated by his relation to each of the following organizations: the Provident Loan Company, of which he is president; the White Bear Land Company, in which he holds the same office; and the Association of Commerce, of which he is one of the directors. He is a very popular club man, being a director of the Commercial Club and a member of the Minnesota Club, of the Town and Country Club, the Auto Club and the White Bear Yacht Club.

The family life of Mr. McConville is closely connected with St. Paul and St. Paul society. His first marriage was with Mary J. Corrigan of this city; she died in 1890, leaving one daughter, Adelaide. His second marriage occurred in 1895, when Margaret Mae Butler, of St. Paul, became Mrs. McConville; their children are Constance M. and Clarence B. Mr. McConville and his family are among the most prominent members of the Roman Catholic church of this place. He is taking an especially important part in the plans and progress of the building of the new cathedral and is also a member of the Catholic Club of New York City.

JOHN W. FINEHOUT. The early pioneer stock of St. Paul, consisting of unusually staunch and noble men who made their way into the new country and laid the paths of civilization, straight and clean, is now rapidly disappearing, although here and there remains some fine patriarch not yet summoned to the Undiscovered Country whose memories bridge the past and present. Their sons are now leaders in the many-sided life of the city and representative of its most admirable citizenship, and among them none is more worthy of esteem than the gentleman whose name inaugurates this review,—Judge J. W. Finehout, for ten years judge of the St. Paul municipal court. Selected because of his supposed special fitness for the office, he has demonstrated in his continuous service in the position that there was wisdom and good judgment in the selection, and the expectations involved in making it have been fully met in the capable and faithful performance of official duty. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and possesses several other pleasant distinctions in addition to his prestige as a member of St. Paul's splendid judiciary.

Judge Finelout was born in St. Paul on August 2, 1873, the son of Henry Finehout, a native of the state of New York. The father was born at Fort Plain, Montgomery county, that state, in 1819. He became a railroad contractor and came to the new St. Paul when a young man, one of his early honors being the building of the first railroad into the city from the east—the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, the same being completed in 1870. So greatly was he impressed with the possibilities of future greatness for St. Paul that he decided to locate here and he became the first general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail-

road. However, his health becoming impaired, he again went on the road and was an official on the Omaha Railroad until his retirement from active life. He also built the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The demise of this well-known and highly honored man occurred on June 24, 1900, when over eighty years of age. His is a name which deserves a high place in the records of the pioneers of Ramsey county, where it is preserved and increased in honor by his worthy descendant. Judge Finehout's mother, whose maiden name was Catherine A. Cowan, is a native of Ireland and is still living, making her home at 595 Olive street. Of the three children born to her and her husband, the subject is the only one living.

For his preliminary education Judge Finehout is indebted to the public schools, the Franklin school having been the scene of his first introduction to Minerva. After finishing its curriculum he entered Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1891. His first experiences as an actual factor in the work-a-day world were in connection with the railroad business, primarily in the office of the Omaha Railroad and then with the Great Northern. In the meantime he had decided upon his career, and his nights and all spare minutes were utilized in studying law. He concluded his preparation in the state university and from that institution received his bachelor of law degree in 1898. For some time previous to his graduation he was chief clerk in the legal department of the Great Northern Railway. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when patriotism became no longer a mere rhetorical expression, he enlisted and was made senior captain of Company B of a Minnesota regiment. In the following year he was mustered out at Augusta, Georgia. For several years previous to his enlistment he had been connected with the First Minnesota National Guards.

Upon his return from warfare Judge Finehout took up his practice of the law and succeeding years have measured an eminently successful and useful career. For a time he was in the office of C. D. & T. D. O'Brien, one of the best-known law firms in the northwest. Mr. T. D. O'Brien subsequently serving on the supreme bench of the state. In September the subject was appointed assistant corporation attorney and shortly thereafter was appointed city prosecutor, serving until 1902, when he resigned to become a candidate for judge of the municipal court. He was elected and re-elected in 1906 and 1910. In 1906 he and Mayor Keller were the only Republicans elected to office. Judge Finehout has the distinction of being the only man three times elected to the office of municipal judge. Since his earliest voting days he has been a loyal Republican and has ever since been one of the most active participants in the party's councils and campaigns. At present he is openly identified with the progressive wing of the party and devotes considerable time aiding in the work that is being attempted by the so-called insurgents.

Judge Finehout is of that type which finds pleasure and profit in association with his fellowmen and he has a number of fraternal connections. He belongs to the ancient and august Masonic order and has "traveled east" with the Shriners. He holds membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Commercial Club, the Junior Pioneers, the Woodmen and numerous other organizations. He is a director of the East St. Paul Commercial Club and is interested in all matters affecting the civic welfare.

This "veteran" has not yet become a recruit to the ranks of the Benedictines.



Walter H. Kauborn
N. J. Circuit Judge

HONORABLE WALTER H. SANBORN, LL.D. One of the ablest and most distinguished members of the judiciary of the United States resides in St. Paul, Walter H. Sanborn, United States circuit judge and presiding judge of the United States circuit court of appeals of the Eighth judicial circuit, in population, in area and in varied and important litigation the largest circuit in the nation, comprising the thirteen states, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Walter H. Sanborn was born on October 19, 1845, in the house in which his father and grandfather were born, on Sanborn's Hill in Epsom, New Hampshire. His great-grandfather, who was state senator three terms, representative eight terms and selectman twenty years, built this house, which has long been Judge Sanborn's summer residence, in the year 1794, and it and the farm upon which it stands have descended to the eldest son of the family since 1752, when Eliphalet Sanborn, a soldier of the French and Indian and of the Revolutionary war and clerk of the town in the memorable years 1773, 1775, 1776 and 1777, and selectman in 1772, 1773 and 1774, settled upon it. Honorable Henry F. Sanborn, the father of the Judge, was selectman of his town six years, representative and a member of the state senate in 1866 and 1867, when that body consisted of but twelve members. He entered Dartmouth College, but failing health compelled him to return to the farm and to the outdoor life. His mother, Eunice Davis Sanborn, of Princeton, Massachusetts, was a grand-daughter of that Thomas Davis who served under Prescott at Bunker Hill, took part in the battle at White Plains, was one of the victorious army which compelled and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne, served through the war and was one of the soldiers present whom Webster addressed as "Venerable Men" at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument in 1825.

Walter H. Sanborn spent his boyhood and his youth in manual labor on the homestead farm, except when he was attending school and college, until he was twenty-two years of age. He was fitted for college in the common schools and academies of his native county, and entered Dartmouth College in 1863. During his four years in college he taught school five terms, was elected by all the students of the college in 1866 one of two participants in the annual college debate, led his class for the four years and was graduated in 1867 with the highest honors as its valedictorian. He received from his college in due course the degrees of A. B. and A. M., on June 19, 1893, Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws and in 1910 he was elected president of the Association of the Alumni.

From February, 1867, until February, 1870, he was principal of the high school in Milford, New Hampshire, and a law student in the office of Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh, afterwards United States senator. In February, 1870, he declined a proffered increase of salary, came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and in February, 1871, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Minnesota. On May 1, 1871, he formed a partnership with his uncle, General John B. Sanborn, under the firm name of John B. and W. H. Sanborn, and practiced with him for twenty-one years, until on March 17, 1892, he was commissioned United States circuit judge. He was one of the attorneys in several thousand law-suits and leading counsel in many noted cases.

In politics he is a Republican. In 1890 he was the chairman of the Republican county convention and for fifteen years before he was appointed a judge he was active, energetic and influential in every political contest. In 1878 he was elected a member of the city council. In 1880 he removed his place of residence to St. Anthony Hill and in 1885 he was elected to the city council from that ward, which was the wealthiest and most influential in the city. From that time until he ascended the bench he was re-elected and served in that position. He was vice-president of the council and the leading spirit on the committees that prepared, recommended and passed the ordinance under which the cable and electric system of street railways was substituted for the horse cars. When he entered the city council there was not a foot of pavement or cement side-walk on St. Anthony Hill, but under his energetic supervision that hill, as far west as Dale street, including Summit avenue, was paved, boulevarded and supplied with cement side-walks. He was treasurer of the State Bar Association from 1885 to 1892 and president of the St. Paul Bar Association in 1890 and 1891.

It has been said of him that he has done more in recent years to make St. Paul famous than any other man. Since he has been on the bench he has delivered some of the most important and influential opinions ever rendered in this country, opinions so broad and comprehensive, so replete with legal learning as to constitute in reality clear, vigorous and authoritative treatises upon their respective subjects. Conspicuous among these are his opinion on the power of railroad companies to lease the surplus use of their rights of way in the Omaha Bridge cases, 2 C. C. A. 174, 51 Fed. 309; his definition of proximate cause and statement of the rules for its discovery and the reasons for them in Railway Company v. Elliott, 55 Fed. 949, 5 C. C. A. 347; his declaration of the effect by estoppel of the usual recitals in municipal bonds and rules for their construction in National Life Insurance Company v. Huron, 62 Fed. 778, 10 C. C. A. 637; his treatise on the law of patents for inventions in his opinion in the Brake-Beam case, 106 Fed. 918, 45 C. C. A. 544, which has been cited and followed by the courts in many subsequent decisions and has become a leading authority upon that subject, his opinions in United States v. Railway Company, 67 Fed. 948 and in Howe v. Parker, 100 Fed. 738, setting forth and illustrating the quasi judicial power of the land department and the rules governing the avoidance of its patents and certificates and many others that cannot be cited here. He has delivered more than eight hundred opinions for the circuit court of appeals, in number more and in volume greater than any circuit judge since the foundation of the government, opinions that in clearness of statement, strength of reason and of diction are equalled by few and that disclose an intuitive sense of justice, a profound and accurate knowledge of the law and an amount of labor that have rarely, if ever, been excelled.

The great national judicial issues during the last twenty years have concerned the supremacy and extent of the provisions of the constitution of the United States and the enforcement of the federal anti-trust act, and upon these questions Judge Sanborn's opinions have been pioneer and formative. It was he who, while a practicing lawyer, argued before the Minnesota legislature, the unconstitutionality of the bill for the "dressed beef act" and after its enactment challenged it in the United States circuit court and in the supreme court of the United States and sustained his position that it was violative of the commercial

clause of the national constitution, (see *In Re Barber*, 39 Fed. 641, Minnesota v. Barber, 136 U. S. 313) and it was he who, in 1911, when the state of Oklahoma by legislation and by refusal to permit transportation across its highways, undertook to prevent the export of natural gas from its borders, in a logical and luminous opinion established the proposition subsequently adopted by the supreme court that "neither a state nor its officers by the exercise of or by the refusal to exercise any of its powers may prevent or unreasonably burden interstate commerce in any sound article thereof." *Haskell v. Cowham*, 187 Fed. 403, 221 U. S. 261.

In 1893, before the national anti-trust act had been construed by the courts of last resort, it became the duty of Judge Sanborn to interpret it and he delivered an exhaustive opinion to the effect that it was in reality an adoption by the nation of the common law upon the subject of combinations in restraint of trade, and that under it those combinations only that were in unreasonable restraint of competition and of trade violated it and that in each particular case the restrictions under the facts and circumstances presented must be considered in the light of reason. *Trans-Missouri Freight Assn.*, 58 Fed. 58. In 1896 the supreme court by a vote of five to four reversed that opinion and adopted the view that every restraint whether reasonable or unreasonable rendered a combination unlawful, 166 U. S. 291. Fourteen years later, however, that court by a vote of eight to one abandoned that conclusion and adopted the view originally taken by Judge Sanborn, *Standard Oil Company v. United States*, 221 U. S. 1, and it did so in a case in which the opinion it was reviewing was written by him and affirmed by that court. These and other like opinions have established his reputation throughout the nation as one of the ablest jurists of his time.

In addition to his labors in the court of appeals the administrative work of the circuit has fallen upon him. There are nineteen district judges and courts in the Eighth circuit and it is his duty to supply the places of judges disqualified and to assign the district judges to the courts where their services are most needed. As a part of his administrative work, and of a quasi judicial character, he has successfully conducted great receiverships and operated great railroads, the Union Pacific from 1894 to 1898 and the Great Western in 1908 and 1909. In the management of the receiverships of the Union Pacific and its twenty allied railroads he collected through his receivers and applied to the operation of the railroads and the distribution to creditors more than two hundred and sixty millions of dollars without the reversal of a decree or order or the loss of a dollar.

In Free Masonry he wrought long and faithfully to reach and to teach the lofty ideals of liberty, fraternity and justice the members of its order seek to attain and he commanded their respect and confidence. He was elected eminent commander of Damascus Commandery, No. 1, of St. Paul, the oldest commandery in the state and one of the strongest and most famous in the land in 1886, 1887 and 1888, and in 1889 he was elected grand commander of the Knights Templar of the state.

On November 10, 1874, he was happily married to Miss Emily F. Bruce, the daughter of Honorable John E. Bruce, of Milford, New Hampshire, and ever since 1880 they have maintained their town home in spacious grounds, shaded by more than twenty native oaks and elms at 143 Virginia avenue, St. Paul, and their summer home at the old homestead on Sanborn's Hill in Epsom, New Hampshire. Their chil-

dren are Mrs. Grace (Sanborn) Hartin, wife of Mr. C. G. Hartin, Mrs. Marian (Sanborn) Van Sant, wife of Mr. Grant Van Sant, Mr. Bruce W. Sanborn, attorney at law, and Mr. Henry F. Sanborn, all of St. Paul.

Judge Sanborn is a member of the Minnesota Club, the Commercial Club and the Minnesota Historical Society.

ALLAN KEENE PRUDEN. Among the important enterprises which are solid resources of St. Paul's commerce and industry, the St. Paul Roofing, Cornice & Ornament Company and the Metal Shelter Company deserve special consideration. Their founder and president, Mr. Allan K. Pruden, has been for forty years a progressive business man of this city, and it is due to his energy and ability that the present business was developed from small beginnings.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, November 13, 1850, son of Sylvester and Mary A. (Kittredge) Pruden, he received his early education in the public schools and then in Antioch College of Ohio. Coming to St. Paul, he established at 20 East Third street a business in stoves and house furnishing goods, which he conducted during 1874-76. From a small retail establishment he developed this to a large supply house. From 1881 to 1901 he was president and treasurer of the Pruden Stove Company, manufacturers' agents and jobbers. In 1894 he organized the St. Paul Roofing, Cornice & Ornament Company, of which he is president and treasurer. This company has enjoyed seventeen years of increasing prosperity. It manufactures sheet metal, architectural work, steel ceilings, metallic interior finish, fire-proofing, etc. He was the originator of rock-faced metal siding and introduced to this vicinity metal building fronts, metal window frames and sash, metal-covered interiors and exteriors, door frames and fire-proof and fire-retarding construction. In 1910 he invented and patented the "Pruden System" of Portable Fire-Proof Buildings and incorporated the Metal Shelter Company of which he is president. This system was pronounced the first strictly fireproof portable building ever devised. The business offices are located at South Wabasha and Water streets. A large number of skilled workmen are employed, and the annual volume of business has been increasing every year.

Mr. Pruden served as president of the St. Paul Commercial Club during 1899 and 1900, and is one of its active members in furthering the substantial interests of the city. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He was married in St. Paul, December 3, 1873, to Miss Emma Hare. Their home is at 604 Ashland avenue. They are the parents of the following children: Leigh, Paul B. and Mrs. Jesse Neal, all residing in St. Paul.

WILLIAM LINDEKE. The commercial history of St. Paul has been adorned by some notable figures, men with a high genius for business, with the integrity which is at the basis of all permanent commerce, and with a disinterestedness of attitude and effort in behalf of civic welfare that has had large benefits. One such character was the late William Lindeke, whose death removed an eminent business man and splendid type of citizen.

Mr. Lindeke had been a resident of St. Paul since 1857. Beginning as a youth without other means than his native intelligence, business sense and industry, he rose step by step to rank among the most successful men in the annals of St. Paul. Born near Berlin, Germany, October 1, 1835.

educated in the common schools and working for his father until he was eighteen, he then sought larger opportunities by coming to the new world. Arriving at Montreal in June, 1854, and from there coming to Wisconsin, he spent two or three years in different employments, and in the summer of 1857 located at St. Paul. Minnesota was then closing the territorial period of its history, and St. Paul was a comparatively small town on the northwest frontier. With the remarkable historical progress made in the city and state during subsequent decades, his own career kept pace.

His first work was in the saw-mill of Pierre Choteau Jr. & Company, Colonel J. S. Prince being the manager. A year later he was transferred to the same company's grist mill, and learned all the details of milling, a business in which he himself was to gain large prominence. He next became miller for the Winslow Mills of Gibbons & Marshall, and when Mr. Marshall erected the City Mills on Trout Brook near Lafayette avenue, he was promoted to head miller of this plant. In 1863 he leased this mill from Mr. Marshall, and the next year bought a site on what was then called Territorial road, now East Fourth street, where he erected his own plant, called the Union Mill. For the next three years he managed both mills, and sold the product almost entirely in the city, and then continued the Union Mill for twenty years. In the meantime he had acquired a large amount of land along Trout Brook between Fourth and Eighth streets, and with the growth of the city this became completely surrounded by the railroads. In 1886 he sold part of this property, including the Union Mills, to the Northern Pacific Company, reserving the privilege of running the mill until his new plant on East Seventh and Brook streets was completed. The latter mill he had built against the advice of his family, but his judgment proved sound. The new mill was a model of the kind and one of the best in the northwest, and was managed by Mr. Lindeke's brother Frederick. So popular was the mill's product that every barrel of it was sold within the city.

While Mr. Lindeke laid the foundation of his fortune in milling, he was also interested in various other enterprises. He established, in 1871, with his brother Albert H., a retail dry-goods store. In 1878 he engaged in the wholesale dry-goods and notion business, under the firm name of Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier, which for years was one of the strongest firms in the wholesale district of St. Paul. The other members of this firm were Albert H. Lindeke, Reuben Warner and Theodore L. Schurmeier. These able merchants started the business on a modest scale and built it up until it was one of the largest establishments of the kind west of New York and had an annual trade of five million dollars. Mr. Lindeke was also vice president and a large stockholder in the National German American Bank of St. Paul, and his financial and business interests extended into many lines.

As a citizen he gave his business judgment and influence to the public good when ever possible. His public service included several terms as county commissioner, member of the board of water works, and in connection with various public institutions and enterprises. He was a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Lindeke was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Brabek, who, with four children, survives him. The children are Frank, William, Rosa and Emma, and the family home is at 77 Central avenue. Both during her husband's life and since Mrs. Lindeke has taken a very energetic part in carrying out their ideals of practical philanthropy. This generosity manifested itself in "many unremembered acts of love" rather than in the flourish of

public donations, but it has continued a constant and liberal stream for many years, helping and blessing many hundreds of the unfortunate. Both in his family and to the public the late Mr. Lindeke was a benefactor, and as a successful business builder was actuated by motives of large accomplishment and public service rather than a selfish aggrandizement. He and his wife have been prominent members of the St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church, and their names are associated with many movements and organizations undertaken in the name of social good and religious progress.

WILLIAM L. AMES. The death of William Leonard Ames, on September 29, 1910, removed from the citizenship of St. Paul a resident who had spent sixty years in the city and whose life activities possessed the valuable quality of public service mingled with private prosperity. He was a citizen of high success and integrity, and his sudden death shocked the affections and regard in circles of acquaintance much wider than his own family and personal friends.

The Ames family contributed invaluable pioneer service to Minnesota. It was William L. Ames, Sr., who established the family here at the early year of 1850, and during the following twenty years, while his son William was growing to manhood, he performed an important part in the improvement and progress of this region through his work as a farmer and stock raiser. He took up land in the vicinity of St. Paul and was operator of several farms, and was also quite extensively engaged in the lumber industry. His large and successful farm, including the present Hazel Park site near St. Paul, was a practical advertisement for Minnesota as an agricultural region and in the early days was of great value in this respect. It is said that the senior Mr. Ames introduced the first Short-horn cattle into this state. He was a charter member of the Territorial Agricultural Society, and after it became a state organization he served as its president and in other official relations. He was also interested in the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, and was director of an insurance company, and very active in many important affairs. His wife was Amelia Hall, and previous to their settlement at St. Paul their home had been in the state of New Jersey.

At their home in Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, January 10, 1846, was born William L. Ames, Jr., who was four years old when the family located in Minnesota. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of St. Paul, and in 1859 he was appointed a cadet to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he remained three years. Among his classmates was Admiral Robley D. Evans. He returned to St. Paul in 1862, in time to participate with a company of St. Paul volunteers in the campaign against the Sioux Indians. He spent some years in association with his father, and then in 1870 engaged in the live-stock business in Wyoming, Colorado and Texas. His father died on February 8, 1873, and the son then returned and took the active management of the noted Ames farm. To older residents this splendid improved estate of twelve hundred acres was a familiar feature of the St. Paul suburbs on the east side, and it is now identified as the sites of Hazel Park and Hazel Heights. Mr. Ames continued to conduct the farm for a number of years and maintained its operation on the same high scale as his father. He erected his beautiful home, since identified as 1667 Stillwater avenue, where he lived with his family until his death.

In plating the beautiful suburban community of Hazel Park, Mr.

Ames did a notable work of improvement for the city by furnishing admirable sites for new homes and business houses and extending the growth of the city. As a real estate enterprise his management of this undertaking might well serve as a model for all such ventures. He disposed of his building lots at very reasonable prices and on the most liberal terms. He assisted many a worthy man in securing a home, and was always generous and obliging to a fault. It was this disposition to make his business of service to his fellow citizens that gave Mr. Ames such a high place in the regard of this community. He was a man of gentle and unassuming character, and won friends in all his personal and business relations.

His domestic life was one of rare felicity. He was married on the 21st of December, 1874, to Miss Helen Fitzgerald, who survives him and continues to maintain the beautiful home at 1667 Stillwater avenue. They had no children of their own, but a niece of Mrs. Ames, Florence Johnson, was reared in their home, and she is now the wife of Otto Wachsmuth, of St. Paul. Mr. Ames was also survived by a sister, Miss Amelia, of Boston, and a brother, Herbert, of Gray Cloud Island, Minnesota. Mrs. Ames was a daughter of Michael and Kathryn (McGartney) Fitzgerald, who came to this state from Canada. Her father was a lumberman and shipbuilder of prominence in Canada. He died while bringing his family to Minnesota, and the family then settled in St. Paul, where the mother spent the rest of her life. Three of the four children in the Fitzgerald family are still living: Mrs. Ames; Thomas, a farmer; and Mary, now Mrs. Sampson.

The late Mr. Ames, in addition to his important work rendered through his regular business, also took his share of civic responsibilities. He was a member of the legislature during the session of 1891, served as county commissioner of Ramsey county, and was president of the St. Paul board of public works in 1899 and 1900. His career was one of varied interest and usefulness, and no history of St. Paul's citizenship would be complete without a record of his life.

ALBERT MOORE. In every community in Ramsey county, Minnesota, there are found men who have risen above their fellows in business and political life, not because they have had better advantages, but because their natural abilities created opportunities of which they were quick to take advantage. In a section like this, where good and reliable men are easily found, he who has been given preferment above his fellows has indeed achieved honor, for he has proven himself a person whom any man might trust. Albert Moore, one of the self-made men of Ramsey county, is now filling the responsible position of superintendent of the Ramsey County Alms House, located five miles northeast of St. Paul, and has shown himself worthy in every way of the trust reposed in him. He was born in the town of Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, New York, March 28, 1862, and is a son of Charles H. and Ann Moore.

Charles H. Moore was born in England, and came to the United States as a lad of twelve years, locating at Cape Vincent, where he was married, his wife being a native of Kilkenny, Ireland. In 1874 the family came to Minnesota, locating in Anoka county, where Charles H. Moore was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. Albert Moore was given a common school education in the schools of Jefferson county, New York, and Anoka county, Minnesota, and was reared to the hard work of the farm. On attaining his

majority he began to work in the lumber business for Minneapolis firms, and followed this occupation for about twenty years. During this time he saved his wages carefully, his early training having been along the lines of frugality, industry and economy, and in 1902 invested part of his savings in a residence located at No. 1309 Summer street, Minneapolis, which he now rents. In 1906 he bought a residence at No. 846 York street, St. Paul, and later purchased the houses at Nos. 859 Fremont street and 1136 Ross street, and in 1911 he became the owner of the home at No. 1090 East Minnehaha street, all of which he rents. In addition to the above Mrs. Moore has purchased out of her earnings a home at No. 853 Conway street, which is occupied by a tenant.

In 1902 Mr. Moore came to St. Paul and for about three years had charge of the horses for Pratt's Express Company, and on December 27, 1905, was appointed superintendent of the Ramsey County Alms House, a position which he has since continued to hold. This appointment Mr. Moore secured strictly on his own merits and it cannot be charged that political obligations stood behind it, as in public matters he takes an absolutely independent stand, his allegiance being given to the candidate and not to the party he represents. Under his management there have been some wonderful improvements made in the county property, all of which have won the unanimous approval of the Board of Control. Everything about the place is absolutely in the finest possible condition, and the buildings are models of neatness and order. In the large, well-lighted, well-ventilated, hygienic barns are kept over forty head of Holstein cattle, which furnish milk not only for the institution, but for the city hospital as well. The pig sty and minor buildings receive the same care and attention that are given to the others and Mr. Moore has reduced the management of this trust to a science. Everything that can be done for the comfort of the unfortunates under his care is carefully attended to, and he has an able assistant in Mrs. Moore, who not only attends to the general overseeing of the place, but makes it a part of her regular work to do the sewing and darning, and to look after the sick and feeble in a motherly way that has won for her the affection of all the inmates of the home.

On June 6, 1886, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Sarah Lynch, who died in Minneapolis in 1896, leaving two children: Celia, who married Carl Schramm, of 1508 Nicolet avenue, Minneapolis; and Sarah, who married Fred Maxwell, living at 12 Highland avenue, Minneapolis, and has two children. On December 27, 1905, Mr. Moore was married (second) in Centerville township, Anoka county, Minnesota, to Miss Annie Jane Hughes, who was born in England, daughter of John and Ann (James) Hughes, and was six years of age when she accompanied her parents to this country. Mr. Moore belongs to North Star Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., at Minneapolis.

PAUL E. BARRINGER. Dr. Barringer's life is a proof that valuable as adversity may be as a discipline and a spur to development, it is by no means necessary to success and high achievement that one experience it. The only child of well-to-do parents, Paul Barringer's career has been without the hardships which poverty entails upon the less fortunate. But as comfort did not in any sense represent the end of existence to him, the possession of it did not incline him to feel that there was nothing in particular to work for. Rather, possessing the advantages which his parents' industry had made possible for him to enjoy



Paul E Barringer M.D.C.M.
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without effort, he felt that he had all the greater reason to work for distinction and that his obligation to do the kind of work which counts was doubly great.

Almon N. Barringer, the father of the Doctor, was a native of Wisconsin. He came to St. Paul in 1879 and engaged in the real estate business. His wife was formerly Pauline B. Pfister, of New Ulm, Minnesota. The father died in 1907, on March 6. Mrs. Barringer is still living, in good health, and resides in the city. Paul Barringer was born December 26, 1884, and graduated from the St. Paul high school in 1903. He then entered the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1907 with the degrees of M. D. and C. M. For nine months after his graduation he was interne in St. Joseph's Hospital and then began his practice, being first associated with Dr. S. S. Hesselgrave. This partnership lasted for two and a half years and then Dr. Barringer went into an office by himself. He is now located at 423 Robert street and is a general practitioner, though he specializes in surgery.

Dr. Barringer is a Republican, but has not found leisure from his professional studies and duties to take any active part in politics. He belongs to all the medical associations—the county, state and the American—and, though very young, has made a reputation in the ranks of the profession as one whose future is assured by his interest in his work and his more than ordinary ability in it.

WILLIAM LINCOLN HENDERSON, head of the firm of Henderson, Bassford & Company, bankers and brokers, has been identified with the business and financial activities of St. Paul for many years. In fact he grew to manhood in the atmosphere of finance, having laid the foundation for his later success while a boy clerk and employe in one of the old and well known houses of this city.

Mr. Henderson is a native of Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was born February 10, 1870, a son of E. E. and Mary (Campbell) Henderson. His parents moved to St. Paul in 1881, and this city has been his home and the scene of his subsequent business career. His schooling was obtained in Arkansas and in St. Paul, and in 1884 he entered the banking house of M. Doran & Company. He rose to large responsibilities with that firm and remained one of their trusted representatives until 1905. On the 1st of July, 1905, the business of Henderson, Bassford & Company was inaugurated as a new institution of the financial district, and he has devoted his energies to its successful management ever since. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. The offices of his firm are in the Germania Life building.

He is a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club, and his fraternal connections are with the Royal Arcanum and the Order of Elks. His principal recreation is motoring. His residence is at 956 Hayne avenue. Mr. Henderson married, at St. Paul in 1897, Miss Anna Ryan.

JOHN D. ROBERTS, whose ability and reliability in his line are so well known, is one of those men whose energies and time have been faithfully devoted to a most important branch of human industry, that of practical mechanics. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in Wellsville in that state on June 30, 1860. His parents were David Wynn and Elizabeth Roberts, the former being a butcher by occupation. Mrs. Roberts, who is still living, resides at Parnassus, Pennsylvania.

John Roberts' earliest school-days were spent at a district school known by the suggestive name of Possum Hollow. At the age of ten he exchanged rural scenes for the busy atmosphere and industrial interest of Irondale, Ohio, to which place his parents removed in 1870. At the age of sixteen he made his first venture into the world, going to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was employed in the steel mills. In 1878 he accepted a position in a hospital for the insane at Columbus, Ohio. He left this situation to take charge of the machinery of the Burgess Steel and Iron Works in Portsmouth. In the spring of 1879 he resigned the latter position to install the machinery in the Craft and Boiling Steel Mill at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. In the same plant he had charge of a steam hammer and also acted as millwright. During the same year he accepted a position with the Macgregor Machine Company of Chicago, which he continued to hold until his removal to St. Paul, on the fourth of January, 1882.

Mr. Roberts was at that time still a young man, his enterprise and activity having been such as to bring him a variety of experience in his line that were afterward of much value to him. He became a permanent resident of St. Paul, where the major part of his life has been spent, where his family life has been lived, where his widest circle of friends has been made and where his greatest usefulness has been accomplished. He was for a number of years the efficient and highly respected foreman of the firm of Rogers and Davis, 182 East Fifth street. In that capacity he continued for several years, changing it only to become a member of the firm, when in 1887 Davis had severed his connection with the organization. The partnership between Mr. Roberts and the remaining former member lasted until 1894, when the entire plant passed into the hands of the subject of this biography. For eleven years the firm was known as the Roberts-Goss Company, after which, in the year 1905, Roberts sold out to his partner. Since that time he has been engaged in the occupation of consulting engineer on systems of steam and hot water heating. This work he has continued until the present time.

Mrs. Roberts, nee Jennie Roberts, was a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Robert and Elinor (Thomas) Roberts. Since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, on October 8, 1885, four children have been born to them, three daughters, Elizabeth R., Edith M. and Margaret E., and a son, Robert E.

Mr. Roberts has various social and business affiliations to supplement his vocational and home interests. He is a member of the Masonic order and of that of the Knights of Pythias. He is vice president of the Builders' Exchange and holds the offices of both vice president and treasurer of the Metal Screen Cottage Company. He is a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. Among his acquaintances his name is synonymous with thoroughness and consistency.

REVEREND CHARLES GORDON AMES, D. D. As a clergyman prominent in west and east, as an editor influential in state journalism, as an author of deep and delicate appeal, as a philanthropist and friend of rare quality, Dr. Charles Gordon Ames has been so widely known as to be considered a national figure. Although a comparatively brief portion of his long and eminently notable career of eighty-four years was spent in Minnesota, the impress left by him on the plastic young community in its formative years, together with the more recent and now current distinguished service to the city in many capacities of his son, Charles W. Ames of St.

Paul, has earned a more elaborate tribute in these volumes than we have data to present.

Dr. Ames was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 3, 1828. He was educated in the public schools of New Hampshire and later at Geauga Seminary in Ohio. At the age of fourteen he became a printer's "devil" in the "Morning Star" office at Dover, New Hampshire, where he learned the printer's trade. He was ordained a minister of the Free Baptist church in 1849, and ten years later he passed into the Unitarian denominational fold. His degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Bates College in 1896. To these conventional dates we add those of his first marriage, March 28, 1850, to Sarah J. Daniels, and, after her death, of his second marriage, June 25, 1863, to Fanny Baker, of Cincinnati; and that of the event which closed his earthly existence—April 15, 1912. Such a series of figures in most cases sums up the important details of a man's life. Of Dr. Ames they tell comparatively little, and of his labors they indicate almost nothing. Nor can an extended article do more than to attempt a chronologically tabulated interpretation of this exceptional life.

Dr. Ames came to Minnesota as a missionary of the Baptist church, in June, 1851. He built a church in Minneapolis and became its pastor. In 1854 he established at St. Anthony, now Minneapolis East, a weekly newspaper called the *Minnesota Republican*, and for three years was its aggressive, influential editor. He was a vigorous anti-slavery writer, and did much toward bringing the people of Minnesota to a realization of the iniquities of the slave system. In his "History of Minnesota Journalism," Mr. D. S. B. Johnston says of Editor Ames: "He was a brilliant speaker, an able editor and a thoroughly conscientious man. His identification with Minnesota journalism was so prominent that in the chronicles of the Territorial era he ranks well up with Goodhue, Croffut, Foster, Wheelock and the other leading writers of the day." In later years, on the occasion of Dr. Ames' visit to Minnesota, he was a welcome guest at a meeting of the State Editorial Association. His editorial work led him temporarily into the political field. In 1857-9 it devolved upon him to serve as register of deeds of Hennepin county and he performed the duties of that office conscientiously and acceptably.

But the life work of this variously talented man was that in which the related labors of clergyman, lecturer and author were blended. He held Unitarian pastorates successively in Bloomington, Illinois, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in Albany, New York, in Santa Cruz and San Jose, California, in Germantown, in Philadelphia and in Boston. In the last named city, on January 1, 1889, he succeeded the late Dr. James Freeman Clarke as pastor of the Church of the Disciples. His stimulating messages of spiritual and ethical purpose reached the public also through his lectures, for which his engagements were extensive. He was able to combine with other multifarious duties a second editorial responsibility, when in 1877 he became the editor of the *Christian Register* of Boston, filling that chair for three years. He was a versatile though not a copious writer, his literary productions comprising poetic, critical and ethically philosophical material, the latter being often of an almost intimately concrete nature to his readers. His publications include "George Eliot's Two Marriages," which appeared in 1886; "As Natural as Life," 1894; "Sermons of Sunrise," 1901; "Poems," 1898; and "Living Largely," 1904.

A volume of "Prayers," published in 1908, is perhaps the most characteristic product of Dr. Ames' matured spiritual life. But the most

important of Dr. Ames' "literary remains," the one work of his pen which will longest survive, and which will exercise the broadest and most permanent influence, is a single sentence—a form of church covenant, and a masterpiece of concise and comprehensive formulation: "*In the love of Truth and the spirit of Jesus Christ, we unite for the worship of God and the service of Man.*" This has already been adopted by more than a hundred churches (mostly Unitarian); and, as has been said, it might well become the basis of nonsectarian fellowship and union of all Christians of any theological belief.

Dr. Ames was a man of such largeness of life, such breadth of useful activity, such wealth of service and experience as missionary, preacher, lecturer and author and, above all, so gifted with human sympathy as to have won the title of humanitarian. And, though Massachusetts attended his birth and witnessed his death, Minnesota eagerly enters the claim of having been the scene of his early endeavors, in which his character was shaped and the foundation laid upon which was raised the superstructure of a remarkable career in which he touched thousands of human lives to help and uplift them.

Such a man must needs be interested in public as well as personal affairs, and it is true that no cause which seemed to him righteous, whether a local or national or world movement, appealed in vain for his countenance. He had been an abolitionist; he had been one of those who upheld the hands of Lincoln in the dark days of the Civil war. He promoted the cause of Booker Washington. He deprecated Cleveland's Venezuela message, because he loved peace with honor. He was less than enthusiastic about the Spanish war; and he could never be persuaded that we had any business in the Philippines. He had a profound concern for the public schools, an intense interest dating back to the days when the school committee consisted of a roomful of people, and could not always be redeemed to usefulness even by the wise, unselfish efforts of Dr. Ames, supported by Mrs. Ames and a few others. (Something of the value of Dr. Ames' sympathy to educators who came in contact with him is indicated in the fact, recently developed, that more than sixty teachers attended the Church of the Disciples.) The services he rendered the Boston New Voters' League were supplemented in numerous instances by good deeds to individuals whose unfamiliarity with our language and customs made life in a strange country a severe experience. Always at his pastoral receptions, frequently at his home, one might find representatives of half a dozen nationalities who were being gently guided into knowledge of American life. And in his denominational affairs, as well as his relations to the church universal, every act revealed the breadth of the man.

During his last days while, in the city which had been the scene of his final responsibilities—which to him had ever been privileges—he was peacefully sleeping away the closing hours of his life, Walter Leon Sawyer wrote for the Boston *Transcript* a sketch which is marked with sympathetic understanding of the character of Doctor Ames. He begins by quoting what he regards "the choicest tribute ever paid the good, great man who has so long engaged our sympathetic thought"—one which had been offered by the clergyman's son, C. W. Ames, of this city on the occasion of the celebration of Dr. Ames' seventieth birthday. To the members of the Church of the Disciples and other friends not of that fold who had united to commemorate the day of his father's birth, Mr. Ames had made the eloquently significant statement, "He has a gift for

human relations." And although the text was expanded by Mr. Ames—who, by well-chosen reminiscences made tactfully impersonal, suggested the part his father had played as guide and comforter to persons who met him, as it seemed, once only and by chance.

Something of the inner spirit of Dr. Ames was revealed in a sermon preached by him on the Sunday following his seventy-fifth birthday. It embodied this significant utterance: "I acknowledge my many benefactors; and still they come. Stored in memory are instructions from many lands and times, and packed away in the interior tissues of being are the subtle influences by which life is nourished, even as by invisible gases and forces nourish the growing tree and build its solid fibre. Some have helped me by kindly recognition and generous praise; others by friendly admonition and faithful reproof; a few even by that prickly and blood-letting sharpness of criticism which shows one the error of his ways and shames him away from his faults. But, as I have found by far the highest benefit in encouragement, it has been my ambition and prayer to be a wholesale and retail dealer in that medicine for the soul."

WILLIAM M. LIGGETT. A broad and useful life having tendrils of attainment and accomplishment in many different fields was the meed of Mr. William M. Liggett, one of the pioneers of St. Paul, well-known for his high and lofty aims and for his fidelity to the manifold interests entrusted to him. He was born in 1846, in Union county, near New California, Ohio, and was the son of John and Polly (Laname) Liggett. Mr. John Liggett was born in Pennsylvania, but like so many other young men he came west, locating on a farm near Marysville, Union county, Ohio. There his family of six children was reared. Mr. William Liggett received his early education in the public schools and finished in Urbana, Ohio.

So patriotic was the young student that when the Civil war threw the country into confusion he ran away from school to join a regiment, displaying the energy and daring which were such strong factors in the later successes of his life. He enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, in which he served faithfully until the close of the war. He was offered a commission to go to Texas, but he refused the honor. When peace was once more brooding over the land, Mr. Liggett pursued a finishing course in the high school at Urbana, Ohio, and was then offered a position in a bank, which he accepted and filled most satisfactorily for several years. During this period he made his formal entrance into politics, being elected county treasurer over a large Democratic majority.

Mr. Liggett's extensive operations in the fields of finance and politics did not blind him to the military needs of his country. With Colonel Curry, he was instrumental in organizing the National Guard of Ohio. At the time of the Cincinnati riots Mr. Liggett, by this time lieutenant colonel of the Ohio National Guards, again grasped the opportunity to prove his devotion to the stars and stripes. With an exhibition of great bravery and daring his regiment saved the records of the county. During a struggle with the rioters Lieutenant Colonel Liggett was wounded so seriously that he was taken to a hospital. When his condition permitted he was removed to his home.

When he again returned to the business world he formed a partnership to manage one of the largest stock farms in the state. In 1884 this corporation was known as Swift & Company in Minnesota. In 1888 Mr. Liggett was the recipient of an exceptional honor, Governor McGill

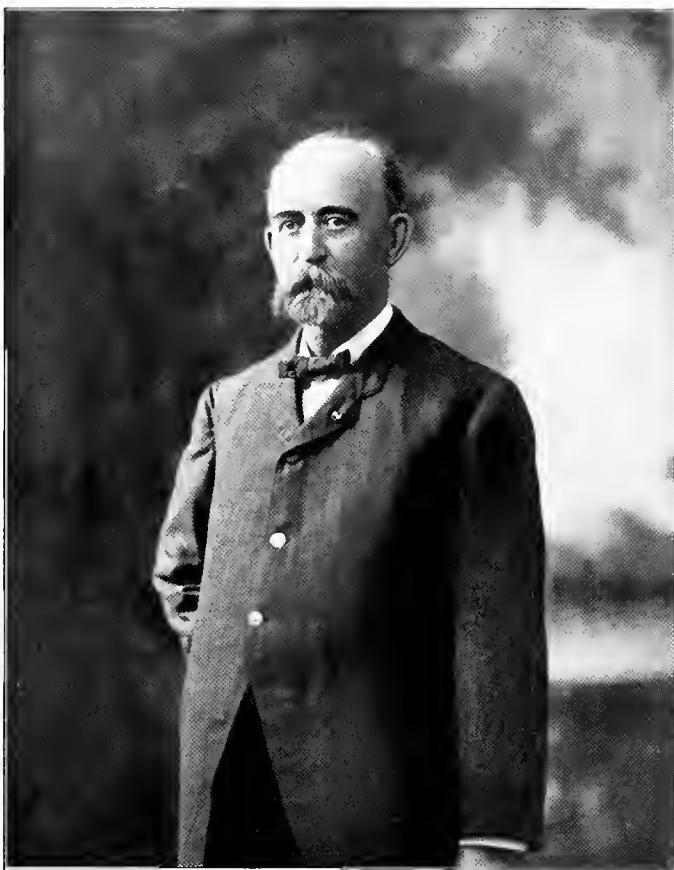
appointing him a regent of the State University. Among other high offices for which Mr. Liggett's talents fitted him was the chairmanship of the Minnesota School of Agriculture, the State Board of Agriculture and the Board of Farmers Institute. He was also a member of the executive committee of the National Cattle Growers' Association. In 1890 occurred his election to the secretaryship of the State Agricultural Society. The wide-spread success of the Fair of 1890 was due to the foresight, energy and splendid executive ability displayed in Mr. Liggett's management. But the list of achievements is by no means complete, for even more honors were heaped upon him. By Governor Merriam he was placed upon the railroad commission of the state, later serving as chairman. He was a member of the executive committee of the National Society of Agricultural College Presidents for three years and afterwards, in 1892, was made president of this society, presiding at the annual meeting that year, which was held at Atlanta, Georgia. In 1893 he was requested by the Board of Regents to take the supervision of the State School of Agriculture, and in connection with this office Mr. Liggett devoted all his spare time to experiments in farming. His zeal, his wide knowledge and excellent administration led to his appointment as dean of the Agricultural School. Later he became director of the Experiment Station, to which office he was elected by the Board of Regents, October 14, 1895.

In addition to his service in educational fields, Mr. Liggett was a strong and influential attendant of the Presbyterian church, to which he made liberal contributions of both time and money. The Rawlins Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Minneapolis numbered him among its members.

On July 3, 1876, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Liggett and Miss Mathilda R. Brown, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Root) Brown. Mrs. Liggett comes from the eminent family of which Mr. Elihu Root is a member. The Brown family has always played a prominent part in the civic and social life of Marysville, Ohio, and is one of the oldest families in that city. Four children have blessed the union of this distinguished couple: Madeline, the wife of Fred L. Clarke; Robert Brown, married to Miss Adele McClaron, of Duluth; Walter W., married to Miss Norma Ask, of Alaska, and residing in Tacoma, Washington; and Gladys, the youngest, who remains at home.

Mr. Liggett passed away on the 29th of August, 1909. His career exemplifies the success and honor accruing to those who altruistically put forth their best effort, whatever power they may have and all their strength and intelligence in behalf not only of their city, state and nation, but of their fellowmen.

LUCIUS FREDERICK HUBBARD. Among those men who have so creditably acquitted themselves in the high office of governor of their state none stand higher in personal character, political integrity and in patriotic devotion to the nation in any crisis than does Lucius Frederick Hubbard. For many years he occupied the position of a leader in the Republican party in Minnesota, and his labors for commonwealth and nation have been the tangible evidence of his high sense of duty and of his abiding love of the country. In the many important positions he has filled, as in the general assembly of the state, as chief executive of Minnesota and in legislative councils of the nation, his position has been



L. F. Hubbard

one of unwavering support of his honest convictions, and his influence is always on the side of wise and honest government.

General Hubbard was born January 26, 1836, at Troy, New York, and he is the eldest son of Charles F. and Margaret (Van Valkenberg) Hubbard. He is a direct descendant in the paternal line of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, who became residents of New England in the seventeenth century, the maternal side being of Holland-Dutch ancestry that has been identified with the valley of the Hudson river since its earliest development. His maternal grandmother was Margaret Van Cott, a cousin of Martin Van Buren. Charles F. Hubbard was sheriff of Van Rensselaer county, New York, and was a man of high standing and influence in his community. He died when his son Lucius was three years of age, his wife surviving him for seven years, leaving the boy orphaned at the age of ten. Such schooling as he had received up to the age of ten years was supplemented by a three years' course of study in an academy at Granville, New York, and when he was fifteen years old he began to make his acquaintance with life as a breadwinner. He served a three years' apprenticeship at the tinsmith's trade, after which he passed three years in Chicago as a journeyman in that trade, and in 1857 he came to Minnesota. He soon abandoned his trade and became identified with newspaper work, and in 1859 he began the publication of the *Red Wing Republican*, announcing himself as the champion of the new party, established within the year or two preceding. His connection with newspaper interests soon brought him into a degree of prominence and his first political office was that of register of deeds of Goodhue county, which he filled for two years, and he also received the Republican nomination for state senator, but was defeated. The unrest and dissatisfaction previous to the outbreak of the Civil war was a matter of close study to General Hubbard, and he was quick to enlist in the Union cause when hostilities opened. He became a private in the Fifth Minnesota Infantry, but did not long continue in that rank. His service was marked by a series of rapid promotions, as follows: He became captain on February 5, 1862, lieutenant colonel on the 24th of March, following, and colonel on the 31st of August of that year. On December 16, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier general, "for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee." He commanded a brigade for almost two years and participated in thirty-one engagements, among them the most prominent of the war, always acquitted himself in a manner that seldom failed to bring official mention from superior officers. General D. S. Stanley in his official report of the battle of Corinth made special mention of the brilliant conduct of the regiment commanded by General Hubbard (then colonel), as did also General Mower in a letter under date of January 25, 1864, with reference to another occasion. At Corinth, May 28, 1862, and at Nashville, December 16, 1864, General Hubbard was severely wounded. The official report of Major General A. J. Smith, commanding detachment, Army of the Tennessee, makes mention of the fact that Colonel Hubbard of the Fifth Minnesota, commanding the Second Brigade, First Division, had three horses shot under him on the 16th, and that going into action with a total of one thousand four hundred and twenty-one muskets in his brigade, he captured over two thousand prisoners, nine pieces of artillery and seven stands of colors, with casualties in his brigade numbering three hundred and fifteen. General Hubbard's health gave way as a result of his strenuous service and his wounds, and it was some

time after he was mustered out at Mobile, on September 6, 1865, before he was sufficiently recovered to resume his former business at Red Wing, Minnesota.

General Hubbard discontinued his connection with the newspaper he had conducted for some years previous to the war, and when he again took up active business in 1866 he became identified with the grain and milling industry, and he ultimately developed a trade of extensive proportions. He further gave his attention to railroad matters, and in 1866 completed the road known as the Midland Railroad, running from Wabash to Zumbrota, this line being later purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. General Hubbard later promoted the line of the Minnesota Central from Red Wing to Mankato, and in more recent years built the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern Railroad, which continued under his management until 1902.

Apart from his private interests, which have been of considerable importance, General Hubbard has been for years a foremost figure in Minnesota politics, and his official record has become a matter of history. His first position of importance was that of state senator, to which office he was elected in 1872, re-elected in 1874, and in 1876 he refused the nomination for a third term. In 1881 he was chosen standard bearer for his party in the state election, and was elected governor by a majority of almost twenty-eight thousand votes, the largest vote ever received by any candidate up to that time, and a re-election continued him in the office for five years. Many and important to the state of Minnesota were the measures adopted during his administration. Among the most important, secured as a result of his recommendation, were: The present railway and warehouse commission; the system of grain inspection by the state now in force; the state sanitary organization for protection of public health; the state board of charities and corrections; the establishment of the state public school at Owatonna; the organization of the state national guard; and the change from annual to bi-ennial elections, while the financial affairs of the state were never conducted more conservatively or with greater benefit to the public than during his term of office.

Aside from his labors as a public official, General Hubbard has given worthy service to the state in his capacity as a private citizen. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Marshall to investigate the matter of state railroad bonds, and in 1874 he was named a member of the commission appointed by the legislature to investigate the accounts of the state auditor and state treasurer. He served on the arbitration commission appointed by the state legislature in 1879 to adjust differences between the state prison contractors, and on a similarly appointed commission in 1889 to compile and publish a history of Minnesota military organization in the Civil and Indian wars. Between the years of 1896 and 1900 he was a member for Minnesota of the Republican national committee, and he once more entered military life when, on June 6, 1898, he received the appointment from President McKinley as brigadier-general and he served throughout the Spanish-American war in command of the Third Division, Seventh Army Corps.

General Hubbard maintains memberships in a number of fraternal and other organizations, among them being Acker Post, G. A. R., of St. Paul; the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion; Minnesota Society of the American Revolution; Society of the Army of the Tennessee; the Military Order of Foreign Wars; the Society of American

Wars; and he is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree. Fifty years of residence in the state of Minnesota has made him a typical citizen of the northwest, and he has been one of the foremost and most important leaders in the march of progress in matters of political, education and business interest.

On May 17, 1868, General Hubbard was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Thomas, a daughter of Charles and Amelia Thomas and a lineal descendant of Sir John Moore. Three children have been born to them: Charles F., born in 1869; Lucius V., born in 1873; and Julia M., now the wife of Charles H. McGee. The family residence was maintained in Red Wing until 1901, after which they spent some years in St. Paul, during the height of General Hubbard's political career, but in recent years the home of the family is in Minneapolis.

HENRY G. NORTON, M. D. In no profession is there more constant progress than in that of medicine and surgery, thousands of the finest minds the world has produced making it their one aim and ambition to discover more effectual method for the alleviation of suffering, some more potent weapon for the conflict with disease, some clever device for repairing the damaged human organism. Ever and anon the world hears with mingled wonder and thanksgiving of a new conquest of disease and disaster which a few years ago would have been placed within the field of the impossible. To keep in touch with these discoveries means constant alertness, and while there may be in many quarters great indolence in keeping pace with modern thought the highest type of physician believes it no less than a crime not to be master of the latest devices of science. To this type belongs Dr. Henry G. Norton, his constant thought and endeavor being devoted to the profession of which he is so admirable an exponent. Dr. Norton is one of the city's leading Republicans and is a prominent, popular and useful citizen.

The birthplace of Dr. Norton was Cooper, Michigan, and his birth date August 17, 1876. His parents were Austin and Eunice M. (Seeley) Norton. The elder gentleman was born in Cooper, Michigan, and he was summoned to the Great Beyond in 1883, when the subject was a lad. He was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. The mother was born in the Wolverine state and the worthy lady is now a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota. They became the parents of the following six children: Albert E., now of Minneapolis; Isaac S., of Illinois; Mrs. C. P. Hulbert, of North Dakota; Frank E. and Willis I., both of Minneapolis; and Dr. Norton, of this biographical record.

Dr. Norton received his preliminary education at Marshall, Lyon county, Michigan, and he subsequently entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, at which celebrated institution he pursued his medical studies, being graduated from the medical department in 1900. He shortly afterward came to St. Paul and entered St. Luke's Hospital as an interne, and for one year served on the medical staff of that hospital, in order better to equip himself for the general practice which he had in view. At the end of that time he opened an office at 920 Rice street, and from a small beginning he has now come to have a large and lucrative practice. He is, in fact, regarded as one of the rising young doctors of St. Paul.

Dr. Norton has run for office on three occasions and his defeat on all of these was by a very small margin. These candidacies were once for alderman and twice for the legislature. In his political affiliation he gives

hand and heart to the policies and principles of the Republican party. It is by no means improbable that the future holds a successful political career for him.

Dr. Norton has a number of pleasant affiliations, having membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Maccabees, all in St. Paul. He is also connected with the North Central Commercial Club and the State and Ramsey County Medical Associations.

On December 16, 1906, Dr. Norton was united in marriage at St. Paul to Miss Louise Hoffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoffman, of this city. To this happy union has been born one son, Dale, the date of his nativity being September 29, 1908. Like most men who are essentially worth while, he has domestic tastes and is extremely fond of home surroundings and of hospitably sharing his household with his friends, of whom he possesses a remarkably large number.

JOHN H. PRIEBE, who owns and occupies a farm home near Lake Elmo, Minnesota, belongs to that element which has wedged itself into the make-up of the American population, and which, wherever found, can be relied upon as a factor of substantial worth, namely, the Germans.

Mr. Priebe was born on a farm near Gramens, province of Pomerania, Prussia, Germany, July 4, 1846, son of Karl Anton and Louisa (Boese) Priebe, and sixth in a family of seven children. When he was eleven years of age his father died. By hard work and good management his mother kept the children together and gave them the best educational advantages the common schools of their locality afforded. John H. went to school until he was fourteen. When he was eighteen, in company with his mother and one brother and one sister, he came to America. That was in 1864. They were seven weeks in making the journey and their landing was at Castle Garden, from whence they immediately directed their course to Cleveland, Ohio, where one of his brothers was already located, this brother and two sisters having preceded the rest of the family to America by two years. Here the subject of our sketch began work as a hod carrier. Soon afterward he took the trowel in hand, and he spread mortar in Cleveland until 1870. He continued work as a brick mason until 1877. In the meantime, in 1875, he came to Minnesota and bought forty acres of land where he now lives, in section 36, White Bear Township. This land was then all covered with brush. He went to work that fall grubbing, and the next spring he broke some ground and put in a crop. In 1877 he built a house and moved here, and here he has since lived and prospered, having since purchased seventy-five acres adjoining his place, lying just across the line in section 31, Washington county.

On July 16, 1867, in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Priebe took to himself a wife, Miss Wilhelmina Schumacher, a native of the same province in which he was born. Mrs. Priebe died April 23, 1902, and was buried in Lake View cemetery, North St. Paul. Sons and daughters to the number of seven came to bless their home, as follows: John E., Emma A., George F., Bertha M., Hulda M., Augusta W. and Alma E.

Mr. Priebe has for years been an active and worthy member of the Lutheran church. For eleven years he was treasurer of the North St. Paul Lutheran church, but of recent years he has had his membership in the church at White Bear Lake. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, not, however, in any sense of the word being active in politics.

JOHN WEBER. Mr. Weber's name occupies a conspicuous position in the annals of Washington county, Minnesota, for he has been a resident of the "Gopher" state for over a quarter of a century. Luxemburg, Germany, was his birthplace, and he was born on the 23d of June, 1846, the son of Peter and Susan (Heber) Weber. He spent his youth in a small village and worked on the farm when he was not attending school. His formal education included one year in the gymnasium in addition to the usual period in the grade schools. After he attained his majority Mr. Weber worked for six months in Paris. He then decided to come to America, and so desirous was he of reaching the land of promise that he went into debt to the extent of seventy-five dollars in order to pay his passage. He embarked on a steamship at Havre for New York, and from that city he came to St. Paul, arriving on August 1, 1867. Mr. Weber was totally unacquainted with the English language, but he soon picked it up in conversation with acquaintances. For several years he was employed on various farms, and in 1874 he purchased a farm of eighty acres at nine dollars an acre, and put up a log house.

On April 29, 1875, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Lenner, who came from Mr. Weber's native city in Germany. 1853 was the year of her birth. When she was three years old her family came to America. Eight children have blessed this union: Anna, the first child born in the vicinity of Mr. Weber's present home, married Mr. Frank Auger, and has one son. They live in North St. Paul. Mary married Steven Schifsky, they have five children and reside in Grant township; Susie is a stenographer in Boston, Massachusetts; Katie is the wife of Mr. Frank Snyder and resides at Lake Elmo; John, Helena, William and Robert remain at home. To the original farm Mr. Weber has made a number of valuable additions, one of sixty-three acres at five dollars an acre, and his business sagacity has enabled him to put through profitable transactions in land from time to time. In 1907 he closed an excellent deal, selling the land at seventy-five dollars an acre. Again he purchased eighty acres at three dollars and seventy-five cents an acre and in boom times sold the property for eight thousand dollars and at a later period bought it back for fifty-six hundred dollars. His present residence is on the southeast quarter of section 31, Grant township, Washington county, and he also owns one hundred and forty-six acres on the northwest quarter of section 32.

Mr. Weber gives his firm allegiance and generous support to the Democratic party, which he has served long and faithfully, though he has never aspired to any office. His service on the school board proved his interest in the educational advancement of the community. He is a staunch member of the Roman Catholic church of North St. Paul.

In the course of his career Mr. Weber has overcome obstacles that might have seemed insurmountable to one of less strength of character, and has established a reputation for ambition, determination and the highest integrity.

SAMUEL RINAH VAN SANT, fifteenth governor of the state of Minnesota, is a native son of Illinois. He was born in Rock Island, that state, on the 11th of May, 1844, and is the son of John Wesley Van Sant, who came from New Jersey in 1837, where various members of the original family had settled, and located at Rock Island, Illinois. The Van Sant family, or as they were originally known, Van Zandt, were Hollanders, and the first of the name to immigrate to America came in 1607, on the

ship "Gude Freund" and landed at Staten Island. He was Jacobus or Johannes Van Zandt, and his descendants settled on Manhattan Island and were eventually scattered from Albany, New York, down the Jersey coast and later to nearly every part of the United States. It is from the New Jersey branch of the family that Samuel R. Van Sant sprung. His great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. The latter was also a clergyman of the Methodist faith, as were five of his sons. The father of Mr. Van Sant, John Wesley Van Sant, named in honor of the great evangelist and reformer, came west from New Jersey in 1837 and settled at Rock Island. The family had by that time anglicized the good old Dutch name from Van Zandt to its present Anglo-Saxon tone, and this branch has since been known as Van Sant.

Samuel Rinah Van Sant was born May 11, 1844, at Rock Island, and he had advanced in his studies as far as the high school when the Civil war broke out. He at once threw his books aside and enlisted in Company A of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. His enlistment took place August 1, 1861, and throughout the term of his service Mr. Van Sant never missed an engagement, not once was wounded and was never in the hospital from any cause, nor ever taken prisoner. He was the last veteran of the Civil war to occupy the gubernatorial chair in Minnesota, being the tenth of our eighteen governors to have served both as soldier and statesman.

When the war was over Captain Van Sant engaged in the lumber business and in steamboating, and settled in Winona, Minnesota, where he continued to reside until elected governor, and he has been a man of prominence in his state since that time. He was speaker of the house of representatives in the state legislature in 1895, and in 1901 the people of Minnesota conferred upon him the highest office within their gift,—the governorship of the great northwestern commonwealth. He filled that office with honor and distinction between January 7, 1901, and January 4, 1905.

On December 7, 1868, Captain Van Sant was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Hall at LeClaire, Iowa. She is of Scotch-Irish descent, her father's people coming from the north of Ireland. Her mother was a Ross, descended from Major John Ross, distinguished for his service in the Revolutionary war and also in the War of 1812. Three children were born of their union but Paul and Gertrude died at the ages of two years. The only surviving heir is Grant, named in honor of the great general.

The Van Sant family now reside in the city of Minneapolis, at the Hampshire Arms. Governor Van Sant is engaged in the land and loan business, with which he was connected previous to his term of service as governor of the state. He has business offices in both St. Paul and Minneapolis.

From the beginning of his residence in Minnesota Captain Van Sant evinced an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and has been called to the highest positions in that order. He was commander of his post at Winona. In 1894 he was elected commander of the department of Minnesota and in 1900 he was elected commander-in-chief by the National Encampment. He served for one year in this exalted position, with great distinction, visiting the department encampments, in nearly all the states, traveling more than 40,000 miles and delivering stirring addresses for the encouragement of his comrades.



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In his public career, as legislator and executive, Governor Van Sant always showed a lively interest in all matters looking to the advancement of the commonwealth and all its citizens. He zealously promoted plans for the increased usefulness of the educational and benevolent institutions of the state; he insisted on wise economies of administration; he inaugurated the legal proceedings, for the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company, a scheme of railway consolidation held to be inimical to the public interests. He retired from the governorship with honors accorded to few of his predecessors.

JOHN LAFAYETTE MERRIAM was a descendant of men who helped to make America an independent nation and he performed a royal share in enriching the inheritance his ancestors sacrificed so much to pass on to their children, for he was a powerful factor in the industrial development of this region. The Merriams are a family of Massachusetts origin in America and this particular branch moved to New York early in the nineteenth century and settled in Essex county. Here William Merriam, the father of John L., was for years an iron manufacturer, following that occupation until his death in 1854. His wife was Jane Ismon, of a New Jersey family.

John L. Merriam was born in Essex county, New York, February 6, 1825. He attended the district schools of the county and supplemented the instruction received there by two years' attendance at the academies of Westport and Essex in his native county. His aptitude for business developed when he was scarcely more than a boy and he found scope for his far from ordinary talents in the iron industry. Beginning at this when quite young, he followed it for several years and carried on various and extensive operations. In 1860 he came to St. Paul, where his first business venture was in the stage and express business, in which undertaking he was associated with J. C. Burbank and Russell Blakely, the firm name being Merriam and Blakely. At the same time he was engaged in conducting a commission business in company with J. C. and H. C. Burbank and A. H. Wilder. This firm also did wholesale merchandizing in St. Paul and carried on a retail business at St. Cloud, Minnesota. The enterprises with which Mr. Merriam was connected were varied and important. He was one of the original incorporators of the St. Paul Foundry Company and was for many years at the head of the concern whose output is chiefly heavy machinery, such as engines, car wheels and such products. Another important establishment of which he was a promoter and a stockholder is the First National Bank of St. Paul. He also helped to organize the Merchants National Bank, of which he was a stockholder and for many years the president.

Mr. Merriam was active in the organization of the different railroads of the section. He was one of the promoters of the old St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, a corporation of which he was vice-president. He also helped to promote the Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad Company and the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls, of which he was a director. All of these are now part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad. He was president of the construction company which built the Northern Pacific road from St. Paul and Duluth to Morehead. Mr. Merriam retired from active business several years before his death, but remained a director in many of the companies and financial enterprises which owed their existence to his initiative.

He was always ready to go into any undertaking which had for its end the development of the resources of the country.

In the midst of his active commercial life he found time to take active part in the political side of life, too. From 1857 to 1859 he was treasurer of Essex county, New York. The following year he moved to Minnesota and here, too, after he had devoted some time to the building up of his business, he again entered public life. He had been an active member of the old Whig party until it went out of existence, and thereafter was an equally staunch Republican. In 1871 he was elected to the state legislature, although his district was strongly Democratic. His personal popularity was stronger than party feeling in a time when electors were much more partisan than today. An unusual honor which fell to his lot was that of being elected speaker the first session. In this post his courteous manner and his ability for getting business disposed of promptly made him so popular as a presiding officer that he was re-elected to the position. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention which nominated Hayes and Wheeler, and was for years one of the influential men of his party.

Before his removal to Minnesota he was colonel of a New York state militia regiment for several years. He was a Knight Templar, a member of Damascus Commandery. For many years he was junior warden of St. Paul's Episcopal church. In all relations of life he was a man of honor and rectitude, against whose character no disparaging word could be uttered.

Mr. Merriam was first married on January 27, 1848, to Miss Mahala K. De Lano, of Westport, New York. She died in February, 1857, leaving one son, William R. Merriam, now a resident of Washington, D. C. The present Mrs. Merriam was Miss Helen M. Wilder, of Lewis Essex county, New York. She became the wife of Mr. Merriam in November, 1858. Two of their six children are still living: Jeanne Merriam McKenna and Robert H. Mrs. Merriam is a sister of the late Amherst H. Wilder, of St. Paul. The death of John L. Merriam in 1895 took from St. Paul one of her most distinguished citizens. His three-score and ten years were filled with beneficent activity and his work was of lasting value to the progress of the city, whose prosperity is a monument to all who have given so freely of their energies to secure her commercial ascendancy.

LARS ROSNESS. A successful young lawyer and a Norwegian American of exceptionally strong character is Lars Rosness, of St. Paul. His able legal practice is based on thorough knowledge and a firm technical foundation, to which are added an unusually practical method of analysis in individual cases. The keynote both of Mr. Rosness' character and his professional service may be said to be a directness of purpose. How this quality has developed the man may be surmised in a consideration of the facts of his life.

In a Norwegian home Lars Rosness was born on the twenty-fourth of March, 1878. His parents, Anton and Andrea Rosness, came to America within a few years after this son's birth and settled in St. Paul, where the boy made excellent use of the opportunities of the public schools of this city. When he was seventeen years of age he was graduated from the Central high school of St. Paul. In 1895, the year of his completion of his academic education, he accepted a position in the business house of McKibbin, Driscoll and Dorsey. In their accounting de-

partment he worked steadily for nine years. But during this time he was doing something more than faithfully serving his employers and gaining a thorough knowledge of commercial conditions. He was slowly and surely gathering a body of legal knowledge by persevering evening study of the technicalities of law. By the year 1903 he had completed the course of the St. Paul College of Law. In 1904 he resigned his position with McKibbin, Driscoll and Dorsey and settled in Morris, Minnesota, where he began his practice of law. Here he formed a professional affiliation with Lewis C. Spooner, the firm name being Spooner and Rosness. Two years later this partnership was dissolved and at that time, 1906, Mr. Rosness returned to St. Paul, where he has ever since continued to live and practice his chosen profession.

Not only has Mr. Rosness a clientele of gratifying proportions, but he is also at present local attorney for the American Surety Company of New York, the duties of which position he discharges with efficiency.

In a political way Lars Rosness shows the same steady earnestness that characterizes his legal business. He has always been a loyal Republican and since attaining his majority has been for several years a member of the city and county Republican committees.

His social acceptability among the lodge men of St. Paul is evinced by his membership in the order of Modern Woodmen, in which he has occupied many offices, and of which for the past four years he has been district deputy head consul. He is also a member of the Norden Club and of the Sons of Norway, having represented the latter body in the capacity of delegate to the Grand Lodge of the organization.

Two years after his return to St. Paul Mr. Rosness was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Jacobsen, the daughter of Ole Jacobsen, who was a prominent pioneer minister of the Norwegian Methodist Episcopal church. The date of Mr. and Mrs. Rosness' union was December 22, 1908, and they have since been counted one of the most estimable Norwegian-American families of the city. The Norwegian-American movement has been one of particular interest to Mr. Rosness and one on which he has bestowed much attention. In whatever line this young lawyer finds reason for activity he is sure to be effective. Work has been his chief hobby ever since his schooldays when his work for the St. Paul *Dispatch* made possible the completion of his general education. He is one of the worthiest of St. Paul's citizens and one of the most conscientious of her legal men.

DOCTOR HENRY HUTCHINSON, whose death occurred in Algiers, Africa, December 1, 1910, was born in Montreal, Canada, August 20, 1849. He was the son of Jonathan and Isabelle Paterson Hutchinson. He had attended the common schools in Toronto, coming with his parents to Minnesota in 1859. Entering the common schools at Northfield, he finished the various grades and then enrolled as a student of Carleton College; from Carleton he went to the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1874.

A year later he married Miss Matilda McCurdy at Red Wing. After four years' practice in Northfield, Dr. Hutchinson moved to St. Paul, where he continued his professional work until shortly before his death. Soon after coming to St. Paul Dr. Hutchinson was made a member of the staffs of St. Luke's, St. Joseph's and the City and County Hospitals, and was late professor of theory and practice in the College of Homeo-

pathic Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota. He was a member of The American Public Health Association, State Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the American and Minnesota Institutes of Homeopathy. The Masonic order numbered him among its stanchest members.

Dr. Hutchinson was appointed a member of the state board of health in January, 1895, by Governor Clough, in 1896 he was made vice president of the board and in April, 1904, following the death of Dr. Franklin Staples, was chosen president, continuing to hold this position until the time of his death. While actually president but six and a half years he was, in fact, president for a much longer period, as Dr. Staples was not able to attend the board meetings during several of the last years of his life. It is worthy to note that Dr. Hutchinson was the third president of the board to hold this position from the time of his election until death.

He was always a conscientious practitioner, a faithful public official and for thirty-one years a member of the House of Hope church. After a lifetime of active service he retired to enjoy a well-earned vacation in extensive travel abroad. He left St. Paul August 17, 1910, but his earthly vacation was only the beginning of his eternal rest, so short was the sojourn. Quality of days and not quantity was truly his portion here, and St. Paul is bereft of an estimable as well as a distinguished citizen, but he leaves behind him in the hearts of his fellow citizens and friends memories of his many benefactions and laborious efforts in their behalf.

ALBERT A. RENE. Edward O. René, the father of Albert A., came to Minnesota from Canada in the early days of the history of the state. He was a carpenter by trade and for some years after coming to this country followed that occupation. As he had an opportunity to secure some valuable lands near White Bear lake, he removed to that district and became one of its prosperous and influential farmers. He died at his old homestead in December, 1893, having won the affection and esteem of all who knew him. His wife was before her marriage Jane Stupnska. They were married in the city and reared a family of three children, who are all now living. The mother died in December, 1894. The other members of the family besides Albert A. René are Arthur O., a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, employed in the government service and Lorenzo L. René, a farmer of White Bear, Minnesota.

Albert A. René was born in May, 1864, at White Bear, Minnesota, and attended the St. Paul schools, both in the grades and in the high school. In 1884 he graduated from the St. Paul Business College. His first employment was in the wholesale carpet business, in the establishment of Mr. John Mathias, who also conducted a retail store. After three years here Mr. René spent about a year traveling through the United States and Canada before starting into the real estate business for himself, in an office at 303 Jackson street. He remained here only one month before moving to No. 110 East Fourth street, where he stayed until the Germania Life Building was completed. He then secured a suite of offices in the new structure, where he has ever since conducted his thriving establishment, handling all kinds of city and country property.

Mrs. René is the daughter of Charles H. and Angeline Weld, of Faribault, Minnesota, where her father was formerly connected with the grain elevator of the city and is now a well known stock man. The marriage of his daughter, Cora A., to Albert René took place in October, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. René have no children. Both are well known in

social circles of St. Paul and enjoy an enviable reputation as entertainers. They are communicants of the Episcopal church.

Mr. René is a Republican in political convictions, but he takes little active part in politics. He is affiliated with the Masons and with the Knights of Pythias. He is active in the Commercial club of St. Paul, and in the Real Estate Exchange and belongs to the Y. M. C. A. He is very fond of out-door sports and athletics, and spends considerable of his leisure on horseback. One of the city's substantial men financially, he is also one of the best liked members of the company of St. Paul's leading citizens.

LYNDON A. SMITH. A lawyer of prominence in St. Paul and the state is Lyndon Ambrose Smith, attorney general of Minnesota. He is a man rightly famed for positions of eminence, well-known and respected by a large concourse of people, possessing a splendid legal mind, one which balks at no difficulty, refuses no handicap and is deterred by no obstacle. In glancing over his successful record, the lines of Oliver Wendell Holmes are likely to occur to one,—

"There was a young fellow of excellent pith,
Fate tried to obscure him by naming him Smith."

But in this case, as in the other, Fate has been defeated in her nefarious plans. Mr. Smith was appointed to the office of assistant attorney general in 1909 and to his present office January 1, 1912, and his selection has proved a wise one. He held the office of lieutenant governor of the state from 1899 to 1903 and acted as county attorney of Chippewa county, Minnesota, from 1889 to 1890 and from 1903 to 1909. He gave excellent, progressive administrations to Montevideo while holding the office of president or mayor, from 1894 to 1895, and subsequently from 1904 to 1906. Since its organization Mr. Smith has held the office of vice president of the First National Bank of Montevideo and between 1905 and 1908 he was president of the Montevideo Telephone Exchange. He is very active and influential in the councils of the Republican party, to which he has given heart and hand since his earliest voting days.

Lyndon Ambrose Smith was born in New England, that cradle of so much of our national history, his birth having occurred in Boscawen, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on July 15, 1854. His parents were Ambrose and Cynthia M. (Egerton) Smith. The father was born July 9, 1820, at Ossipee, New Hampshire, and was clergyman and pastor of the Congregational church at Boscawen from 1852 until his death there October 3, 1862. The mother was born January 2, 1821, and died in April, 1899, at Norwich, Vermont. The marriage of these admirable people was celebrated at Quechee, Vermont, in May, 1846.

Mr. Smith, of this review, received an education of the most excellent and thorough character, from his early boyhood evincing an insatiable thirst for knowledge. His academical training was in Pembroke (New Hampshire) Academy, and Norwich (Vermont) Academy. He subsequently matriculated in Dartmouth College, and was graduated from that celebrated institution in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had in the meantime come to a decision to adopt the law as his profession and he received his preparation for the same in Georgetown (D. C.) University and the National University, winning from the former the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1882 and Master of Laws in

1884, and from the latter the degree of LL. M. in 1883. Previous to his graduation he entered upon a career of usefulness, holding the office of assistant to the commissioner of education at Washington, D. C., from 1880 to 1885. He first began his practice of the law at Montevideo in 1886 and continued in uninterrupted practice until 1909, since which year he has devoted his attention to the work of attorney general. His success in important cases has fixed his status and he is recognized by both bench and bar as an honorable opponent and a lawyer of the highest attainments.

Mr. Smith is a Mason of high standing, having attained to the thirty-second degree and exemplifying in his own life those ideals of moral and social justice for which the order stands. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is represented on the roll of the Commercial Club of Montevideo, and the University Club of St. Paul. His religious views are those of the Congregational church, of which he is a valued member.

Mr. Smith was married in St. Paul, February 3, 1886, his chosen lady being Dora Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, of Kittery, Maine. Mrs. Smith, who holds high social position on account of many graces of mind and heart, is a granddaughter of Joseph Cox, who was connected with the United States navy, either actively or on the retired list, for sixty-two years. They share their home with one daughter, Charlotte, who was born in Montevideo, Minnesota. She was graduated from the state university in 1910, and received the degree of M. A. from Columbia University in 1912. The subject is connected with those organizations whose object is the promotion of the unity and progress of the profession, namely: the Ramsey County, the Minnesota and the American Bar Associations.

HERBERT P. KELLER. St. Paul, as a city, might be justified in believing like the Little Corporal in "its star," so excellent have been its fortunes, so rapid and substantial its growth, so wide the fame of its beauty and high standing as an industrial, commercial and professional center. It has again been fortunate in the acquisition of that most important factor towards municipal success—a good mayor, Herbert P. Keller, who is filling that office with credit to himself and honor and profit to his constituents. Since assuming the mayor's office Mr. Keller has devoted himself to the essentials of civic housekeeping in most praiseworthy fashion and has already proved that he belongs not to the class of modern politicians whose sole aim seems to be self-advancement, but that his ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. Among his other pleasant distinctions is that of being the first native-born mayor of St. Paul.

Mayor Keller belongs to the younger generation of citizenship, his eyes having first opened to the light of day on February 7, 1875, his parents being John M. Keller, a pioneer lumberman of St. Paul, and Annice E. (Scott) Keller, natives of Saxe-Weimar and Pennsylvania, respectively. The usual student of biography confesses to an eager desire to trace the ancestral forces that are united in every son and daughter of unusual force and ability, and a glance at the forebears of Mayor Keller reveals the fact that he is Saxon in origin. Like most of the men of his day and generation, he received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of the city, and subsequently gained deeper



Herbert P. Keller,

draughts at the "Pierian Spring" as a student in the University of Minnesota. From his first thought as to a career he had been inclined to the law, and he entered the law department of the university, graduating from it with a well-earned degree in 1896, when twenty-one years of age. Here he began his practice and in 1904, eight years after his graduation and after having served about a year as Third Assistant corporation attorney, in charge of prosecutions in Municipal Court, he first became a candidate for political preferment. He was elected a member of the city council and distinctive mark of the strong hold he had gained upon popular esteem of the community in his first term was given in his re-elections in 1906 and 1908. In the first instance his victory was a signal one, he alone of all the Republican candidates being returned. Two years later one other Republican, E. C. Mahle, was returned, but in 1908 Mr. Keller was again the only Republican councilman.

Two years later the Democratic hold upon the city was considered almost impregnable and the Republican organization cast diligently for their strongest member to head the party ticket for the mayoralty. The record of Mr. Keller in the assembly during the six years of his incumbency amply recommended him. His popularity with the masses was unquestioned and his party fidelity had been demonstrated as of the highest order. He was chosen the candidate and after a stirring campaign, full of thrills, the smoke of the final day's battle cleared away and "Herb" Keller had been elected by an overwhelming majority. The following tribute has been paid to his services as mayor in a local publication:

"When 'Herb' Keller was elected mayor of St. Paul the first native-born municipal chief magistrate took charge of the helm of city difficulties and activities. Hundreds of years of heredity in positions of trust and authority displayed themselves in the firmness with which he at once gathered the reins of authority and directed the destinies of the important city under his command. In his campaign he pledged his best efforts to curb municipal extravagance; to lower, if possible, the taxes of property owners, and his first efforts were directed to make these promises good. In preparing the budget of 1911 disbursement the iron fist of the mayor was felt by every department and expenses were cut to the barest necessities. The bung in the 'pork barrel' was driven home with a will and the people's money was allowed to escape only where beneficial results were bound to follow and where the direct good of the people themselves was at stake." In fact, as far as general satisfaction is possible in this mundane sphere there is general satisfaction over the present mayor of St. Paul. He was re-elected May 7, 1912.

Mayor Keller is a member of the law firm of Loomis, Keller & Schwartz, with offices at 702-704 Globe building.

Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and a Shriner and a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities. He is also associated with the Commercial Club, in the Association of Commerce and other clubs and societies.

Mr. Keller, on the 20th day of December, 1906, married Miss Carrie S. Johnston, of Wabasha, Minnesota.

FREDERICK NUSSBAUMER. To the transient visitor a city is known and remembered by nothing more vividly than by its parks, but even the viewpoint of civic pride is by no means the most important in the case,

since these spots often afford the only relief from sordidness for the poorer classes. Hamlet's advice to the players,

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."

might by a slight stretch of imagination be applied to this department of civics and general acknowledgment be made that the best park a city can afford is by no means too good. A city is truly to be congratulated which has for its superintendent of parks one who is a true artist and at the same time a good executive, and these traits are united in Frederick Nussbaumer, superintendent of the parks of St. Paul and landscape gardener. Como Park, one of the most beautiful in America, is a striking testimony to his ability, this having been developed entirely under his supervision, and thousands of visitors from other states annually carry away with them an enthusiastic appreciation of his work, thus spreading his fame to all portions of the country. It has been aptly said of him that he is a public official whose works are a visible tribute to his skill and fitness.

Mr. Nussbaumer was born in Baden, Germany, November 7, 1850, and is the son of Frederick and Ann Maria (Shillinger) Nussbaumer. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native country and subsequently matriculated in the University of Freiberg, from which institution he received diplomas in mechanical and civil engineering, botany and landscape architecture. He afterward put his knowledge of landscape gardening to practical use in his father's nursery. During the Franco-Prussian war he served in the army and shortly thereafter came to America, locating in St. Paul, where he embarked as a horticulturist and florist. In 1891 he was appointed by the city as superintendent of parks and he has planned and laid out all the parks of the city. In fact, it was largely due to his masterful mind that the city now has so many beauty spots on which the visitor may gaze with wonder and admiration. Mr. Nussbaumer has indeed given the best years of his life to the service of St. Paul.

Mr. Nussbaumer was married in St. Paul in 1880 to Miss Rosa A. Mattmuller, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Mattmuller. They have been blessed with the following children: Annie, Alfred, Lillie and Arthur, and the family maintain their home at lovely Como Park, a truly ideal situation.

The subject is prominent in the society of park superintendents of America and a national authority on all related subjects. He is a member of the Civic and Commercial League of the State of Minnesota; the Masons; the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks; and of the Sons of Herman. He is deservedly popular and highly esteemed and is fond of all manner of out-door pursuits.

GEORGE L. HUNTINGTON, a native of Michigan, was born April 8, 1867, near the city of Kalamazoo. He came of Revolutionary stock, Samuel Huntington signing the Declaration of Independence. His father was a native of Vermont and his mother of New York.

He was brought up on a farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, until fifteen years of age, when his family moved to Rock county, Minnesota, locating on a farm adjoining the city limits of Luverne. In 1889 he graduated from the Luverne high school and then entered the University

of Minnesota, graduating from the scientific course in 1893. He then took a year in the law school of the same institution, but as he did not feel impelled to enter the legal profession he went into mercantile business in Luverne for a brief time and then decided to become a physician. Accordingly he entered the Northern Institute of Osteopathy at Minneapolis and was graduated in 1899. In October of the same year he began his practice in St. Paul, where he has since been located.

Dr. Huntington is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, of which he was vice president for one year, and also of the Minnesota State Osteopathic Association, of which he was president the first two years of its existence. He was secretary of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners for seven years, receiving his appointments from Governors Van Sant and Johnson. His professional record has been one of high achievement and he stands among the leaders of this branch of his profession. The large practice which he has built up in the comparatively short time he has been practicing testifies to his ability in his chosen calling.

On June 20, 1900, Dr. Huntington was married to Miss Minnie L. Schuck, of Geneseo, Illinois. She is a lady of charm and culture and well fitted to share the success which her husband's abilities secure to him.

Dr. Huntington belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Triune Lodge, Merriam Park. Though his large and growing practice leaves him little leisure, he still finds time to make many friends, and the high regard in which he is held as a physician is not greater than that paid to the man as a tribute to his personal character.

ARTHUR J. STOBART. A record of well-won success has been made by Arthur J. Stobart, a stalwart member of the Ramsey county bar. An Englishman by birth, he early adopted this country as his own and in this city has achieved a measure of success gratifying and merited. He has been identified with the bar of this city for a number of years and his reputation as one of its most talented members has been reinforced with the passing years, during which he has appeared in connection with many important cases and he has many noteworthy forensic victories to his credit. He is a strong advocate before court or jury and not only marshals his causes with ability, but also brings to bear the power of a strong and upright character, so that he has gained and held the confidence and regard of his fellow practitioners and also of the public.

Arthur J. Stobart was born December 31, 1872, in Chatham, England, the son of Ralph and Elizabeth Stobart. He received a splendid preliminary education in the thorough English schools and subsequently entered Gloucester College. At the age of eighteen years he paid his adieux to the old associations and crossed the Atlantic to go in quest of the wider opportunity held out by the newer country. He arrived in May, 1890, and very shortly afterward located in the state of Minnesota. Having determined upon his profession, he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota and in 1897 received the degree of LL. B. In the following year he received his master's degree in law. He was admitted to the bar June 3, 1897, and came to St. Paul to begin his career, and ever since has been actively engaged in practice before the federal and state courts. In the fifteen or more years of his activities here he has built up a large and lucrative practice and has been engaged

in many important cases, and has always been true to his trusts. In recent years he has served as counsel of the board of water commissioners. In 1897-98 he acted as deputy clerk of the district court of the Second judicial district and in 1900-01 he served as assistant corporation attorney for St. Paul. This he resigned to enter general practice. Mr. Stobbart was secretary of the Ramsey County Bar Association in 1900 and he was later on the executive committee of that organization. He held the office of president of the law department of his alma mater, the University of Minnesota, in 1901-1902.

On June 16, 1897, in St. Paul, Mr. Stobbart laid the foundations of a happy household and congenial life companionship by his union with Miss Domia Mills Cudworth, daughter of Captain Darius A. Cudworth. They have two daughters: Doris Elizabeth and Donna Louise, and two sons, Arthur James and Roger Lyne. The family are communicants of St. Matthews Episcopal church, in which Mr. Stobbart is vestryman. His fraternal relations are with the A. F. & A. M., K. of P., B. P. O. E., and the Minnesota chapter of Delta Chi. Mr. Stobbart and his wife, who are leading members of an admirable social circle, are held in general confidence and esteem.

RUSH B. WHEELER. Among the men of integrity, courageous determination and high scholarship who have taken an active part in the up-building of St. Paul, a place is easily accorded Rush B. Wheeler, who has held a prominent place in the high affairs of the city since his advent in 1883. Rush B. Wheeler was born in South Butler, Wayne county, New York, January 29, 1844. He is a son of Orange Hall and Eve (Tucker) Wheeler. His college preparatory work was done at the Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, New York, following which he went to New Haven, Connecticut, and was graduated from Yale University with the degree of A. B., in the class of 1871.

After the completion of his university work Mr. Wheeler taught for a while in the institute at New Marlboro, Massachusetts, from which place he came to Austin, Minnesota, in 1873, to read law in his brother's office. After spending some time with his brother E. O. Wheeler, he was admitted to the Minnesota bar at Austin in 1876. Seven years later he moved to St. Paul, and has since been prominent in the real estate and loan business. In his profession he has specialized in real estate law.

From 1880 to 1883 Mr. Wheeler was a director in the First National Bank of Austin, Minnesota. In 1894-5 he was president of the Real Estate Exchange of St. Paul, and from 1900 to 1904, treasurer of the same organization. For several years he was treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. of St. Paul, and he was a director of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce for fifteen years.

On May 17, 1876, in Rochester, Minnesota, was solemnized the marriage of Rush B. Wheeler to Miss Harriet S. Clark, daughter of Asa S. and Rhoda (Shaw) Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have become the parents of four children: Frost M., who was married June 30, 1909, to Miss Emma Becker, of Mount Vernon, New York; Cleora, at home; Everett and Ross, neither of whom are now living. Mr. Wheeler and his family are members of the Park Congregational church.

Politically Mr. Wheeler favors the men and measures of the Republican party. He is a member of the Saint Paul Commercial Club and the White Bear Yacht Club.





*True Jew.
John B. Sanborn.*

JOHN B. SANBORN. Among the young leaders of the St. Paul bar, John B. Sanborn is distinguished by many of the qualities of solid ability and successful achievement which were characteristic of his eminent father, one of the greatest lawyers, statesmen and soldiers of the state of Minnesota.

John B. Sanborn, son of the late General John B. Sanborn, was born at St. Paul, November 9, 1883. With the illustrious example of his father as a guide, he prepared for the same profession, and received most liberal educational advantages. He graduated from the Central high school of St. Paul in 1901, then entered the University of Minnesota, where he received the degree of A. B. in 1905, and was graduated LL. B. from the St. Paul College of Law in 1907. He has since been engaged in general practice, and is a member of the well known firm of Markham and Sanborn.

A Republican in politics, he is a member of the college fraternity of Chi Psi, and belongs to the Minnesota Boat Club, the Sons of the American Revolution and to the Loyal Legion. His church is the Episcopal. On the 18th of May, 1907, Mr. Sanborn was married to Miss Helen S. Clarke. She is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and was born in Algona, Iowa, a daughter of the late George E. Clarke, who during his lifetime was a prominent attorney of that state. For recreation Mr. Sanborn turns to the world of sport, and is particularly fond of hunting and fishing.

The late General John Benjamin Sanborn was one of the distinctive personalities and most prominent actors in the history and affairs of Minnesota and St. Paul. Coming to the city and state during the pioneer period of the decade before the war, he at once took a conspicuous position as a lawyer and man of affairs, and for many years his ability and achievements were effective in shaping the destinies of the state. He was one of the great men of Minnesota, and his place in the history of the state will remain secure through subsequent generations.

Of prominent New England ancestry, he was born in the town of Epsom, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, December 5, 1826. The homestead where he was born had been for generations a possession of the Sanborn family and is still the property of people of this name. The town of Sanbornton is another memorial of the influential activities of this family in that state. Two brothers of the name settled on the tract where General Sanborn was born, more than two centuries ago, a century before the Vermont colony had been detached from the New Hampshire grants. Eliphalet Sanborn, the great-grandfather of the General, was a colonial soldier during the War of the Revolution, and the maternal grandfather, Benjamin Sargent, entered the service as a drummer boy, continuing throughout the war and finally being a soldier in the ranks. Hon. Josiah Sanborn, the grandfather, was a prosperous lumberman and farmer, and for seventeen consecutive years was a member of the New Hampshire legislature. Frederick Sanborn, father of General Sanborn, was a citizen of exalted character, who lived for nearly a century on the old homestead above mentioned. His wife, the mother of General Sanborn, was Miss Lucy L. Sargent, a native of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and a woman of great strength of character and mind. From these worthy ancestors General Sanborn no doubt inherited many of the native qualities which distinguished his career.

The training of his early youth was on his fathers' farm and in the saw mills and lumber woods of the Granite state, and during this time

he obtained an education in the common schools. On attaining his majority he prepared for college at Pembroke Academy in New Hampshire and Thetford Academy in Vermont, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1851, but remained only one term, beginning the study of law without the introduction of a college training or degree. In the spring of 1852, at the age of twenty-five, he entered the law office of Judge Asa Fowler, a distinguished lawyer of Concord, and after a very thorough course of study and practical instruction was admitted to the bar at a general term of the superior court in July, 1854.

After a few months of practice at Concord, he decided to contribute his career to the growing west. The territory of Minnesota was then attracting notice, and he set out with St. Paul as his destination. At Dubuque, Iowa, he left the railroad to continue the rest of his journey overland, the river being closed to navigation at that season of the year. With some companions, with a wagon and team which they bought at Dubuque and sold in St. Paul, he arrived in this city in December, 1854, and immediately began the practice of his profession. His partner was Mr. Theodore French, another young attorney from New Hampshire. From their advertisement in the Emigrants Guide for 1856 the firm of Sanborn and French were not only attorneys at law, but commissioners for the state of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and New York, were agents for the Aetna and Phoenix Insurance Companies of Hartford, and were prepared to "take charge of real estate" and to sell, loan and locate land warrants and negotiate loans on commission. The office of the firm was in Mackubin and Edgerton's building on St. Anthony street. They had a good business from the first, and in January, 1857, Mr. Charles C. Lund, another New Hampshire lawyer, was admitted to the partnership. As Sanborn, French and Lund this continued till the death of Mr. French in 1860, and the remaining partners continued until the senior member went to the front in 1862.

General Sanborn was from the first successful in his profession, both as counselor and advocate. He gained a large practice in the state and federal courts and achieved an extended and enviable reputation. In 1859 he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature and during his first term served as chairman of the judiciary committee. His most valuable service in this connection was in the formulating and enactment of a system of laws which restored and in part inaugurated a sound and healthy condition in the financial affairs of the state. In 1860 he was elected to the state senate, and was made chairman of the committee on military affairs.

For the cause of the Union during the Civil war General Sanborn performed conspicuous services that have placed his name on the roll of honor of the nation. His part in the war occupies many pages of the annals of Minnesota and of the Civil war epoch, and only a brief outline will be given in this personal sketch. In April, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Ramsey to the position of adjutant general and acting quartermaster general of the state, with the rank of brigadier general. The responsibility of the organization and equipment of the Minnesota volunteers fell upon him. He surrendered a profitable practice, with the prospect of large civic honors, and gave himself with characteristic energy and zeal to the duties of the new office. The state had no war chest or commissariat and its armament was practically worthless. With the aid of his patriotic fellow citizens he soon had the Minnesota contingent ready for duty in the field. In order to have the first regiment

properly uniformed he had to make a trip to Washington, but the enthusiasm and generous labors of himself and others resulted in the state being represented by a fine body of soldiery. After the First Regiment he equipped for the field the Second and Third.

After he had systematized and put in order the machinery of his office he offered his own services as a soldier. On the organization of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, on the 1st of December, 1861, he was commissioned its colonel. During the frontier hostilities of that and the following year the headquarters of the regiment were at Fort Snelling, and he had command of all the troops and garrisons along the frontier of the state. Early in the spring of 1862 he was ordered south with his regiment, and joined General Halleck's army while it was in front of Corinth, Mississippi. He was assigned to General Pope's command, then called the Army of the Mississippi. During the siege of Corinth he was given command of a demi-brigade consisting of three regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery. After the city was evacuated by the Confederates on May the 29th and the Union troops had pursued them as far as Boonville, Missouri, his command returned to the vicinity of Corinth. There a reorganization was made in the troops of this department, and although he held only the rank of colonel he was given command of the First Brigade, Third Division, of the Army of the Tennessee, the division being under the command of General C. S. Hamilton of Wisconsin, and General Rosecrans being the ranking general of the entire army. About the middle of September the division was ordered to Iuka, which had been captured by the Confederate leader, General Price. On September 19th occurred the battle of Iuka, one of the hardest fought and, considering the numbers engaged, one of the most sanguinary engagements of the war. In this battle General Sanborn's brigade consisted of the Fifth and Sixteenth Iowa, the Twenty-sixth Missouri, the Fourth Minnesota, the Forty-eighth Indiana and the Eleventh Ohio Battery, a total of twenty-two hundred men in action. This brigade sustained the brunt of the day's battle and gained for itself and leader a brilliant reputation for prowess. General Sanborn was opposed by Maury's division of Confederates, nearly six thousand strong, and he fought them from three o'clock in the afternoon until nine in the evening. After the battle had been in progress for some time, a few regiments of General Stanley's division came to his aid, but all accounts agree and all reports show that Sanborn's brigade did far the greater part of the fighting on the Federal side and saved the day. This was the first test of fire through which General Sanborn and most of his men had passed. Yet he held his forces in line with the coolness of a veteran and exhibited all the qualities of an expert in the art of war. The battle was a series of assaults and counter-charges, with hand-to-hand fighting, and his battery was three times taken and three times recovered. At the close of this battle Sanborn held his position, with six hundred of his command killed and wounded, the loss of the enemy opposed to him being much greater. That night General Price withdrew his forces. In the orders communicated to General Sanborn, General Rosecrans gave him and his associates the highest credit and praise for their skill and gallantry in defending the position.

For four years General Sanborn remained with the armies of the Union, through a series of campaigns and services, the telling of which would require a volume. He was one of the able field generals of the war, and his achievements are part of every complete record of that

great war. After the surrender at Appomattox in 1865 General Sanborn was assigned to and took command of the District of the Upper Arkansas, and conducted a campaign against the Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Apache Indians. By the first of November of the same year he had established peace with all of these tribes. He was then sent by order of President Johnson to the Indian Territory to adjust the relations between the slave holding Indians and their former slaves, and accomplished this without the use of force. In June, 1866, he was mustered out of the service, having given more than five years to the cause, and after this long interruption he returned to St. Paul to resume his practice as a lawyer. He was not to be allowed to bury himself in his practice so speedily, however, for in 1867 he was designated by Congress as one of the Indian Peace Commission and together with Generals Sherman, Harney, Terry and other members of the commission concluded a number of treaties with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains. These treaties played an important part in the development of the west and southwest, and had much influence in ameliorating the conditions of the Indians.

In addition to his law practice in St. Paul, General Sanborn also opened an office in Washington, D. C., and here the firm of Sanborn and King was continued with large successes and a fine reputation until July, 1878, when General Sanborn retired from active practice in that city. On the 1st of January, 1871, he had associated with himself his nephew, Hon. Walter H. Sanborn, making the well known law firm in St. Paul of John B. and W. H. Sanborn. In 1881 E. P. Sanborn, another nephew, was added, and upon Walter H. Sanborn's appointment to the bench the firm name became John B. and E. P. Sanborn, and so remained until the General's death.

In 1872 General Sanborn was elected a member of the state legislature, and in 1882 consented to serve another term in order that his ability might be used in restoring the somewhat impaired credit of the state. Throughout his career General Sanborn was closely identified with the business and civic interests of St. Paul. For several years he was president of the Chamber of Commerce, was director and vice-president of the German-American Bank, and was vice-president and trustee of the Bankers Life Assurance Society, and of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was also president of the St. Paul Roller Mills Company, and connected with various other enterprises. He took a prominent part in many of the organized activities of his city and state, commander of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion; member of the executive council of the State Historical Society, and its president at the time of his death; and held like offices in other organizations. As a lawyer he stood for years in the front rank of the profession, not alone in the city and state but in the nation. He was a citizen of public spirit and executive ability, whose accomplishments left their impress in the enduring record of progress, and his relations were always marked by faithfulness to his highest concepts of duty and honor.

General Sanborn was three times married. His first wife, whom he married in March, 1857, was Miss Catherine Hall, of Newton, New Jersey. She died in November, 1860, leaving one daughter, Hattie F., whose death occurred in December, 1880. Miss Anna E. Nixon, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, a sister of Hon. John T. Nixon, of the Federal district court of New Jersey, became his wife in November, 1865. Her

death occurred on the 25th of June, 1878. On the 15th of April, 1880, General Sanborn married Miss Rachel Rice, daughter of Hon. Edmund Rice, of St. Paul. To this union were born four children. The eldest is Lucy S., now the wife of A. W. Clapp, of the law firm of Clapp & Macarthey; the second, John B. Sanborn, Jr., a lawyer of St. Paul; and the others are Rachel Rice Sanborn and Frederick Sanborn, also of this city.

General Sanborn died on the 16th of May, 1904. No departed citizen of Minnesota was ever more widely and sincerely mourned. Many military and civic associations joined in the commemoration of his achievements and the recognition of his high character. His statue in bronze stands in the rotunda of the state capitol, testifying to future generations the gratitude of the commonwealth for his splendid services.

HANS NELSON. Many of the leading men of Washington county, Minnesota, started out in life as poor boys, but through their own efforts have become wealthy and prominent, demonstrating that the most successful men of this country are not always those who are born to wealth and influence. There appears to be something in the necessity for exertion that develops a man's best qualities and shows what he is capable of accomplishing. Hans Nelson, of section 18, Oakdale township, is an excellent example of this fact, and is proud that all that he now owns has been earned through his own efforts. Mr. Nelson was born on a farm near Ystad, Kaage-Holver, Sweden, June 8, 1846, a son of Nels and Ellen (Jonson) Hanson.

Mr. Nelson's father died when he was fifteen years of age, and he remained on the home place with his mother for a few years, when he began working out among the farmers of his native locality. At the age of twenty-six years he came to the United States, and after a long voyage landed at Quebec, from which city he went to Milwaukee and thence to St. Paul, being from May 2 to May 27 in making his way across the country. He secured employment on a railroad, but remained there only a short time, his next work being as a harvest hand, at which he continued until 1876, on October 7th of which year he was married to Miss Celia Anderson, who had been born on a farm near Radinge, Sweden, and was twenty-three years old when she came to the United States. In 1880 Mr. Nelson started out to look for employment, and hearing of some land for sale in Oakdale township he purchased eighty acres, at ten dollars per acre. This land he found to be all in woods, swamps and lakes, but with characteristic energy he settled down to work, felled the trees, opened ditches, drained the land and built a two-room house, into which he moved in 1881. He built a log barn and set out a good orchard, and in 1887 sold his land for \$14,000 and moved to St. Paul. In 1891, however, he returned to the farm, as the parties did not live up to their contract, and in 1908 he purchased twenty-two acres adjoining, all of the property now being in an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. Nelson is a Republican in politics, but while always interested in current issues and well informed upon political matters he has refused nominations for office. Surrounded by his children, ministered to by them and his wife, this hale, happy farmer is enjoying his declining years, having every reason to be contented with what his life has produced. It is such men as he whose lives point a moral and make the present generation take notice and renew their endeavors to live uprightly, so that when they are passing down the slope of existence they may

as peacefully look back over past years with as little regret as can Hans Nelson. All of his children are a credit to him and their bringing up, and he is justly proud of them. They are as follows: Ellen, who married Frank Anderson, of St. Paul, and has three children; Jennie, who is a dressmaker, residing in Yellowstone Park; William, living in Minneapolis, married Anna Anderson and has one child, Mr. Nelson being a draughtsman for the Sioux Railroad Company; Fred, who holds a like position in the same office; Peter, residing at home, a student in an agricultural college; and Henry, who is receiving a musical education. Mr. Nelson was reared in the faith of the Swedish Lutheran church, in which he was confirmed when he was fifteen years of age, and for several years he has acted in the capacity of deacon.

FRED W. GOSEWISCH. A young man whose broad views and strong personality have been felt in the municipal life of St. Paul is Fred W. Gosewisch, who has served as clerk of probate since 1900 and who between 1905 and 1908 served as mayor of North St. Paul, where he makes his residence. He is actively interested in the success of good government, stands high in the councils of the Republican party and it is through his enlightened efforts that the office of the clerk of the Ramsey county probate court has become one of the best systemized and most efficiently managed in the west. He has to his credit more than a decade of valuable service to the city.

Although of German descent, Mr. Gosewisch is a native son of Minnesota, his birth having occurred at Wabasha, June 19, 1875. To the public schools of Wabasha and later to those of St. Paul is he indebted for his education and for some years after leaving school he confined himself to the reading of law. As a very young man he became interested in politics and was soon recognized as of the right material to which to entrust the fortunes of the Grand Old Party. His services as mayor of North St. Paul were of the finest and most satisfactory character. As the champion of the maintenance of the best educational system possible it is very appropriate that he should be secretary of the board of education, which office he has held since 1902. It is safe to say that no citizen of his years has been as active in municipal affairs.

It has been said of Mr. Gosewisch, "His appointment to the clerk of Probate court came in recognition of the earnest and able work that he gave his party, and while Mr. Gosewisch has never sought political office of an elective nature at the hands of the voters at large over the country, he is one of the best known and most popular of the county officials and would be hailed cordially by many for any office to which he aspired."

J. A. QUINN, M. D. A popular man that has hosts of loyal friends, a skillful physician and surgeon, and a citizen of integrity,—such is the high estimate placed by all who knew him upon Dr. J. A. Quinn, of St. Paul. He was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, December 8, 1855, the son of William B. and Louisa Quinn. His parents were pioneers in St. Paul in 1849, a date when St. Paul was considered remote territory. Dr. Quinn's boyhood was spent on a farm in the neighborhood of St. Paul. At the age of nine he was sent away to school at Jacksonville, Illinois, and at thirteen he entered the preparatory department of the University of Minnesota. He remained in that institution for seven years with the exception of one year spent at Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois. He left the Wesleyan University of Bloomington

in 1876 and spent one year in travel. Upon his return he entered the office of Dr. J. H. Murphy, one of the oldest and most distinguished doctors in Ramsey county. He remained there, a student of medicine, and in 1880 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession in St. Paul, being associated with Dr. Murphy for the ensuing six years.

In 1883 Dr. Quinn was elected coroner of Ramsey county on the Democratic ticket, and he served for four successive terms. During his long residence in St. Paul his service and his own personality have alike made him well-known throughout the city.

In April, 1887, he married Frances B. Hampson, a native of Minnesota.

JOHN H. COLWELL. Minnesota is fortunate in the identity of the man who has charge of one of the most important of its public trusts,—undeniably important from the fact that in its duties are incorporated the safe-guarding of the lives of thousands. John H. Colwell, state boiler inspector, has been fitted for his office by many years of practical experience in mechanics, and his carefulness and intelligent understanding of what is expected of him is of the highest character. He was appointed to his present place in 1911 by Governor Eberhardt. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of St. Paul and one of his particular hobbies is public improvement, in which department of civic ethics he has played an important part. His office is situated in the Old Capitol Building and his residence at 257 Johnson street, this city.

John H. Colwell was born at Malone, Franklin county, New York, May 16, 1858. He is the son of Lawrence and Susan (Gormley) Colwell, the father a native of Malone and the mother of Rochester, New York. Lawrence Colwell was a machinist by occupation and came to Minnesota in the spring of 1863, locating at first in Minneapolis and being connected with the first shingle mill in the state, the same being owned by Elder & Spink. He remained in that association for eight years, acting as head sawyer of the drag saw, which cut the logs into shingle bolt lengths. In the early '70s he removed to a farm in Sherbourne county, near Becker, which property he had taken up as a homestead, and it was while there residing that he passed away about the year 1872. His wife had preceded him to the Great Beyond several years before, soon after they took up their residence upon the farm. There were seven children in the family, the subject being the fifth in order of birth. All survive with the exception of William, who was killed August 31, 1881, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. He was a single man. The father, an estimable man, was a Democrat in politics, but never an office seeker. He was reared in the Catholic faith, as was also the mother.

Young John received a fairly good common school education and when the homestead was taken up was of years sufficient to assist in clearing it. After the parental estate was settled he worked for neighboring farmers for a year or two, for the remuneration of ten dollars a month at first. He then secured work in the shingle mills at Anoka at a dollar and a half a day, the pay of an experienced workman. It was his task to pack shingles and to direct what was known as knot sawing.

At the age of about eighteen or nineteen years he began to work on the St. Paul & Pacific Railway as fireman, and from fireman he was eventually advanced to engineer, in which difficult and dangerous work he engaged for fifteen years, part of the time doing the work of stationary

engineer and his territory being divided between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Upon entering upon his railroad career he took up his residence in St. Paul and here he has ever since resided. As mentioned in a preceding paragraph, he was appointed to his present position in 1911, and has now held the office for about a year, sufficient period to prove that he is the right man for the place.

Mr. Colwell was first married August 2, 1882, the young woman to become his wife being May Stone, of Minneapolis. On September 20, 1907, he was united in matrimony to Grace Heller, of Sac City, Iowa, in which locality her birth occurred. They maintain a pleasant and hospitable abode and are happy in the possession of hosts of friends.

Mr. Colwell is one of the most prominent members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, evidence of his popularity in the organization being the fact that he is now serving his fifth term as deputy grand president. He has assisted in organizing many lodges throughout his district. He is also a member of the Dayton's Bluff Commercial Club. He is president of the Mounds Park Improvement Association, which was recently organized, Mr. Colwell being the first president. The object of this league is clearly expressed upon its membership application blanks, as follows:

"The purpose of this organization shall be the banding together of the residents of Mounds Park and vicinity for the study and discussion of all questions relating to the advancement of their interests, such as the settlement of the district, transportation facilities, fire and police protection, lighting of streets and homes, grading and improvements in streets when necessary, good roads, street crossings, the suppression of nuisances, the procuring of better educational facilities and all matters pertaining to the general public welfare of this district."

Mr. Colwell was born and reared in the Democratic party, but his fine broad mindedness, a mark characteristic, has made him independent, and he endeavors to support the man and the measure most likely to prove the friend of the people.

JOHN A. WILLWERSCHEID. In all large communities every line of endeavor is likely to be represented, and all require different grades of ability to prosecute them properly. No line of work requires more tact or consideration for the feelings of others than does that connected with the undertaking business. The records of St. Paul, Minnesota, show that the funeral directors of that city are fully abreast of modern scientific progress and discovery, and that the men belonging to this, one of the most important of the professions, rank with the foremost in the state. One of the leading undertakers of St. Paul is Mr. John A. Willwerscheid, of No. 458 St. Peter street, who has been engaged in business here for a number of years. He was born in this city, June 24, 1860, and is a son of Adam and Christina (Hilgers) Willwerscheid, natives of Germany.

Adam Willwerscheid came to the United States as a youth, and his wife when about ten years of age, and they were married in Chicago, where for some years the father followed the trade of carpenter, and later became a hotel keeper. In about 1856 the family came to St. Paul, where Mr. Willwerscheid again took up carpentry, and this continued to be his occupation until his death in 1869, when he was buried in Calvary cemetery. His widow still survives, at the age of seventy-seven years, and resides in the residence in St. Paul where John A. Willwerscheid lived until his marriage.



J.A. Willverscheid.

John A. Willwerscheid received his education in the parochial school at St. Paul, which he left at the age of twelve years to enter the employ of the Pioneer Printing Company, serving an apprenticeship to the book-binding trade. He continued with this firm for sixteen years, and in 1887 he entered the Catholic Book store and the undertaking business at 42-44 West Ninth street, from whence he moved to his present quarters. Mr. Willwerscheid has been affiliated with the Minnesota Funeral Directors' Association for about fifteen years, during which time he has served as secretary for seven years and as president of the organization one year. He is a member of the state board of examiners, the duties of which are to examine and license embalmers, and a position which he has held for eight years. He is treasurer of the National Funeral Directors' Association, to which he was elected in the fall of 1910, during the past ten or twelve years has attended all national meetings as representative of the Minnesota association. In political matters he is a Democrat, but he has never been an office-seeker, although he was appointed a member of the board of fire commissioners in 1910, and now serves as president thereof. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus; a charter member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, of which he was first secretary; and a member of St. Peter's Benevolent Society and St. Clements' Benevolent Society of Assumption Parish, in which he has been baptized, confirmed and married.

On June 28, 1883, Mr. Willwerscheid was married to Miss Eugenia Metzger, who was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, daughter of Frank and Louisa (Boedigheimer) Metzger. Mr. and Mrs. Willwerscheid have had the following children: Frank, who died at the age of seventeen years; Paul and Leo, who died in infancy; Lawrence, educated in the parochial school and the Cretin high school, and who since the age of eighteen years has been assisting his father in business; Jeanette Grace, a graduate of St. Joseph's Academy, residing at home; Norbert, who is a student in a law school; Charlotte, a graduate of St. Joseph's Academy; Edith and Mary, who are attending that academy; and John and Eugene, who are students in the parochial school. The pleasant family home is located at No. 375 Inglehart avenue. Mr. Willwerscheid carries a large line of undertaking supplies, and has every equipment necessary for dignified and efficient funeral directing. He has been successful in his business enterprises because he possesses the qualities which bring success—good judgment, business faculty, a high sense of honor and a just appreciation of the rights of others.

LEO S. LAMM. After a long and useful career spent in mercantile pursuits, during which he built up an enviable reputation for integrity and upright methods of doing business, Leo S. Lamm is now living a retired life at No. 2525 Aldrich avenue, Minneapolis. Mr. Lamm was born July 23, 1861, at Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and is a son of Stephen and Caroline (Steltemier) Lamm. He grew to manhood in his native place, attending the parochial schools until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he entered the State Normal School, and after two years of attendance in that institution became collector in the First National Bank of Mankato, being later promoted to the position of book-keeper.

During the fall of 1885 Mr. Lamm engaged in the hardware business with his brother-in-law, continuing therein until January 1, 1887, and then became a partner in a furniture business, with which he was asso-

ciated until January 1, 1897. On June 1, 1886, Mr. Lamm had been married at Mankato to Miss Tillie Klein, a daughter of John Klein, his partner, and they had four sons: William G., Alphonso A., Vincent dePaul and Gregoire I. Mrs. Lamm died June 22, 1897. While he was engaged in the furniture business Mr. Lamm purchased the greater part of his stock from the Luger Furniture Company, and the daughter of John Luger, Sr., Miss Minnie C. Luger, was at that time a frequent visitor of the daughter of Mr. Klein. In this way she became acquainted with Mr. Lamm, and on November 15, 1898, they were married in Minneapolis, to which city her father had moved during that year. On January 1, 1897, Mr. Lamm sold his interest in the furniture business, and with his father engaged in dealing in real estate and loans, this association continuing until the death of the father, March 23, 1904, since which time Leo S. Lamm has been executor of the estate. The family moved from Mankato to Minneapolis in July, 1909. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lamm, namely: Norbert Leo, Hugo Clement and George Edward.

Mr. Lamm is a Democrat in political matters, but has never cared for public office. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church, in which he was confirmed at the age of fourteen years, and he is now a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Benevolent Society of St. Peter and Paul. Formerly he was connected with the Commercial Club of Mankato.

Mrs. Lamm was born at Wabasha, Minnesota, and received her education at the Sisters Convent at that place until she was seventeen years of age, at which time she accompanied the family to North St. Paul. Mrs. Luger, the widow of John Luger, Sr., was about twenty-three years of age when she came to America. Her father had preceded the family to this country, landing at New York City after a stormy voyage of 100 days, and it had been agreed that his wife and children should meet him in that city. Through some cause or other, however, the wrong ticket had been secured for them, and while their trip only lasted sixty-one days, they landed at New Orleans. Here the mother and youngest child contracted cholera, and the latter died. In the meantime the father had gone to Dubuque, Iowa, where he was traced after some time by the Board of Information in New Orleans, and eventually he came for his family and took them to Dubuque.

Both the Lamm and Luger families are well and favorably known throughout this part of Minnesota, and members thereof have been prominent in the business world, public life and the professions. Mr. Lamm, although not now actively engaged in business, finds his time fully occupied by the duties incidental to executing his father's large estate, but manages to interest himself in all movements tending to advance his section, and is known as a charitable and public-spirited citizen.

DR. FREDERICK JOHN MITCHELL. Saint Paul numbers among her citizens Dr. Frederick John Mitchell, physician and surgeon. He was born in Richland Center, Wisconsin, on the 17th of July, 1879. Very probably he inherited his predilection for the medical profession, for his father was a physician and his mother was the daughter of a physician. During a period of forty years Dr. George Ray Mitchell has followed his profession in Richland Center and is still in active practice. The maiden name of his wife was Laura Dodge, and at the time of her death Mrs. Mitchell was thirty-eight years old. Five children were born to

this union: Dr. Frederick John Mitchell, of St. Paul; Miss Lottie E. Mitchell, a teacher at Valparaiso, Indiana; Miss Marjorie Mitchell, a vocal teacher; Miss Myra and George Mitchell. All of Dr. Mitchell's ancestors were of Scotch-Irish blood. Cyrus Mitchell came to this country at an early period, locating in Jefferson county, New York, from whence he moved to Wisconsin.

Frederick John Mitchell received a good education in the public schools and continued through the high school of his native town. A teacher's graduating course, pursued after he had received his diploma, completed his preparation, and for one year he taught a district school in his home county. At the end of that year the Spanish-American war broke out and the patriotic young schoolteacher was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers. He enlisted in the service of his country and was made first sergeant of Company M, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment. They immediately went into camp at Camp Shipp, Alabama, waiting the call to go to the front, but they waited in vain. For eight months Dr. Mitchell's regiment was in camp and by the end of that time his service was no longer required. Again he turned his attention to teaching, repairing to Boaz, Wisconsin, and taking charge of the Boaz graded schools. At the end of the year of his service as principal of this school he determined to take up the study of medicine.

He entered Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, Illinois, and was prominent and popular in college affairs. He was elected to the presidency of the class of 1903, in which he was graduated. Euclid, Polk county, Wisconsin, was the scene of the Doctor's first practice, being associated with Dr. Jackson S. Chapin. Five years later he returned to Chicago to take a special course in the treatment of eye, ear and nose diseases, and he was graduated from Northwestern Medical College in June, 1909.

After this long apprenticeship in one of the noblest professions in the world Dr. Mitchell came to St. Paul and locating at No. 889 Payne avenue, immediately began the practice of medicine. In the few short years that he has been established in this city he has built up a reputation as one of the leading young physicians. His efforts for the betterment of his fellowmen have not been confined solely to ministering to their physical ailments. He is a firm believer in the wisdom and justice of independent voting.

Dr. Mitchell is an assiduous worker in a number of fraternal and benevolent organizations—among them the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Yeomen, the Royal Neighbors, the Good Samaritans, the Woodmen's Circle, the Owls, and the Moose. He is physician to the Omaha Benefit Association and to the Saint Cashmere and National Polish Union. He is also a member of the Ustion Medical Fraternity of Chicago, and the American, State and Ramsey County Medical Associations.

On the 5th of December, 1906, Dr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Minnie E. Lane, daughter of Arthur D. Lane, of Richland Center, Wisconsin.

SUMNER A. FARNSWORTH. St. Paul is particularly fortunate in the possession of a city treasurer of the type of Sumner A. Farnsworth, a gentleman of the highest civic ideals and greatest capability. Until a few years ago he was known among the foremost educators in the city

and preceded his present activity by several years identification with the real estate business. In addition to his other reasons for prominence he is exceedingly well known in Odd Fellowship, being past grand master of the Minnesota Grand Lodge.

Sumner A. Farnsworth is a native of Bristol, Wisconsin, where his eyes first opened to the light of day on November 26, 1852. His parents, Joel and Mary Farnsworth, were of New England parentage, but came to the northwest some time before his birth. The father is now living at the age of ninety-three years, making his home at Sheldon, Iowa. To the public schools of River Falls, Wisconsin, is Mr. Farnsworth indebted for his early education. He subsequently matriculated in the River Falls State Normal School, where he completed his work in 1876, although he did not graduate until 1896, some twenty years later. At the age of eighteen Mr. Farnsworth began upon his career as a teacher, occupying the pedagogue's desk in a country school. From that time on he had many positions of trust and his work ever gave general satisfaction. He was superintendent of schools at River Falls, Wisconsin, from 1876 to 1877; held a like position at Brainerd, Minnesota, in 1877-8 and 1880; at Crookston in 1882-3; and at Ada in 1884, 1885 and 1886. In 1886 he accepted the position of principal of the Cleveland school at St. Paul and his wonderfully fruitful labors in that capacity continued to January, 1907. For eight years he was chairman of the legislative committee of the State Teachers' Association and he was president of both the Minnesota Educational Association and the St. Paul Teachers' Association. His name will long be associated with the securing of the district high school system in St. Paul, in which campaign he was a prime mover and he was active in that field even after quitting school work. In January, 1907, he entered the real estate business and engaged in that line of endeavor until 1910, in which year he was elected to the office of city treasurer, which he now adorns.

A local publication in speaking of the record of Mr. Farnsworth refers to him in the following warm and convincing terms:

"Many strong qualifications commended Sumner A. Farnsworth to the confidence and favor of the public in his candidacy for the office of city treasurer at the last city election. He was known to be a gentleman of strict integrity and broad culture. His administrative ability had been demonstrated in valuable public service as principal of the Cleveland school in St. Paul for a period of about twenty years. Business capacity of a high order had marked his course as a member of the real estate firm of Farnsworth & Campbell, with offices in the court block. He had made manifest his deep and abiding interest in the welfare and progress of St. Paul and everybody was familiar with his obliging disposition, courtesy of manner and genuine consideration for the rights and the feelings of others. Here were honesty, ability, efficiency, public spirit and assurance that could be relied on for rigid protection of every public interest and of fair and genteel treatment for all persons of every class and condition who might have business with the city treasurer's office. What more could the people ask? They showed by their verdict at the polls that they considered these enough and by his course in the office Mr. Farnsworth has greatly strengthened and intensified their convictions. He has been faithful to every duty and intelligent and firm in the performance of all."

Mr. Farnsworth has always associated with the Republican party, but he is independent in local politics, supporting whomever he believes will

be most effective in advancing the interests of the whole of society. He is well-beloved in Odd Fellow circles and has belonged to the order ever since he attained to his majority. He was grand master of Minnesota in 1903, was grand representative in 1904-5; and is at present grand senior warden of the Grand Encampment. He joined the ranks of the ancient and august Masonic order in 1896, has attained to Scottish Rite honors and is past senior warden of St. Paul Lodge, No. 3.

On October 21, 1879, Miss Eliza L. Gross, daughter of William Gross, became the bride of Mr. Farnsworth, their marriage being celebrated at Glyndon, Minnesota. The Gross family is prominent and highly respected and her parents were among the territorial pioneers. The subject and his wife are favorites in their circle and maintain a hospitable home. They have no children.

KENNETH CLARK, for a number of years a leader in financial and industrial circles in St. Paul, is a lineal descendant of an old and honored New York family, one of his ancestors being Peter Schuyler, an early governor of old New York. He was born at Fort Plain, New York, in 1847, and is the son of William and Anna Maria (Neukerck) Clark, both natives of that state. The mother, as well as the father, was descended from Holland Dutch ancestry, and many of the sterling traits which have marked the character of their son, Kenneth Clark, are directly attributable to this fine old strain of blood.

The early education of Mr. Clark was acquired in New Haven, Connecticut and in Union College at Schenectady, New York, from the latter of which he was graduated with the class of 1869. In the following year he came to St. Paul, where he took up the study of law, although he never engaged in its practice, becoming, instead, interested in mercantile matters, as a result of his partnership with C. C. DeCoster, the firm being known as DeCoster & Clark. A few years later he became an important factor in financial circles in St. Paul, having in 1892 been made vice president of the Capital Bank. His identification with the Merchants' National Bank dates from the year 1897, when he was chosen vice-president. In the same year he was further honored by his election to the presidency of this institution, which is recognized as one of the strong financial concerns in the city, its position and standing in moneyed circles being well known.

In addition to these offices Mr. Clark is president of the St. Paul Bethel, a charitable institution for which he has done much; of the St. Paul Cattle Loan Company and vice-president of the St. Paul Gas Company, trustee of the Northwest Trust Company and vice-president of the State Savings Bank of St. Paul. In addition, he is a director of the American Exchange Bank of Duluth, and in all these offices of importance and responsibility his services have ever been of an order calculated to result to the highest interests of the various institutions. The possession by him of unusual qualities of initiative, judgment and foresight and their judicious exercise in his various activities have placed him in the front rank of financial and commercial circles in St. Paul, and his sterling character, combined with his admirable business ability, have given him a power and prestige which has been resultant of much in the way of the development of St. Paul. And it is not too much to say that few, if any, have been privileged to do more for the city in that respect than has Mr. Clark.

The Republican party has always held the unswerving allegiance of Mr. Clark, and he is a member of the House of Hope Presbyterian church, as well as a member of its board of trustees. He is a member of his college fraternity, the Chi Psi, and of Summit Lodge No. 163 of the Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, to which he is eligible to membership by reason of his early American ancestors who in the history of young America bore valiant parts in the conquest of the wilderness and so laid the foundation for that wonderful development which has been the work of later generations, and in which Mr. Clark, in his generation, has done so much.

Mr. Clark was united in marriage in 1872 with Miss Alice G. Gilchrist, a native of Brooklyn, New York, and the daughter of Andrew and Kate Gilchrist.

GEBHARD BOHN. Coming to America with only a smattering of the English language, arriving in Minnesota, a bareheaded, penniless youth, accepting subordinate positions until he could gain knowledge of the customs and methods of the business people of the United States, working his way to a position of influence and affluence only to see his fortune swept out of his grasp, and then, nothing daunted, rising again to prosperity through his own sheer grit and persistent effort,—such has been the career of Gebhard Bohn, president of the White Enamel Refrigerator Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, and a man who for more than thirty years has been intimately associated with the best business interests of the city. Mr. Bohn was born at Immenhausen, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, May 11, 1854, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Dietz) Bohn.

Mr. Bohn attended the village schools of his native place until he was twelve years of age, at which time he went to Hersfeld, attending the institution at that city until he was fifteen. He then became a student in the polytechnic school at Cassel, and there took a course for practical life, being educated in German, English, French and Latin and taking a thorough course in mathematics and mechanics. He was graduated at the age of eighteen years, and soon thereafter started for the United States, two of his brothers and two sisters having preceded him to this country and residing at Winona, Minnesota. He embarked as a steerage passenger, and after fourteen days reached the United States, but on getting as far as Buffalo, New York, found that the money changers had cheated him, and he was without funds and so hungry that he was compelled to ask a stranger for five cents with which to buy a small pie, and he has often since declared that no food has tasted so good in his life. On the train coming from Buffalo, Mr. Bohn had his hat stolen while he was asleep, and so, without money or head gear he arrived in Winona. Although able to read, write and translate the English language, Mr. Bohn was unable to speak it fluently, and at first secured employment at pulling lumber from the river and piling it, and after about four months of this kind of work he had picked up the English language. Eventually he secured a position in a bank, writing up the bank books, and at the end of a year had been promoted to collector and general correspondent. During this time he had also started to keep books for his brother, who was engaged in the manufacture of sash and doors, and when he left the bank he gave all of his time to aiding his brother, who had enlarged his plant, and remained with him for two years.



Gebhard Bohm

Mr. Bohn was married in Winona, September 15, 1875, to Miss Lena Nockin, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Charles Nockin, and in 1877 he moved to Redwood Falls, where he was engaged in the retail lumber business prior to the building of the railway from Sleepy Eye to that point. Although he was successful in that venture, Mr. Bohn decided to locate at a point where he would have a wider field for his operations, and after three years came to St. Paul. While in the lumber business Lord Ramsey, who had purchased a tract of several thousand acres in the northwest, came to Mr. Bohn to purchase lumber with which to build homes for his tenants, and during these negotiations a warm friendship sprung up between the two men, which has lasted through the years that have followed, and Lord Ramsey visits at Mr. Bohn's summer home on Lake Minnetonka each year while on his annual visit to this country.

On coming to St. Paul Mr. Bohn became the head of a branch of his brother's business, the sash and door concern gradually developing into a lumber business. First located at the corner of Third and Jackson streets, in 1881 Mr. Bohn erected a building at Sixth and Wacouta for offices and warerooms, but in 1888 the Bohn Manufacturing Company located on Arcade street, and in the following year Mr. Bohn bought his brother's interest. In 1899 he sold his interest to devote his time to the White Enamel Refrigerator Company, which had been put in as a branch of the business in 1897 but was not looked upon with favor by Mr. Bohn's partners, which led to Mr. Bohn's retiring from the firm. As the business was not making money at that time he found himself unable to sell his stock, and his only means of raising money was on his life insurance policy, on which he borrowed \$4,000 to use as capital. Starting with a three-horse power motor, and buying electric power from the gas company with which to operate it, the business has grown to such an extent that he now uses 650 horse-power electric engines, and a 250 horse power steam power engine and manufactures his own gas for the enamel plant. His first location was in a little office in the old market building at the corner of Seventh and Wabasha streets. After doing a business about \$10,000 the first year he decided to enlarge, and subsequently moved to Jackson, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he remained until the summer of 1903. At that time he purchased twenty-three acres of land on which the company now has its plant, at Nos. 1340 to 1400 University avenue, St. Paul, which had formerly been the trace-track and stables of Commodore Kittson. Each year he has remodeled his plant and added to its capacity, and there are now about four acres of buildings, not counting the sheds. The output in 1910 amounted to more than a million and a quarter of dollars, and goods were shipped to all parts of the civilized world.

In addition to being the head of this great industry, Mr. Bohn has spent a great deal of his time in inducing other large plants to make their headquarters in St. Paul, and among them may be mentioned the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company, which is now owned by the International people; the Northwestern Car Wheel and Foundry Company; the Herzog Iron Works; the plant which now houses the Crex Carpet Company, and a great many smaller concerns. For some years he gave as much time to getting new plants started in St. Paul as he devoted to his own business.

Mr. Bohn is a Republican in politics but is not a politician. With the exception of three times, when he voted for Grover Cleveland, he has always supported Republican candidates and has taken a keen interest in the success of his party. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but during late years has attended the Lutheran church. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, having taken his first degree in St. Paul, where he has attained the thirty-second degree of Masonry. Like other big men, Mr. Bohn has his enemies, but he has ever been respectful of the rights of others, and his many warm, personal friends testify to his popularity. Self-made, possessing honorable business principles, and associating himself only with those concerns which have carried on business along strictly legitimate lines, Mr. Bohn is known and respected throughout the business circles of this section.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bohn, as follows: Gebhard C., vice-president of the White Enamel Refrigerator Company, is married and has four sons; Cora, wife of Walter S. Chase, a well known attorney of Minneapolis, has three children; Ida, who resides with her parents; William; and Anna, living also with her parents. William Bohn, formerly vice-president of the White Enamel Refrigerator Company, is now connected with the Northwestern Insulating Company, which was established by the older concern in 1909 and has ten acres in the plant at North Wabash, between Raymond and Hampden Railway, at Minnesota transfer. There is manufactured the flax felt used as insulating material, and in 1910 the company used \$140,000 worth of flax straw, which formerly the farmers were accustomed to burn to be rid of it. This new concern has grown rapidly. Both his sons, G. C. and William B. Bohn, are connected with the Refrigerator Company and the Insulating Company, and have contributed to the success of both companies.

JOSEPH BARTLES. Mr. Bartles' ancestors on both his father's and mother's side came to this country before the Revolutionary war and he has had all the advantages which accrue to one from a long inheritance of highminded forefathers and from the best which our modern civilization can offer in the way of education and environment. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Randall, and she was born in the state of New York. Her ancestors came to this country in 1648 and settled in Connecticut, taking part in the colonial wars and also in that of the Revolution. The family of which his father was a descendant came from Germany to Philadelphia in 1752 and they too gave soldiers to the new country both to fight the Indians in the colonial wars and to win the independence of the nation. Charles Bartles was born in New Jersey, in March, 1801, and lived to the age of eighty-two. He was a successful lawyer and left a large estate.

Joseph Bartles was born July 7, 1847, in Flemington, New Jersey. He attended the famous preparatory school at Lawrenceville and entered the college to which it sends so many distinguished students. Mr. Bartles received his degree from Princeton in 1868 and began his business career at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he was secretary for the White Lead and Color Works. He remained with the firm for four years and then went into business for himself in the same town. He established the J. Bartles & Company Glue Works and conducted it successfully until 1882, when he sold the business and removed to St. Paul. For one year he was secretary of the Missouri River Transportation Company and then

engaged with the Standard Oil Company and became their manager at Winnipeg, Canada. Here he remained two years and at the end of that period was assigned to the position of assistant manager for St. Paul and he kept this position until 1887, when he resigned and went into the oil business for himself. As a member of the Independent Oil Company Mr. Bartles engaged in selling oil on his own account until 1892, when he sold out and again returned to the Standard Oil Company. For ten years he was general manager at St. Paul and then he again left that corporation to form the Bartles Oil Company, with plants at Grand Forks, North Dakota; Waterloo, Iowa; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Peoria, Illinois, and with a capacity of six hundred barrels a day. The trade of the company was largely with the northwestern states. Since 1906, Mr. Bartles has been engaged in fighting the Standard and through his efforts has been successful in securing from the railroad commission such reduction in classification as will permit competition and thus has done away with the Standard's monopoly in the northwestern states. There are now eighteen independent oil companies in Minneapolis and St. Paul and since 1906 they have saved the people of the northwest an annual sum of at least \$250,000 in Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

In politics Mr. Bartles is a progressive Republican. He has been a member of the Elks' lodge for twenty-two years and has filled a number of the chairs in that body. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

In May, 1868, at New York City, Mr. Bartles was married to Miss Alma Houghton, a native of New York state. After fourteen years this union was dissolved by the death of Mrs. Bartles. She was the mother of three children who are all living at the present time. Charles resides at Grand Forks, North Dakota, and is in the oil business there. Bessie Bartles Hawke, the wife of Dr. W. W. Hawke, resides at Flemington, New Jersey. Lucy, Mrs. Manton Shepherd, lives in Waterloo, Iowa, where her husband is engaged in the oil business. In 1898 Mr. Bartles was married to Miss Lillian Mulcay, who is a native of Huntington, West Virginia, but was a resident of Minneapolis at the time of her marriage to Mr. Bartles. Both of the daughters, Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. Hawke, are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and perhaps it is not out of place to say that as his ancestors fought for political liberty Joseph Bartles has fought for industrial freedom and economic opportunity in his generation, whose need of them is not less than was that of the colonists for civil liberty.

SHERMAN SEDGWICK HESSELGRAVE. There are very few of us even in this age of peace conferences whose pulses are not quickened at the sound of martial music and the sight of uniformed men marching under streaming banners, and if we know they are going to a battlefield our emotion is of the sort which grips the very heart strings and chokes our utterances. This is partly because of our natural love of pomp and circumstance and partly because of an inherited reverence for those who fight for our lives and our liberties. War is a never-ending condition of our existence; the only change is in the enemy. The dangers which threaten us now are not of the sword of the invader nor of the revolt of the downtrodden of our people, but of ignorance and disease and we have a great and valiant army which fights those destroyers, but they march under no banners nor are they heralded by booming drums and shrilling fifes. The code of the etiquette of their profession forbids any-

thing which savors of publishing their deeds and yet they are devoted to fighting death in every form and their battle is not won at the sacrifice of other human life. St. Paul has a large and devoted band of physicians whose work is an honor to the country and whose services place them in the number of the highest benefactors of the race, among whom is numbered Sherman S. Hesselgrave.

Dr. Hesselgrave is a native of Sibley county, Minnesota, and was educated in the public schools of St. Paul. He graduated from the high school in 1891 and three years later received his degree from the University of Minnesota in the department of medicine. While in college he was a member of the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity and in the professional societies he is a member of the county, the state and the American medical associations. From 1896 to 1900 he was the deputy coroner of Ramsey county.

In the city clubs Dr. Hesselgrave is associated with the Commercial Club and belongs to the Recreation Club and the Automobiling Club. He is also a member of the Masonic order. Politically he is a Republican and is deeply interested in public affairs, although absorbed in his profession, of which he is one of the leading members in the city.

In 1897 on June 1, Dr. Hesselgrave was married to Miss Marie E. Greget, of St. Paul. She was educated in the parochial schools and the Visitation convent. She is a member of the Schubert Club. Their residence is at 1009 Lincoln avenue and the Doctor has his office in the Endicott building.

JOHN P. JELINEK. One of the leading druggists of the beautiful Minnesota capital, St. Paul, is John Peter Jelinek. His long and successful career as a pharmacist has entitled him to the leading place in the profession which he has chosen, his election to the presidency of the St. Paul Retail Druggist Association being closely followed by the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association offering him the same high position of honor. He combines a thorough knowledge of the technical side of his work with a keen business head, and this combination has enabled him, instead of remaining a humble clerk in the drug store of another man, to own and manage not one, but two thriving stores in most desirable locations.

Although the greater part of his life has been spent in this country and commonwealth, Mr. Jelinek is not by birth a native of this country. He was born in Austria, on the 19th of June, 1870, near Prague. His father was Frank Jelinek, and his mother was Anna (Neider) Jelinek. Austria was also the native country of the father, whose natal day was March, 1846. He received a common school education, and upon growing to manhood adopted the trade of a tailor. In the month of November, 1879, he turned to America, as a haven of refuge to escape the monarchy and oppression existing in Austria. Preferring to raise his family in America "the land of the Free," he came to the United States November, 1879, and, crossing half the continent, he finally located in New Prague, Minnesota. Here he pursued his even life of industry so successfully that he was encouraged to try his fate in a larger city, so the following year saw him settled in St. Paul. In the crowded and artificial conditions of life in eastern Europe Mr. Jelinek had followed the path that his father had trod before him, and had found his religious life in the bosom of the Roman Catholic church, but now in this cool northern country, where the great winds swept the broad prairies all day, where there were long

peaceful twilights and silent nights, the religion that found its expression in a creed became inadequate; one did not need a church in which to worship in this great free country, so Mr. Jelinek dropped the Catholicism to which he had been bred. As for politics he became a Democrat when he first became a citizen of the United States, but after the administration of President Cleveland he turned Republican, thinking the principles of the Republican party were now the safest for the guidance of the "Ship of State." The marriage of Mr. Jelinek took place before he left Austria in Budowitz. His wife was also an Austrian by birth, May 11, 1851, being the date of her birth. John P. Jelinek is the eldest of the six boys and four girls who were born to this worthy couple. All of them are living except one son, William, and the father and mother reside quietly in St. Paul.

As a lad of nine years John P. Jelinek was brought by his parents into the wonderful new country, so different from that home he had left. The impression on his childish mind is one that Mr. Jelinek has never forgotten. The public schools of St. Paul took him in hand and he was speedily transformed from a shy little Austrian lad into a sturdy young American. While still a boy, in 1886, having finished his public school education, he entered the drug business. In four years, by constant application to work and by keeping his naturally receptive brain continually on the alert, he found himself ready to take up the business himself. He was admitted to practice pharmacy in the state of Minnesota in 1890 and in 1898, having saved his money by rigorous self denial, he was able to go into the business for himself and opened up a store at 961 West Seventh street, at the corner of James street. In 1898 he bought another store at the corner of West Seventh street and Sherman street and since that time has been operating both of them with great success.

Mr. Jelinek is an active party worker, his affiliations being with the Republican party. He is now the representative to the legislature from the thirty-fifth district, having been elected on the 8th of November, 1910, to serve till December 31, 1912. Knowing his reputation for rectitude and honesty of purpose, his constituents feel perfectly safe in leaving their affairs in his hands. He is director and treasurer of the West End Commercial Club Building Corporation, of St. Paul, incorporated for the purpose that the West End Commercial Club might have suitable quarters, and a member of the Minnesota River Gun Club and of the St. Paul Drug Club. His valuable services as president of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association for the year 1910-1911 and as president of the St. Paul Retail Druggist Association have already been mentioned. Although not connected with any religious organization, Mr. Jelinek firmly believes in the one great teaching on which they all unite, love of one's fellow men. This is exemplified by his enthusiasm in regard to the fraternal orders and the many positions of honor and responsibility which he has held in the same. His long list begins with the Masonic order, in which he is a member of Capital City Lodge of Masons, No. 217, serving as worthy master for 1909-1910; he also belongs to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of St. Paul, to the Minnesota Consistory, No. 1, to the Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine, to Summit Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, to Paladin Commandery, and to St. Paul Council, No. 1. He is also a life member of the Elks No. 59, is a member of the Odd Fellows, Capital City Lodge No. 48, and affiliates with Grant Lodge, No. 88, of the Association of United Workmen. The foreign society to which he belongs is the C. S. P. S., No. 12. No better

example of the universal popularity of this man could be given than the above list. To be a welcome member in so many different groups speaks well for the adaptability of the man.

On the 2nd of March, 1897, Mr. Jelinek was married to Miss Helen M. M. Ris, a daughter of Gottfried Ris and Johannetha Ris. Mr. Ris was a carpenter and contractor, who was born in Switzerland, in 1835. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having been a volunteer in the Wisconsin Second Light Artillery under Captain Berger, from which he received an honorable discharge at the end of his service. At his death he was buried with military honors. Mr. and Mrs. Jelinek have no children.

Mr. Jelinek is proud of the fact that he is essentially a self-made man, that he owes his success to no one but himself. His life should be a great encouragement to other young men of foreign birth to whom the country seems to offer a cool front, for he began with no one to back him, with no money and little encouragement, and solely by his own efforts has raised himself to his present position.

ROBERT J. CLARKE. Among the men of enterprise who have made successful careers in the commercial life of St. Paul, one of the best known is Mr. Robert J. Clarke, the merchant and member of the state legislature. He has been identified with this city over a quarter of a century, and has enjoyed a steady advance in prosperity and influence until he is one of the leaders of the community.

Mr. Clarke is a native of Ireland and was born in County Cork April 24, 1862. His father was George Clarke, who was born in Ireland in 1832 and died in 1881. He was a merchant and farmer and a well known cattle dealer, being one of the substantial citizens of his community. The mother was Elizabeth (Pattison) Clarke, who was born in Ireland in 1834, and died in 1881.

Robert J. had school privileges until he was thirteen years old, attending the Model school of County Cork. He then entered the service of the West Cork Railway Company, being assistant station agent, and remained in the railway service seven years. Leaving Ireland in 1882, he spent seven months in South Wales, and then came to America in 1883. He spent the first year in farm work in Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1884 arrived at St. Paul. The beginning of his career in this city was in the employ of the McMillan Packing Company for a few months, and he then entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Returning to St. Paul, he has made this city his residence ever since with the exception of eight months during 1886-87, when he lived in Colorado. From 1888 to 1906 Mr. Clarke was connected with the St. Paul postoffice as mail carrier, and then resigned to enter an independent commercial career. The firm of Regan, Clarke & Company, clothing and men's furnishing goods, continued successfully in their location at 58 East Seventh street until 1909, when Mr. Clarke established a tailoring and men's furnishing business at 461 Wabasha street. This is the firm of Clarke & Feinstein, one of the most popular shops of the kind in the retail district.

Mr. Clarke is one of the influential Democrats of the city and one of the active workers for the party's welfare. On this party ticket he was elected a member of the state legislature in 1910. Fraternally he is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Loyal Order of Moose. Through the North Central Commercial Club he lends his in-



Theodor Henningsen

fluence for commercial improvement and the general progress of his home city. His church is the Roman Catholic.

On the 18th of October, 1887, in St. Paul, Mr. Clarke was united in marriage with Miss Anna O'Toole. Her father, Phil O'Toole, was a native of Ireland and came with his family to this country when she was a child. Nine children have been born to their happy marriage. The daughter Mabel died at the age of eight years, and the others are: Margaret, Marie, Susie, George, Robert Emmett, Alice, Catherine, Phil, all of whom claim St. Paul as their native city. Mr. Clarke came to America a poor boy, and without influence or financial aid has performed the achievements and accumulated the means which are the tokens of business and civic success. In his career he has had his chief aid in the encouragement and counsel of his worthy wife and to her he gives the highest credit for his present prosperity. Their comfortable home is at 107 Litchfield street.

THEODOR HENNINGER. One of the interesting, highly honored and long-time residents of St. Paul is Theodor Henninger, a leading German-American citizen, a veteran of the Civil war, and one of gallant record, whose part in the business world was that of a printer. He is now retired and in well-earned leisure enjoys the possession of hosts of friends and admirers. In recording Mr. Henninger's distinctions one would scarcely omit his prominence in the musical life of the city, for he has for many years been a leader in the sphere of Orpheus.

Mr. Henninger belongs to that fine race which has given to America an immense proportion of her best citizenship, for his birth occurred in the grand-duchy of Baden, in the town of Tauberbischofsheim, the date of his nativity being September 11, 1840. He received his education in the public schools of Baden, which he attended until the age of ten years, and afterwards in the schools of the United States. Both of his parents were native Germans, but the father, Adam Henninger, a locksmith by trade, died when a comparatively young man, in 1841, the year after the birth of him whose name inaugurates this review. The widowed mother, whose maiden name was Margaretha Mittnacht, in hope of securing for her children wider opportunities and better prospects, crossed the Atlantic with them in 1850. There were eight sons and daughters at that time, but only three survive at the present.

At the time of the family exodus young Theodor was a lad about ten years of age. Upon their arrival on these shores they settled for a time in the state of New York. The studies of the subject were pursued in the schools of New York, Buffalo and Cincinnati, Ohio, which cities were the various scenes of their residence. When his education was completed he served as an apprentice in the printing business under his brother, Richard Henninger, who published a newspaper in Indianapolis, Indiana. After successfully conducting this journal for a time his brother sold out his interests and Theodor returned to Cincinnati, where he continued to be engaged as a printer. Later he went back to Indianapolis, but subsequently, learning of the vast business possibilities and healthy climate presented by this city, he decided to come here in 1867.

Immediately upon his arrival in this city Mr. Henninger began working at his trade and was soon brought into prominence by his musical talent, which seems to be the birthright of so many of his countrymen. In the course of his peregrinations he had devoted much study to music and was discovered to be a particularly enlightened teacher of the sci-

ence. He was one of the directors of the first Liederkranz Society and also the Germania Singing Society of St. Paul, and of the Cathedral Church Choir and schools. Another connection linking him to the musical history of the city was his membership in the Musical Society and the first band (Great Western) which was conducted by Professor George Seibert.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Henninger had opportunity to prove the genuineness of his loyalty to his adopted country by enlisting in defense of the preservation of the Union. His enlistment was made at Indianapolis in the Eleventh Indiana Regiment in the musical corps, his commander being the late General Lew Wallace, later to become so famous as an author. Mr. Henninger's regiment took part in many notable engagements, that which remains most vividly in his memory being the battle of Shiloh. The Rebel army had surprised and nearly surrounded Grant's army, and the Federals had almost abandoned hope, when, at the eleventh hour, the tide of battle turned from defeat to victory for the Union. In that battle thousands of the flower of American manhood were slain and wounded. Mr. Henninger was mustered out August 14, 1862, at Helena, Arkansas, and he subsequently returned to his home in Indianapolis. At the time of John Morgan's raid he again proffered his services, but his enlistment was for only a short period.

This useful and honorable pioneer citizen has since his earliest arrival here been closely identified with the interests of St. Paul, and now in the calmer days of his retirement he finds that he loves its institutions and that for him it is the ideal place of residence. He has, for three and one-half years, been working on a new song, and has at last completed (1912) the "Glorious Star Spangled Banner." He has a number of social, musical and fraternal relations in which he takes a great pleasure. He was a member of the Great-Western Band and director of the "Liederkranz" and the "Germania" singing societies, and is a member of the Musicians' Union and also the Sons of Herman. He has never lost his interest in the comrades of other days and renews old associations as a member of the German-American Veterans and Garfield Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a staunch adherent of the "Grand Old Party" and is a member of the Evangelical church.

In 1865 Mr. Henninger laid the foundation of what proved a happy household and congenial and sympathetic life companionship by his union with Bertha Kuester, daughter of Rev. Karl and Friederike Kuester, of Indianapolis. This admirable woman, who bore the subject nine sons and daughters, died in St. Paul in 1909, at the age of sixty-three years. Concerning the children the following data are herewith entered. Arthur, born in Indianapolis in 1866, died in St. Paul in 1884. Paul, born in St. Paul in 1869, is married and resides in St. Paul, his two children being Herbert and Alice; he was for seventeen years in the government service. Mrs. George Dahlberg, born in St. Paul in 1871, resides in the city and is the mother of two children,—Bertha and Arthur Dahlberg. Herman, born in this city in 1874 is married and resides in Los Angeles, California, with his family, which includes two sons and a daughter, Sylvan, Leroy and Dolora. Julius, born June 9, 1876, died in 1901, in this city. Rudolph, born in 1878, married, and is the father of three children: Rudolph, Jr., Theodor and Margaret. Edwin G., born in 1881, in St. Paul, died in 1886. Miss Ella Augusta, born September 17, 1885, resides with her father and is prominent in sing-

ing circles in this city, being gifted with a wonderful voice. The same is true of her younger sister, Dora Amalie, born in St. Paul, in 1889.

H. MARTIN JOHNSON. A successful business man and well known citizen, H. Martin Johnson has won his position in commercial affairs through his personal ability and industrious efforts. Though not yet thirty years of age, he is secretary and one of the active managers of the Bodin-Sundberg Drug Company, the largest retail drug house in the city, with five branch stores in different parts of the city.

Mr. Johnson is a native of St. Paul, born here April 27, 1883, a son of Frank and Martha Johnson, who were both born in Sweden but were married in St. Paul. The father settled in St. Paul in 1880. He is a railroad man and for the past five years has been connected with the Northern Pacific. Of the five children in the family, H. Martin is the oldest. Two died in infancy, and his two brothers are Albin F. and Emil T., both of whom were born in this city.

After attending the public schools of this city during his youth he began his practical career in the employ of the drug store of J. A. Battat at 309 Jackson street, where he was employed five years. Having determined to follow this line of business, he had in the meantime studied in the school of pharmacy at Minneapolis, where he was graduated as pharmacist in 1901. In 1903 he entered the firm of John Bodin & Company. He made his services so valuable that on the death of Mr. Bodin in 1906 and on the reorganization of the company he became a member of the company known as the Bodin-Sundberg Drug Company, and has since been secretary. The business was incorporated with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the other officials are: V. C. Sundberg, president and treasurer; Mrs. H. Bodin, vice president; and C. J. Rudeen and A. T. Sundberg, directors. The stores of this company are located as follows: 329 East Seventh street, 881 Payne avenue, 1110 Payne avenue, 879 Rice street, and a branch store for the hospital at corner of Ninth and Wacouta. Mr. Johnson is manager of the store at the corner of Payne avenue and Jessamine street. When he first began in the drug business he was a poor boy with only his own character and persevering industry as aids to advancement, and it is no small achievement to have placed himself in so few years among the independent business men of this city.

He is also a public-spirited citizen, an active Republican, and represents the first ward of the city on the city and county Republican committee. He is a member of the finance committee of the Ramsey County Progressive League, and is one of the young leaders in civic and political advancement. He was one of the organizers and is a member of the East Side Commercial Club. Fraternally his affiliation is with Montgomery Lodge, No. 258, A. F. & A. M., being a trustee of the lodge, and a member of Jewel Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He was manager of Maple Camp, No. 5453, M. W. A., a charter member of the Current Topics Club, a charter member of the Payne avenue Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, a member of the Modern Brotherhood of America, and one of the organizers and a member of the Board of Directors of St. Paul Drug Club. His church is the English Lutheran.

Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Maple Leaf Camp, Royal Neighbors, the Ladies' Aid Society of the Arlington Hills Lutheran church and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the East Side Cambridge Club.

Mr. Johnson owns a comfortable and attractive home at 614 East Jessamine street. He was married in this city on November 12, 1906, to Miss Marie Peterson. She was born in St. Paul, November 5, 1884, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are parents of two children: Howard Martin, born August 20, 1907; and Elaine, born May 26, 1911.

MAX ERNST ROBERT TOLTZ. The Toltz Engineering Company of St. Paul, of which Mr. Toltz is president, is the largest firm of general engineers in the northwest, and its business extends to all parts of the United States and Canada. The founder and head of this firm has had an unusual record of service as a railroad and general engineer. Thirty years ago, when he first came to America, though he possessed a professional degree, he was entirely without capital, and he began his career in this country as a common laborer for day's wages in a stone quarry. When the opportunity for professional service did come, he quickly proved his worth, and has advanced from one grade of success and responsibility to another until he is among the ablest engineers of the country and so considered at the present time.

Max Toltz was born in Germany, on the 2d of September, 1857, a son of Herman and Malvina (Beiffuss) Toltz. His father was a merchant in the old country and died in 1867, being survived by his wife until 1896. From the public schools of Germany Mr. Toltz entered the Royal Polytechnikum at Berlin, where he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1878, at the age of twenty-one. As a German youth he served in the national army, with the Railroad Regiment, and at his discharge had the rank of second lieutenant.

In 1881 he came to America, and soon after his arrival in St. Paul he was employed by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, now the Great Northern, continuing in railroad service for over twenty years, until 1903. He then resigned, but at once became identified with the Canadian Pacific until 1905. At the latter date he was made vice president and general manager of the Manistee & Grand Rapids Railroad, an office he held until 1908. Since that time he has served as consulting engineer for a number of railroad lines. In May, 1910, he organized and became president of the Toltz Engineering Company. Mr. R. E. Stenton is treasurer of the company and W. E. King secretary. The company's offices are in the Pioneer building, but their services in general engineering are engaged in many parts of the country.

Mr. Toltz is an esteemed member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Railway Master Mechanics Association and the St. Paul Engineers Club. In political principle he is a Republican, but gives his support to the best man regardless of party. He is affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., at St. Paul, and is also a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner. He is also a member of the Minnesota Club and the University Club of St. Paul. He has always been interested in military affairs, and in 1900 he organized and became captain of a company of engineers in the National Guard. This company has since been turned into Battery C of the First Field Artillery of the National Guard of Minnesota. Mr. Toltz holds now the position of Engineer officer, with the rank of Captain.

At St. Paul on the 17th of May, 1883, Mr. Toltz married Miss Amalia Krahmer, a daughter of E. F. Krahmer, who was a native of New Ulm.

They are the parents of one daughter, Florence, who was born in this city. The family residence is at 433 Holly avenue.

WILLIAM C. KREGEL. Among the merchants of St. Paul who have built up extensive and prosperous lines of business in their special callings, one of the most enterprising is Mr. William C. Kregel, whose retail drug establishment at the northwest corner of Rice and University avenue is one of the best in this part of the city.

Mr. Kregel was born at Castle Rock, Minnesota, July 31, 1876. His father was Frank H. Kregel, for some time a retired resident of St. Paul and who for many years was a substantial farmer in the vicinity of Castle Rock. He was born in Germany in March, 1837, and came to America in 1855, first locating in New York state, and coming to Minnesota in 1872. He served in the Civil war with a New York regiment. His death occurred in St. Paul in 1912, and his widow resides in this city. She was Rachel A. Voorhees, born in New York state, September 23, 1847, and they were the parents of four children, William C., being the third.

The latter began his education in the district schools of his native vicinity, and at the age of twenty-four was graduated from the Carlton Academy. He began depending on his own efforts at an early age, and has always been an industrious worker, which accounts for the success he has won. For the first two years after leaving school he was employed by the National Biscuit Company at Minneapolis, but then resigned to enter the drug business, which he had determined to make his regular vocation. For one year he was with the Tupper & Chamberlain drug firm of Minneapolis, and then for three years with the A. D. Thompson Drug Company. With this experience as a preparation, on February 20, 1908, he purchased a half interest in the Capitol Drug Company, his partner being Mr. N. Nelson. This was an incorporated business, and Mr. Kregel was its secretary and treasurer. In December, 1909, he bought all the stock and has since been sole proprietor of the establishment.

Mr. Kregel was formerly a member of Company D of the Minnesota National Guard at Northfield. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Sons of Hermann. His interest in the larger growth and welfare of the city's business is maintained through his connection with the North Central Commercial Club. In politics he votes for the best man and is an independent. His church is the Catholic.

Mr. Kregel was married in this city, June 30, 1909, to Miss Mary M. Pulrange. She was born at Minneapolis, May 5, 1887. Their one child, Catherine Ann, was born August 9, 1911.

CHARLES A. AHLQUIST. Among a large class of people in this country to-day many are beginning to show a preference for modern methods of healing to take the place of the old medical regime which has held full sway for so many years. Science has taught that in many cases the ills of the body, and even of the mind, can be greatly benefitted, if not absolutely cured, without the use of either drugs or surgical instruments, and as a result the massage and Swedish movement systems are gaining many advocates. Charles A. Ahlquist, whose establishment is situated at No. 604 Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Paul, is an expert in these arts, and has built up a large and lucrative practice since locating in this city. He is a native of Stockholm, Sweden, and was born May 28, 1863, a son of Peter and Augusta (Brodin) Ahlquist. His father was for a

number of years chief of the custom house at Sundvall, Sweden, and his ancestors have been ministers of the Swedish church since the year 1718.

Professor Ahlquist was reared to manhood in Stockholm, and besides the public and private schools of that city he attended high school and was prepared for a collegiate course. For several years he was engaged in gardening, and on March 18, 1885, was married to Miss Emma Johnson, who was born on a farm some miles from the Swedish capital. While following gardening, Mr. Ahlquist became interested in massage, his brother's wife being a practitioner and one of the first to take up that profession in Sweden, and when about twenty-seven years of age he concluded to engage in the study of this interesting science. He had purchased property at Arboga, Sweden, and there sent his family to live while he entered an institution to learn massage and Swedish movement, and after completing his course he began practicing in his native city. In 1902 he decided to come to the United States, and subsequently sold his property in the old country and came to St. Paul, where he has since been very successful. His first home in St. Paul was destroyed by cyclone in 1904, and in 1907 he bought his present beautiful residence on the south shore of Silver Lake, North St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Ahlquist have had five children, as follows: Perry, an auditor employed by the Northern Pacific Railway, has one child; Jones, now studying to become a missionary doctor; Albert, who died at the age of nine years; Margaret, who lives at home with her parents; and Erik, a student in North St. Paul high school. The latter is an athlete of some note, and in 1911, with a friend, Paul Aurelius, accomplished a tramp of 700 miles.

Mr. Ahlquist is a Republican, but he has never been an office seeker, the duties of his profession having claimed all of his time and attention. However, he is a good and public-spirited citizen, and all movements which have for their object the betterment of conditions in his community in any way will find in him a hearty advocate and liberal supporter. He was reared in the faith of the Swedish Lutheran church, but now holds membership in the First Swedish Baptist church of St. Paul.

GENERAL R. N. McLAREN. The sudden death on July 30th, 1886, of General R. N. McLaren deprived St. Paul of one of her most illustrious citizens, and ended a life fraught with high consequences to the community, a life that had been spent in useful activity in behalf of the public. As an army officer he had been daring and courageous, sagacious in planning, bold in execution, a gallant commander in all encounters. As a politician—and he was that in the best sense of the word, for he felt it the duty of every high-minded citizen to accept public trust with private zeal—he was a picturesque figure in many of the now historic conventions of the northwest, deliberate, far-sighted and eager always for the greatest good to the greatest number. As a man he was sincere and humble, with that Christian attitude that cares less for worldly honors than for the "well done" of the Maker. In the course of a long life he filled many important and honorable positions and he never betrayed a trust, however slight it may have been. It is not too much to say of him that he remains, after twenty-five years, one of St. Paul's noblest and most cherished memories, a man not easily forgotten, for his kind are rare.

General McLaren was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, New York state, on April 28, 1828. He was the son of the Reverend Donald



Robert A. McLaren

C. McLaren, D. D., of the United Presbyterian church, and his wife, Jane (Stephenson) McLaren, both of whom were of Scotch ancestry. General McLaren's grandfather, Finley McLaren, immigrated to the United States prior to the American Revolution, locating in the vicinity of Syracuse, New York, where he attained a position of prominence. Another noteworthy member of the McLaren family is the well-known divine, the Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren.

General McLaren was prepared for college at Cambridge Academy, Washington county, New York, and after finishing the course entered Union college at Schenectady, New York. He did not complete his course, however, for ill health interfered and he left the institution in 1851. His first business venture was as the partner of Hon. Henry C. Corbett, afterwards United States senator, in a mercantile business in Portland, Oregon, whither he had gone and where he remained for several years. During his stay in Portland he served as a member of the Portland city council for one term.

In 1856 General McLaren returned to the east, and in 1857 decided on Red Wing, Minnesota, as a permanent location. There he embarked in a lumber business, the firm being known as Densmore and McLaren. He was also the junior member of the firm of Mesrole & McLaren, which carried on an extensive forwarding and commission business. In 1859 he was elected state senator from Goodhue county, and served throughout the second and third sessions of the Minnesota state legislature. During his career in that body, he was chairman of the committee on banks and took an active part in all legislation calculated to advance the interests of the state.

At the outbreak of the Sioux Indians in 1862 General McLaren raised a company for the Sixth Minnesota Infantry, and on August 22d of that year was commissioned major, a commission which he held for a period of eighteen months. He accompanied General Sibley against the Indians and made a gallant record at Birch Coulee and at the engagement of Wood Lake. It was his battalion of infantry with McPhaill's company of cavalry that extricated the little command of Brenn and Grant from a perilous position at Birch Coulee, and he was in command of the daring fellows who routed the Indians at Wood Lake. He accompanied the Sibley expedition in 1865 and was in the front at all engagements. He gained quite a reputation as an Indian fighter, and when the Second Minnesota Cavalry was ordered out for service on the frontier he was made commanding colonel, the date being January 13, 1864. He was mustered out of the service November 17, 1865, with the rank of brevet brigadier general, under a commission signed by President Johnson. During his service he had taken part in three campaigns against the Indians, one under General Sibley and two under General Alfred Sully. In the latter campaign he went as far west as the Yellowstone valley, where the troops were subjected to arduous and trying circumstances. For considerable length of time he was commandant at Fort Snelling, and was in charge of the post at the time of the execution of Shakopee (Little Six) and Medicine Bottle for their share of the outrages against the whites.

After he returned from frontier service in 1866 General McLaren was sent by the department of the interior as one of the commissioners to treat with the Sioux Indians at Fort Laramie, an event which marked the closing of his active military career.

After his service General McLaren came to make his home in St. Paul. Soon after his arrival he was made internal revenue assessor for the second Minnesota district, and on consolidation of the offices of assessor and collector, was appointed to the office of United States marshal for the district of Minnesota May 17, 1873, by General Grant and re-appointed to the same office by President Hayes in November, 1877. He remained in the government service in that capacity until 1882, when he retired from public life to look after his property interests.

Politically General McLaren was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, its men and its measures. He was often present at the conventions of his party as a delegate from his home district, and was at one time chairman of the state central committee. His rare qualities of generalship and management made his advice valuable to the leaders of his party, and his advice was followed on more than one occasion.

General McLaren was united in marriage in May, 1857, to Miss Anna McVean, of Livingston county, New York state. Like her husband she was of a long line of Scotch ancestry of gallant history and honorable traditions. General and Mrs. McLaren became the parents of three children,—Miss Jennie McLaren, Robert F. McLaren and Dr. Archibald McLaren, the well known physician of St. Paul.

General McLaren passed away very suddenly on the 30th of July, 1886, leaving vacant one of the highest places attained by any citizen in the esteem and affection of the city of St. Paul and the great northwest.

ARTHUR J. REEVES. Some men attain to more than ordinary prominence through the recognition by their associates of their ability to discharge certain duties, and this is undoubtedly the case with Arthur J. Reeves, of 302-4-5 Ryan Building, St. Paul, who now acts as general agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Reeves was born on a farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, September 24, 1864, and is the son of John and Jane (Oswin) Reeves.

Mr. Reeves' parents were born and reared in England, where they were married, and they came to the United States in 1855, settling on the Dane county farm where Mr. Reeves was born. He was about seven years of age when the family moved to a farm in Mitchell county, Iowa, and in that vicinity he grew to manhood. After leaving the country schools he attended the Cedar Valley Seminary for about a year and a half, and soon after his return to the farm his father died, it being left to Arthur J. to settle up the affairs of the estate. This work accomplished, in April, 1886, Mr. Reeves came to St. Paul and began to clerk in a shoe store. In January, 1887, he went into the real estate business, continuing therein until 1889. While thus engaged he began negotiating with several fire insurance companies and established the fire insurance agency that was afterwards known as the Reeves & Gillian Agency, now owned by W. S. Gillian. In April, 1902, he became, through appointment, general agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, which at that time had about \$80,000.00 premium collections in the agency, and so successful has Mr. Reeves been that during 1911 the company collected nearly \$250,000 in the agency. The insurance business is one that demands more than ordinary ability, as competition is especially strong between the companies. Mr. Reeves has demonstrated that he possesses the rare faculties essential to those who make a success of this particular

line of endeavor, and in the comparatively short time that he has been engaged in this work here has shown that he is a valuable man in the insurance field.

On November 5, 1891, Mr. Reeves was married to Miss Mary S. Clark, of St. Paul, who was born in Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, and one son, Oswin, has been born to this union. He is now a student in the class of 1912 at the St. Paul Central high school. Mr. Reeves is a Republican in politics, but his business interests have so occupied his time that he has not actively entered public life. However, his adopted city's interests have always found in him an interested adherent and any measure that promises to be of benefit to the community will be earnestly supported by him. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves and their son are members of the St. Anthony Congregational church, where Mr. Reeves is a member of the board of trustees. He was one of the organizers, in 1907, of the Twin City State Bank, becoming its first president, and has held that office to the present time. In addition to his offices in the Ryan building, he maintains an office at 505-6-7-8 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Aside from his business interests, Mr. Reeves is well known in social circles, and he and Mrs. Reeves have a host of warm personal friends.

CHARLES J. HUMASON. Prominent among the honored citizens of St. Paul, Minnesota, the greater portion of whose life has been spent within the confines of this state, is Charles J. Humason, old pioneer and veteran of the Civil war, and now a faithful employe of the government which he so bravely supported during the rebellion. Mr. Humason was born in Turin, Lewis county, New York, November 4, 1841, and is a son of John Sykes, who was probably born in Hartford, Connecticut, as was the latter's father, Leonard H. Humason. Up to the time he was ten years of age Mr. Humason lived with his parents in Turin, Rome, New York City and Brooklyn. His mother, up to the time of her marriage, was Vienna Goff, her people living at Houseville, New York.

At the age of ten years young Humason was sent to Ohio to live with his paternal grandfather on a farm, and remained there for two years. In the meantime his parents removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and in 1854 he was sent to Racine, remaining there two years and attending the public schools. In 1856 his grandfather Humason came from Ohio and prevailed upon his father to take his family and go to Minnesota, there to take up a quarter-section of land and go to farming. The grandfather went first and located the land in the township of Rock Dell, Olmsted county, and in July of that year Mr. Humason's uncle, Henry Gear, who married his mother's sister, and a hired man and Mr. Humason started west to the new home, Mr. Humason's father, mother and sister to follow in September. First taking a train for Chicago, from that point they went to Dunlieth, on the Mississippi river, where they took a boat for Winona, Minnesota. They stayed at the small village, as it was at that time, only overnight, and the next day started on foot for High Forest, the nearest town of Rock Dell township, where they had some acquaintances. The first day out they made St. Charles, where they stayed for the night, and the next day arrived at Marion, where they found an old acquaintance from Racine named Messingham, who was keeping a hotel, and remained at his hostelry until the next day, when they continued on their journey and found their grandfather at High Forest. After resting for several days they went on to the farm, a journey of some seven miles.

"Of course," relates Mr. Hinmason, "we had no house to live in so we camped in a small grove on grandfather's land, using the wagons he had brought with him to sleep in, while the cooking was done at a camp fire. I was detailed to do the cooking. My life as a pioneer had now really commenced; it was what I had longed for for some years, to get into a new country and make a home. After my work in camp was done I was sent out to round up the oxen, of which we had four yoke. Frequently I was obliged to wade through wet slough grass nearly as high as my head before I could get our team into camp. Then they were yoked and we started for the field to break up ground for the next summer's crop. I did the driving and grandfather held the plow. We broke twenty-five acres that fall and uncle and the hired man put up thirty tons of hay. In September, father and his family came, grandfather and I meeting them in Winona with two ox-teams. We got them all in, with what goods we could carry, and started back to our new home. Of course, no house was ready for them and they were landed beside the hay-stacks. With a few boards, which we had hauled from a mill some fifteen miles away, a shelter was provided to keep off the rain until a house could be put up. Of course we now were very busy, getting up a house, procuring lumber and provisions to carry us through the winter, there being ten to provide for, these including my grandfather, father and mother, seven children, my uncle, his wife and one child, and the hired man. Before cold weather set in we had a house and stable, the house being small, sixteen by twenty-four feet, one room below and one above, boarded up and down and battened, with a board roof. There was no ceiling or plastering on the house and of course it was very cold. Being the oldest boy, it devolved upon me to build the morning fires, and many times I found snow all over my bed and chamber floor that had blown in during the night. As winter came in upon us it was necessary to have sleds to haul wood and rails, so father set to work to build one, and when finished the hauling began, the distance to the timber being seven miles. Father and the hired man did the cutting and hauling while I remained at home to do the chores and cut fire-wood.

"Before winter set in, however, my grandfather went back to Ohio to spend the winter and get his wife and household goods, and as my uncle and aunt had seen enough of the West they also returned. That left just our own family and the hired man. It was a long and lonesome winter for my parents, who were not used to such a life. A few neighbors in the meantime moved in and settled from one to two miles from us and two young couples from Iowa came and took up land about two miles away, put up a shack and the first snowstorm nearly covered them up. They finally persuaded father to take them in until spring, and as each had a yoke of oxen they all made trips to the timber for wood whenever father went. The winter finally came to an end, as all winters do, and the warm spring cheered us up and we all went to work to get in our crop. The next year father built a more substantial house, into which we moved, and thus passed on until the summer of 1861.

"I had lived and worked on the farm for five years, settlers had come in on every quarter section, good farms were opened up in our township, and all did well. In the spring of 1861 the Civil war broke out and I was anxious to enlist, but being very small thought they would not take me. I got somewhat sick of farming as I read the war news, and persuaded my parents to let me go into a mill at Rochester with a cousin. Of course it was all excitement at Rochester during the summer, com-

panies were being raised and going to the front continually and I soon concluded that if they would take me I would enlist. I called upon C. H. Blakeley, who was to be lieutenant in a company then recruiting, and informed him of my desire, told him I was under age and had no consent from my parents, and as I was so small I did not know whether they would accept me. He told me to go with him up to the fort and he could pull me through, so I sat down and wrote to my father that I had concluded to enlist and for him and mother to come over. They came and as they found I was so anxious they made no objections. Father went to see the lieutenant and had a talk with him and matters were made all right. In a few days I bade farewell to Rochester and by wagon went to Fort Snelling, where I found many boys I was acquainted with. I was accredited to Rock Dell town, being the first to enlist from there. Now my life as a soldier had begun and I was mustered into Company K, Third Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, for three years. The time at the fort was spent in drilling and getting our uniforms, the date of my enlistment being October 26, 1861. On November 17 we embarked on a steamer for the South, were landed at the Upper Levee, St. Paul, disembarked, marched up Eagle Street to Third and down Third to the lower landing amid the cheers of the patriotic people of St. Paul. Once more we embarked and then realized that we were leaving home and friends perhaps never to return. Nothing of special mention happened on our journey to Louisville, Kentucky, by way of La Crosse and Chicago, and our first camp was made five miles out of Louisville.

"Our regiment during the nearly four years' service participated in the following engagements: Murfreesboro, Vicksburg, Fitzhugh's Woods, and Wood Lake, and a few other small skirmishes. While our regiment laid at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, I was detailed by General Steele to report at the military prison at Little Rock for duty as commissary sergeant of that institution. This was in the summer of 1864 and I remained there until the close of the war, was mustered out September 16, 1865, and returned home with the regiment.

"I had been married September 1, 1862, while home on furlough, so upon my return from the army I located in Rochester and was employed as a clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery store, in which position I remained about one year. I then moved to Stewartville, and went into the mill again with my cousin, but remained only a short time as the dust of the mill did not agree with me and then concluded to go on my farm, which was located near the old town from which I enlisted. For three years I worked as hard as I knew how to make a success of farming, but failed, as many others did at that time. In the spring of 1871 I moved into High Forest, where I went into the hotel business and for two years did fairly well. In March, 1873, I received word from my brother that I was wanted at Dodge Center as a clerk in the railroad eating house and hotel combined, went there and remained about six months, when I was employed by E. C. Severance in the lumber business at Dodge Center. In this business I remained for seven years, when the yard was sold to Laid, Norton & Company, of Winona. I still continued in business there for eight more years, and during this time held the offices of town clerk and city clerk for ten years. In the summer of 1883 I was appointed county auditor for Dodge county, to fill out the unexpired term of Arnold Alder, who had died, and was afterwards elected and served two years. I then gave it up and continued the lumber business until the yard was sold and afterward kept books for the Dodge Center Roller Mills until

1889, when I received the appointment of chief clerk in the adjutant general's office under General Mullin, then adjutant general, and in 1891 I was appointed assistant adjutant general and served two years. In 1893 General Mullin was appointed surveyor general of logs for Wabasha and I received the appointment from him as his bookkeeper for that season. In 1894 I was sent by Tams Bixby and Governor Merriam to Pierre, South Dakota, to take charge of the property known as the Pierre Water Light and Power Company, in which they were interested, and remained there one year, resigning in 1895."

While in South Dakota, Mr. Humason's residence was still maintained in St. Paul, and at the time of his resignation he returned to this city and during the following fall went to Woodruff, where he opened a lumber yard, remaining there for three years. At this time, however, his health failed and he returned to St. Paul, becoming bookkeeper for A. C. Johnson, who was then an auctioneer. Subsequently he held a like position with the Dodge Land and Investment Company, and while in the employ of that firm received an offer from O. A. Robertson to go to Campbell, Minnesota, in a like capacity. He remained there in a general implement business for some time, when he was called to Minneapolis to take a position with the Crane-Ordway Company, but after six months with that concern received notice from Governor Van Sant of his appointment to the position of Civil war record clerk, and he has since served in that capacity. Mr. Humason's duties include the filling out on blank sheets of the record of every Civil war soldier that enlisted from Minnesota, these sheets being bound to become a part of a permanent record.

Mr. Humason became a member of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 85, at High Forest, and later transferred his membership to Dodge Center Lodge, No. 108. He belongs to Joseph Garrison Post, No. 131, Dodge Center, serving as commander of the post for two terms and attending national reunions at Washington, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

On September 1, 1862, Mr. Humason was married at High Forest, Olmsted county, Minnesota, to Miss Caroline A. Tattersall, who was born in New York City, February 17, 1845, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth C. (Winter) Tattersall. Her parents had moved to Minnesota in 1856, and her father kept a hotel at High Forest until enlisting in the Civil war as captain of Company H, Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, which he had recruited in Olmsted county. Mr. and Mrs. Humason have had three children: Charles Henry, who is married and has one child, Harry L.; Wilhelmina L., who married Edward J. Conroy, and lives in Minneapolis and has a daughter, Caroline M.; and Harry B., who married Mary E. Coles and lives in Merriam Park. He is cashier of the American National Bank of St. Paul, and has one son, Sherman C.

Mr. Humason has seen many changes take place in this part of Minnesota, and has participated actively in them, doing his full duty as a citizen in times of peace as he did as a soldier during the dark days of the Civil war. Known as a man of the highest principles and strictest integrity, he is esteemed and respected by all with whom he has had dealings, while his genial, kindly manner has made him hosts of friends in whatever community he has found his services needed.

SHERIDAN GRANT COBB, M. D. The modern hospital is too often looked upon as a convenience or a luxury of the well-to-do. The modern hospital is not only the highest development of science for the alleviation

and cure of the swarming bodily ills of mankind, a wonderful organization into which the best thought and experience of experts at work the world over have entered, it is also a great philanthropic enterprise. Few people realize the strain of mind and body; what toil, what wealth of experience, zeal, watchfulness, knowledge, supremacy of skill and talent is necessary in conducting an institution of this kind, and those who have been the founders of these great enterprises have erected monuments for themselves more lasting than those that could be devised in any other way. Sheridan Grant Cobb, M. D., of Merriam Park, St. Paul, is accomplishing his life work in establishing one of the finest hospitals in this part of the city, and his ambition to become one of the public benefactors is rapidly being realized. Born August 14, 1862, Dr. Cobb is a native of Cascade, Minnesota, and is a son of Ephraim Drake and Mary (Stevens) Cobb.

Ephraim Drake Cobb was born in Massachusetts and came to Minnesota in 1853 as a pioneer of Olmsted county, settling at Rochester as an architect and builder and dealing largely in real estate. Later he went to Cascade and engaged in farming, and became one of his community's prominent and highly esteemed citizens, serving in a number of township offices. He died there in 1889, when seventy-eight years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Stevens, was a native of Massachusetts, and died when Sheridan G. Cobb was three years of age.

Sheridan Grant Cobb received his education in the Rochester public schools and Niles Acadmey at that place, and after attendance in the Winona Normal school, taught school for one year. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Westfall of Rochester, when a boy, and when he was only eighteen years of age began practice with that well known physician. In 1884 he was graduated from Hahnemann College, Chicago, and at once began practice at Faribault, Minnesota, but after a few months removed to Plainview. During the summer of 1889 Dr. Cobb came to St. Paul, and began practice in Merriam Park, where he is now the oldest practicing physician. He is a member of the City, State and National Homeopathic Societies, holding the office of president of the state organization. He is surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and chief for the Minnesota Transfer Railway. He has attained to the thirty-second degree of Masonry and he organized Triune Lodge here in 1890. He is a member of all the bodies of the York and Scottish Rite, and a life member of Zurah Temple, Minneapolis. He is a life member also of the Minnesota Historical Society and the St. Paul Institute; and belongs to the Automobile Club of St. Paul, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Lake Pepin Country Club and the St. Paul City Club.

For some years Dr. Cobb had in mind the founding of a hospital, and in 1898 the nucleus of his present institution was formed in the upper rooms of a private residence. In 1900 he gave up his practice and spent six months in Europe, visiting Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London, Edinburgh and other large cities, studying conditions and methods in hospital work, and in 1901, on his return to this country, felt that he was ready to engage in the work that has always meant so much to him. Purchasing the old Merriam Park schoolhouse, he remodeled it and fitted it up for hospital purposes, it being opened in 1902, since which time over 2,000 patients have been treated within its walls. It has filled a long-felt want in the neighborhood in which it is located, and Dr. Cobb has the gratitude of the people of Merriam Park, who have supported it to such an extent

that Dr. Cobb feels justified in erecting a more commodious and modern structure, plans therefor now being under way.

On June 30, 1886, Dr. Cobb was united in marriage with Miss E. Milicent Cutter, at Dover, Minnesota, she being a native of Boston, Massachusetts. Two children have been born to them: Francis Cutter and Mary. Francis C. Cobb married Gretchen Uttley, of Minneapolis, and they reside in New York city.

DR. EUGENE L. MANN is the son of a father who achieved distinction in another of the "learned professions," for Horatio E. Mann was an attorney of prominence in both St. Paul and Minneapolis. He was born in Vermont, and there married Mary A. Williams. Together they came to Minneapolis in 1857. Here he practiced his profession with a high degree of success, and was influential in the councils of his political party. After some years he was made clerk of the United States circuit court and after that time made his home in St. Paul. He was also master in chancery, where his thorough acquaintance with the law and also his knowledge of human nature made him a most valuable assistant to the court. For about twenty years he held these two offices but in the year of 1883 he retired from active work in his profession and lived in retirement until his death in 1907. He had served one term in the Minnesota legislature and was a man of more than usual ability. His wife died in 1892.

Eugene Mann is one of the two children born to Horatio and Mary Mann. Laura, the daughter, is now Mrs. Whitacre, of St. Paul. Dr. Mann was born in Minneapolis, on May 20, 1861. His elementary education was received in the Jefferson school of St. Paul and after graduating from the high school he entered Hobart College in Geneva, New York. He graduated from there in 1883 and then having the desirable foundation of general training, began his special professional studies in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He graduated from the medical school in 1886 and then secured that training so valuable to the young physician by being interne at Wards Island Hospital, New York. At the expiration of his term there Dr. Mann returned to St. Paul and started in the practice of his profession here where he grew up.

Prophets may be without honor in their own country, but that is not always the case with physicians, for Dr. Mann was made professor in the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and was dean of the department of homeopathy until that department was discontinued. During the years 1898 and 1899 Dr. Mann was abroad and pursued his professional studies in Vienna and London. He is a member of the state and of the national Homeopathic Societies and is one of the trustees of the national organization. In college he was a member of several fraternities.

In 1891 Dr. Mann was married to Mrs. Clara Worthen Carpenter, of Lebanon, New Hampshire. No children have been born to them. Dr. Mann is one of the many noble members of his profession in this city whose fine devotion to the advancement of the science of medicine and the means of prevention of disease preserve the reputation of the lofty character of the profession. To this work he brings the highest personal qualifications as well as the best of professional training and his success has been the result of no accident, but the product of character whose usefulness has been multiplied by learning and experience. He maintains his office at 718 Lowry Building.



Arthur J. Gillette 38

ARTHUR JAY GILLETTE, M. D. Nothing is more characteristic of this generation than its changed views of its responsibilities to the unfortunate and the unfit. Charity has ceased to be a grace of the more benevolent, strictly. The prophets of this time have taught us that our responsibilities are limited only by our claims to belong among the fit, None have been more influential in this work which aims at the elimination of poverty and disease by removing their causes than our physicians, and in St. Paul few men have done so much towards this end as Doctor Arthur Jay Gillette. He has realized that "the nation will be greatest which cares best for its children" and has devoted himself to securing care for the indigent crippled children of the commonwealth. The visible sign and token of his work is the State Hospital and Industrial School for Indigent Crippled Children of Minnesota, made possible by an act of the legislature and the setting aside by them of an annual appropriation. Doctor Gillette was instrumental in securing this from the legislature and has made the good work complete by giving his services to the hospital free of charge.

Arthur Jay Gillette is a native son of the state of Minnesota, his birth having occurred in Rice county, on the 28th of October, 1863. He is a son of Albert and Ellen M. Gillette, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation. When Doctor Gillette was a boy his father purchased the land where South St. Paul now stands and there the family resided until the property was purchased for the site of the town. He secured his elementary education in the country schools, attending them until sufficiently advanced to enter Hamline University, where he pursued his studies for three years. At an early age his inclination in the direction of medicine asserted itself and he entered the Minnesota College Hospital at Minneapolis and subsequently the St. Paul Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1886. Following this he attended the New York Polyclinic School for one year, and then was appointed house surgeon of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary Hospital, a position which he filled for one year, after which he returned to St. Paul, where he first took up general practice. It was evident, however, that his talents lay particularly along the lines of orthopaedic surgery, and so he gradually worked into that branch of surgery, believing that he could accomplish a greater amount of good as a specialist than as a general practitioner. He soon gave up his general practice altogether, so many were the demands made upon him by the crippled and deformed. He was appointed orthopaedic surgeon to St. Luke's and St. Joseph's Hospital, to the City and County Hospitals and later to Bethesda and Luther Hospitals. He is now orthopaedic consulting surgeon to Asbury Hospital of Minneapolis. For several years he has been professor of orthopaedic surgery in the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and he is still the occupant of this chair, giving his lectures to the students free of charge.

His most important work, of course, is the State Hospital and Industrial School for Indigent Crippled Children, which has been mentioned. This is the first institution of its kind to be erected and supported by any state, which redounds to the credit of Minnesota. The institution has an admirable location from a sanitary standpoint, and is placed in spacious grounds, twenty-five acres in extent. The building was erected under the supervision of Doctor Gillette and is according to the most approved modern designs.

Although Doctor Gillette has been so active in what we may call public philanthropy, he has not substituted this for private charity. His fame as a surgeon in children's diseases is national, and he has given freely of his skill to render the children of the poor fit to battle for their own advancement. His good deeds are done without ostentation, and have their inspiration in his sympathetic and kindly nature, never in any desire for praise. On account of the wonderful amount of good done through the initiative of Doctor Gillette the board of regents of the University of Minnesota conferred upon him in 1903 the honorary degree of M. D. While Dr. Gillette does a great deal for the unfortunate people in this world who are without sufficient means to care for the sick and crippled in their families, he has a very large private practice among people who are perfectly able to compensate him for his services. He therefore, does not hesitate to charge the well-to-do class according to their ability to compensate him for such services.

Doctor Gillette has many affiliations, both of a social and a professional nature. In the latter he is a member of the American Orthopaedic Association; the Ramsey County Medical Society; the County, State and American Medical Associations; and the Minnesota Academy of Medicine. His social connections are with the Minnesota Club and the Town and Country Club. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

In 1887 Doctor Gillette was married to Miss Ellen Moore, of St. Paul. She is a daughter of William S. Moore, who was a prominent member of the bar of St. Paul in the early days. Dr. and Mrs. Gillette are the parents of one child, a daughter, Margaret.

Too much cannot be said in eulogy of the work of Dr. Gillette. It is by such men that the golden age is brought a little nearer, the age of a city beautiful, out of which sickness and poverty, the "former things" shall have passed away. We are but beginning to realize our opportunities and our responsibilities, and the living witness of the chosen ones who do the things which others dream of is the most effective propaganda of civic duty.

WILLIAM H. FARNHAM, city comptroller, who holds distinctive precedence as a public official of ability and faithfulness, is gifted with that unusual financial insight which has made him decidedly the right man for the important office which he holds. He was elected in May, 1910, and in the ensuing period established a reputation for efficiency second to none in the city administration. Mr. Farnham might be called the city bookkeeper and watch dog, for it is in his office that the closest check is kept on the finances of St. Paul. The disbursements are carefully tabulated and the income arranged by funds so that at any time the standing of the city may be ascertained. He is a man of initiative and upon assuming office revised and improved the system, as it then existed, making the handling of the business much simpler. It may readily be seen that this position is one requiring a man of unusual ability, and from the satisfaction that one hears expressed, not only by city officials but by business men, it is evident that St. Paul has found a man who can "handle the job."

William H. Farnham was born on the 22nd of January, 1865, at Buffalo, New York, the son of Horatio Nelson Farnham, Jr., and Maria L. (Shiels) Farnham. His father was born on the 12th of March, 1840, at Silver Creek, New York state, and his mother, who was also a native

of New York, was born on the 18th of September, 1844. Horatio N. Farnham, Jr., spent most of his life as a merchant and died at Minneapolis, on the 30th of August, 1877. His wife is still living and resides in St. Paul. They were the parents of two sons, William H. and Charles W., the latter of whom is a prominent attorney in St. Paul. He is married, his wife having been Miss Kate Humbird before her marriage, and they have three children.

At five years of age young William began his school days, but these were soon interrupted by the removal of his parents to St. Paul, which occurred in April, 1872. Consequently most of his education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of the city which was to be his future home. He was rather young when he finished his education, but he was anxious to go to work, so set out eagerly in search of a job. He found a good position with a wholesale grocery firm, and here he remained for about five years. Then, at the age of twenty-one, having carefully saved his money during these years, he was able to go into business for himself. He started out in the stationery business, in a modest way, and continued with a fair amount of success for about two years. Then, having a good opportunity in a position as clerk in the German-American Bank, and feeling that being in business for oneself was rather a hazardous thing, unless one's capital was larger than was his, Mr. Farnham accepted the banking position. This was in 1890, and in this work he secured the training which makes him so capable of filling his present position, for here he developed his latent talent for financial affairs and learned the technicalities of the business. He held this position for about five years, and then went into partnership with his father-in-law, in the insurance and loan business. This partnership lasted for several years and then until 1900 he was auditor for lumber companies. His next experience in the world of business was to give him valuable preparation for the future, for this was secretary and treasurer of the Pioneer Press Company. He held this position until he was elected to his present office, which was the first political office he had held, though for some years he had been actively interested in municipal politics. His term of office expires on the 4th of June, 1912.

Mr. Farnham is also holder of a responsible position as trustee for the J. A. Humbird estate. He will retire from this office, voluntarily, on the 1st of June, 1912. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of the Junior Pioneers of Ramsey County, of the Episcopal church, and affiliates with the Republican party. Being so close to the heart of the city's life, Mr. Farnham is greatly interested in the progressive activities of St. Paul. As one of the younger business men, he has been a wheelhorse in all movements tending to better and buildup business, civic and social life. He is a man well worthy of the trust of his fellowmen, and it would seem that the unerring instinct of humanity has taught them this, for he is widely admired and respected, both for his ability and for his personality.

HON. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU. With the death of Hon. Charles E. Flandrau, which occurred at St. Paul, September 9, 1903, there passed away one of the most distinguished characters in Minnesota's history. An eminent jurist, he was one of the first justices of the supreme court of the state, and his opinions and interpretations of the constitution and statutes are today permanent forms and precedents in the state jurisprudence. As a soldier he performed one of the most brilliant exploits

in the military annals of the state. It has been the lot of few men to live a life of such varied and distinguished service. He was a sailor boy, a cabinet-maker, a lawyer, judge, public official, soldier and eminent citizen, and in all the relations of life he was faithful and true, so that his career remains as one of the most honorable personal records in the history of Minnesota.

Born in New York City, July 15, 1828, Charles Eugene Flandrau inherited the gifts of good ancestry, a home of culture and character, and liberal advantages. On the paternal side his Huguenot ancestors, fleeing under persecution from La Rochelle, France, had joined the colony that founded New Rochelle in Westchester county, New York. In this old settlement was born his father, Thomas Hunt Flandrau, who in his time was a fine lawyer and a man of high position. He was a graduate of Hamilton College, studied law with Judge Nathan Williams at Utica, and after his admission to the bar formed a partnership with Aaron Burr, whose erratic and unfortunate career is a familiar page of American history. In this practice they located at New York City. About 1825 Thomas H. Flandrau married Miss Elizabeth Macomb, a half-sister of General Alexander Macomb, commander-in-chief of the United States army from 1828 to 1841. Several years after their marriage Mr. Flandrau removed to Oneida county, New York, where he was engaged in the practice of law up to the time of his death, which occurred January 2, 1855.

Charles E. Flandrau began his education at Georgetown, D. C., but at the age of thirteen he left school, determined to enter the navy. With influential friends to support him he applied to the secretary of the navy for a warrant as midshipman. He was too young by a year, so when the appointment was refused he shipped before the mast in the revenue cutter *Forward*. He served one year on that vessel and one year on the cutter *Van Buren*, and then made several coasting voyages on merchantmen. Three years of his youth were spent as a sailor, and he then returned to the land and again entered school at Georgetown. Judge Flandrau through all his life was a man of self-reliant, decisive character, and in this light the changes of occupation he made when a boy had none of the haphazardness that is associated with inconstancy and lack of application.

After a few months in school he again left and went to seek his fortune in the city of his birth. He found employment in the large mahogany mills of Mahlon Bunnell, corner of Pike and Cherry streets, and during the three years he remained there he became proficient in every branch of the business. Cabinet-making was resigned in order to enter his father's office at Whitesboro, where he began the study of law. Two years of close application brought him to the entrance of his larger career, and he was admitted to the bar of Oneida county, January 7, 1851.

After spending two or three years in partnership with his father, in the fall of 1853 he determined to locate on the western frontier in the territory of Minnesota. He and Horace R. Bigelow arrived in St. Paul together in the latter part of November. After being admitted to the bar they opened an office on Third street under the firm name of Bigelow & Flandrau. At that period of Minnesota history law business was scarce, and the young attorneys had many tedious intervals between "cases." This period of his career is described by Hon. Isaac Atwater, a former partner of Judge Flandrau, and the following paragraph is excerpted from the Atwater sketch:

The practice of law in Minnesota in early days was neither arduous nor specially remunerative. Some business was furnished by the United States land offices, but commerce was in its infancy, and the immense and profitable business furnished the profession by the railroads was then wholly unknown. It so happened that during the winter of 1853-4 certain capitalists of St. Paul engaged the services of Mr. Flandrau to make explorations in the Minnesota valley and to negotiate for the purchase of property there, especially the "Captain Dodd claim" at what was then called Rock Bend, now St. Peter. His report was favorable to the purchase, and he was so impressed with the prospective advantages of the country that he decided to locate in the valley himself. St. Peter was then unknown. Traverse des Sioux was the only settlement in the vicinity, and consisted of a few Indian traders and their attachés and a number of missionaries. Here he met Stuart B. Garvie, a Scotchman, who had just been appointed clerk of the district court of Nicollet county, and occupied an office with him. Their law business was very limited. The young men were frequently at their wits' end for devices to "keep the wolf from the door." Indeed they did not wish to keep him from the door in a literal sense. Instead of an enemy the wolf became their friend. They placed the carcass of a dead pony within easy rifle shot of the back window of their office, and this proved a fatal attraction to the prairie rovers. Every night many of them fell victims to the rifles of the young lawyers, who skinned the bodies and sold the hides for seventy-five cents apiece.

With the opening of the season in 1854 immigration began to pour into the Minnesota valley, and in June of that year the first house was built in St. Peter. Judge Flandrau continued to reside at Traverse des Sioux until 1864, and during this time he had risen to be one of the most eminent men of the territory and state. He became in 1854 notary public and deputy clerk and later district attorney for Nicollet county. He was elected in 1856 a member of the territorial council, but resigned after his first year, and in 1857 was elected a member of the constitutional convention, as a Democrat. In August, 1856, he was appointed by President Pierce agent to the Sioux Indians of the Mississippi. Following the Spirit Lake and Springfield massacres, he took an active part in pursuit of the Indians and the subsequent restoration of the two captives, Mrs. Margaret A. Marble and Miss Abbie Gardner.

In 1857, having resigned as Indian agent, he was appointed on July 17th, by President Buchanan, an associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota territory. He occupied the bench as a member of this court during only one general term, January, 1858, as Minnesota soon afterward became a state. In the Democratic convention of the preceding year, for nomination to state offices, Judge Flandrau was nominated for associate justice of the supreme court for the term of seven years. The entire Democratic ticket was elected, and on the ratification of the constitution by Congress and the admission of the state early in 1858, he qualified and entered on the discharge of his duties. His record as a jurist is permanently written in the first nine volumes of the Minnesota reports. At almost every term he wrote more than his share of the opinions. He was one of the most industrious judges that ever sat on a state bench, and the judgment of his associates and of history gives him the honor of being one of the founders of the system of jurisprudence of the state, both through his work in the constitutional convention and on the supreme bench.

The first supreme court of Minnesota had much important work to do. The code had been recently adopted and pleadings and practice were in a transitional condition, and Minnesota had not uniformly followed the precedents and lines of decisions established in any of the older states, in addition to which there was no system in the decisions of the territorial court. The construction of a large number of statutes had also to be determined for the first time. These facts, besides increasing the labors of the court much beyond the comparative length of the calendars, invested these early results of the court's decisions with an authority and importance that through all subsequent years have had their effect. The language of Judge Flandrau's decisions was always plain, simple and clear, but uniformly terse, vigorous and decided. The decisions themselves are models of perspicuity and judicial soundness. As a fact of interest to his biography it should be borne in mind that these decisions were all rendered before he attained the age of thirty-six and many of them before he was thirty.

On October 25, 1858, Judge Flandrau was appointed by Governor Sibley judge-advocate general of the state, a position he held during that governor's term. While he was still occupying his office of associate justice, a great series of events occurred that drew his services to the field of war and gave his name an imperishable lustre as a military character of the state.

The rising of the Sioux Indians occurred in August, 1862, the news reached Judge Flandrau at his residence in Traverse des Sioux early the morning of the 19th, brought by couriers from New Ulm, thirty-two miles away. With his thorough knowledge of the Indian character and of these Indians in particular, Judge Flandrau appreciated the situation instantly, and at once sent all his own family to Minneapolis. At St. Peter he assisted in raising and equipping a company of one hundred and fifteen volunteers, who chose him as their captain. By noon he was in the saddle, at the head of the company, and on the way to the rescue of the town of New Ulm. He arrived just in time. The place was already attacked by two hundred savages and a considerable portion of the settlement was on fire. Flandrau and his men galloped in, charged and drove off the Indians, extinguished the fires, and calmed the terror-stricken people. Hailed as the savior of the town, Judge Flandrau was unanimously chosen as commander of all the forces, and he immediately began to prepare for the attack which he knew would be resumed. The men were put under hasty discipline, and a circular barricade constructed in the center of town for shelter to the women and children. Then on the morning of the 23d, about seven hundred Indians, well armed, a majority of whom had been engaged in besieging Fort Ridgely, stormed against the defenders of New Ulm, who were about three hundred strong and most of them armed with hunting rifles and fowling pieces. For two days the fight raged, during which the greater part of the town was burned, ten white men were killed and fifty wounded. The Indians, whose loss was probably much greater, then retired but continued to menace the little garrison. In this situation, with ammunition and provisions nearly exhausted, Judge Flandrau evacuated the town and escorted over a hundred and fifty wagons, containing the helpless and wounded, in the direction of Mankato, which was reached in safety.

Such is an outline of the defense of New Ulm, which in detail is one of the most thrilling chapters in the annals of the northwest. As

the leader of the rescue party and the commander of the town during the siege, Judge Flandrau gained a fame throughout the nation. As a former biographer has said: "Never before in the history of our country has a judge of a supreme court figured as a dashing military leader, leaving the woolsack for a dragoon's saddle, exchanging his pens and books for swords and pistols, and riding forth to deliver a beleaguered town with such expedition that only a regular cavalryman, armed, mounted and on the *qui vive* might equal the time."

Throughout the remainder of the hostilities on the northwest frontier Judge Flandrau rendered important service. He was authorized by Governor Ramsey to raise troops, appoint officers over them, and generally to perform whatever service he deemed best for the defense of the southwest frontier of the state. Later he was commissioned by the governor a colonel of state militia. He raised and organized several companies of men, and as commander of the southern frontier posted them in picket garrisons from New Ulm to the Iowa line. In October, when the Indians had been driven from the state, and the state and federal forces were in complete control of the situation, he turned over his command at South Bend to Colonel Montgomery of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, and then resumed the discharge of his official duties.

Judge Flandrau resigned his seat on the supreme bench in the spring of 1864, and took up the practice of law with his former associate, Judge Atwater, at Carson and Virginia City in the territory of Nevada. He spent a year there and late in 1865 engaged in a partnership practice in the city of St. Louis. In less than a year, however, he had returned to Minnesota and in 1867 joined Judge Atwater in practice at Minneapolis. He was elected city attorney and in 1868 was chosen the first president of the Board of Trade of that city.

In 1870 Judge Flandrau located in St. Paul, which city remained his residence during the rest of his career. He was associated at different times with various well known lawyers, and his firm was always rated as one of the strongest in the northwest. His name is on the list of former presidents of the Ramsey County Bar Association, and many other honors that cannot be mentioned in this sketch came to him in the course of his long and distinguished career.

In politics Judge Flandrau was a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old type, and was always more of a statesman than a politician. His political convictions were seldom influenced by opportunism or party selfishness, and he often opposed the plans of his party, however without impairing his dignity and power as a leader. After the war, when Minnesota became a stronghold of Republicanism, he was the Democratic nominee for governor in 1867, and in 1869 for chief justice of the supreme court. Neither of these honors was of his own seeking, for he was never a place-hunter.

Judge Flandrau possessed an interesting personality and had friends and admirers in every portion of the state. Of kindly temper, a gentleman in all his relations, he was an ornament in all social circles. He possessed fine talents, was a forcible speaker, a good writer, and whether as judge or man of affairs possessed the scholarship and wide information which gave his opinions the character of authority.

On August 10, 1859, Judge Flandrau was married to Miss Isabella Ramsay Dinsmore, daughter of Colonel James Dinsmore, of Boone county, Kentucky. At her death on June 30, 1867, she left two daughters, now Mrs. Tilden R. Selmes and Mrs. Franklin Cutcheon. Judge Flandrau

married, February 28, 1871, Mrs. Rebecca Blair Riddle, who died on December 5, 1911. Mrs. Flandrau was a daughter of Judge William McClure, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Two sons were born of her marriage to Judge Flandrau: Charles Macomb Flandrau and William Blair McClure Flandrau. Few families of St. Paul have more intimate associations with the life and history of the state, and no personality throws a more interesting and honorable distinction on the annals of the city than the late Judge Flandrau.

HOWARD LANKESTER, M. D. It is scarcely to be gainsaid that there is no office carrying with it more of responsibility than that of health commissioner, and St. Paul is peculiarly fortunate in having in this office Dr. Howard Lankester, a gifted and enlightened physician who sees at a glance where reform is needed and possesses the fine executive ability which can make realities out of great ideas. His name is especially well-known in connection with the elimination of the public drinking cup, he having been a pioneer in the campaign to rid the country of this disease-breeding means. As a result of his efforts the public drinking cup is seen no more in St. Paul and many other municipalities are waging war on this unsanitary institution. Another very important health measure introduced by the Doctor was the so-called "fruit ordinance," which provides for the protection of fruit from dust and flies. This is the only ordinance of the kind in existence and was bitterly fought by the fruit dealers and carried to the supreme court for decision, but that court decided the ordinance within the powers of the health commissioner and thus settled this very important hygienic measure.

Dr. Lankester is a native of England, his birth having occurred at Southampton on the 23d day of February, 1846. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth A. Lankester. He was educated in private schools abroad and was graduated from Crawford College. He later entered King's College, London, and served in Her Majesty's Third Royal Middlesex Artillery. He came to America in the '70s and in 1878 located at Grand Forks, North Dakota. It was there that he began the practice of a physician to which he has proved such an ornament. In 1882, having been graduated with a well-earned degree, he removed to Fisher, Minnesota. His identification with the city of St. Paul dates from 1896 and from the first he has proved one of the most loyal and enthusiastic of citizens. He was appointed to the position of health commissioner in the early part of the year 1911. There is nothing of public import in St. Paul in which he is not helpfully interested and his profession has made him more observant than the ordinary citizen of many things affecting the public health and physical well-being in particular localities and he is indeed a model health officer.

Dr. Lankester is a Mason who fulfills its ideals of moral and social justice and brotherly love in his own living. He is also an Odd Fellow, a member of the Ramsey County and the State Medical Societies and other organizations.

The following appreciation of this gentleman, recently published, is herewith given:

"Some men seem to be born for specific duties and when the hour is ripe are selected to perform them. Dr. Howard Lankester has gone at his work as health commissioner of St. Paul as if he had been specially designed for it and is achieving results entirely in keeping with the vigor and determination of his spirit and his administration of the office.

"When he accepted this office early in the current year he made a studious examination of its requirements and the legal provisions which governed it. He soon discovered that there are many outworn limitations in the city ordinances which seriously hampered an efficient administration of the office, and he went to work to have these removed. He has succeeded to a considerable extent in securing more authority for the health office and more specific enactments for its government and he has been tireless and unyielding in his efforts to improve conditions.

"He has forced the elimination of the public drinking-cup, which was considered a menace to the general health of the community and a fruitful source of contagion; secured the protection of fresh fruits and vegetables exposed for sale from contact with flies and insects; brought about strict regulations for barber shops and put in force more uniform and efficient methods of collecting garbage. So far his work has been excellent in character and very beneficial in results, and the people rejoice in the fact that what he has done for the good of the city is but a sign of what they may expect from the continuance of his vigor and enterprise in the performance of his official duties."

Dr. Lankester married Elizabeth Anne Polkinghorne and unto this union eight children were born of whom three are alive: Tessie Berry, wife of Harry B. Smith, of Rockford, Illinois, and they have one child, Howard Lankester; Hugh Howard, of St. Paul, passenger ticket agent for the C. & N. W. Railroad and Sidney Owen, who is unmarried and lives with parents.

HERMAN STOCKENSTROM. The late Herman Stockenstrom, scholar, editor and poet, was born in Stjernsund, Sweden, on March 13, 1855. His parents were Carl Reinhold Polhem and Josephina Henrika Charlotta Tham von Stockenstrom. His family was of noble blood and his father was a life member of the Ricksdag, as the upper house of parliament was called. Herman, the son, inherited a rich estate. He was educated at home by private tutors until he entered Falun and took his course at Stockholm. He graduated from both schools and besides attaining excellence in literary work, he was one of the best athletes in college. In 1874 Mr. Stockenstrom came to Philadelphia and subsequently took a course at Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, during which time he taught for a time in that institution. Another year was spent in Moline, Illinois, as editor of a newspaper before he came to St. Paul in 1877. In Minnesota Mr. Stockenstrom continued his education by studying two years in the state university and then resumed his journalistic work in the capacity of editor. He became Northwestern managing editor of *The Hemlandet* of Chicago and has continued in this position for eleven years, and for seven years he was editor of the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten* of Minneapolis, the leading Swedish-American weekly of the northwest. He has written several poems of unusual merit, of which the best known is "Det Nya Modersmolet," meaning the "New Mother Tongue." Another honor which fell to Mr. Stockenstrom was that of being American correspondent for the royal library of Stockholm. All books published in this country by Swedish Americans were submitted to Mr. Stockenstrom and he in turn sent copies to the royal library. Mr. Stockenstrom's correct name was Carl Herman von Stockenstrom, but he used only the part of it here indicated in the caption of this review.

Mr. Stockenstrom was married to Anna Maria Nelson, daughter of Martin and Christina Oby Nelson, natives of Denmark and Norway, respectively, where their families have long been known. They came to St. Paul in the pioneer days of the city, and the father is still living a retired life here with his family.

In politics Mr. Stockenstrom was allied with the Republican party. He was at one time assistant secretary of state for the commonwealth of Minnesota. His able and scholarly conduct of the newspaper with which he was identified was not only a valuable contribution to journalism, but to general knowledge and enlightenment. The debt of our northern states to the Scandinavian enterprise and culture is incalculable and Mr. Stockenstrom could claim a generous share of it. His demise in the prime of life was a matter of deep and wide-spread regret, but his fine influence will not soon be lost.

The following is a translation of an appreciation of this gifted gentleman which appeared shortly after his death in a magazine in Stockholm, Sweden, and was written by Jakob Bonggren, editor of *Svenska Amerikanaren*, of Chicago:

"One of the founders of Swedish-American literature, Editor Herman von Stockenstrom, died October 25, 1902, in St. Paul, Minnesota. He had, in this land of democracy, laid aside the aristocratic title 'von' and his signature was simply Herman Stockenstrom. Noble in character and soul, he was at the same time a true democrat, simple, unassuming, but the shy modesty, the Horatian.

‘Odi profanum vulgus et arceo.’

in this case most appropriately interpreted: 'I abhor the lowminded, the vulgar, the boisterous, and I avoid them,' indicated a refinement of his nature which is not rare among the members of the old aristocratic families.

"Of Stockenstrom it can be said as of Bayard: 'He was a knight without a fear.' Never did he hesitate with whomsoever it might be to wield a lance for the truth and for what he considered right. When the strife was on, it was fierce and bitter; the blows were well-directed, and fell free and heavy. But when the strife was over, then he hastened to lay aside his armor and extend the hand of peace. Low-minded he could never be, nor did anger live long within his bosom. For such does not become a Swedish knight.

"Stockenstrom's pen was keen and cutting, as well in poetry as prose. He was a satirist, as well as a humorist; when irritated, or his humor was awakened, that side of his nature was often displayed. He defended his convictions in a manner which often caused his opponents almost to suffer physical pain. Also in this sense was he a pioneer.

"As Edgren and Enander, Stockenstrom was one of the founders of Swedish-American poetry. Many imagine that only that which surprises, that which awakens amazement, that which in a high degree excites, is poetry of a higher nature. If such were the case then there would be much which is of a low standard which should be placed foremost in our literature, and then neither Stockenstrom or Enander—no, not even Edgren, could stand the test. But those who have a true knowledge of literature judge differently. They place Goethe's Olympian calm far above Byron's violent passion; they give higher praise to Schiller's mild, pure clearness than to Tieck's and Novalis' mistiness; they find greater



W.R. Shand

delight in Runeberg's classical simplicity than in the new romancer's pompous language and bombastic expressions. They point out that one who amazes is not a greater poet—rather a lesser—than one who calms and pleases us. Those subjects which in themselves are of a solemn nature are usually so full of poetry that it requires less effort to compose of them than of the trifles of our everyday life. And time and again it has been pointed out by those who are competent that he who can sing beautifully and well of the smallest and most insignificant things in the world has in this proven himself a real poet.

"Stockenstrom often displayed by his poetical treatment of everyday subjects that he was a poet by God's grace. If he had not been he could never have made those subjects poetical. Subjects of a more serious nature were also treated by him in a most successful manner. During the last years of his life he translated admirably several English hymns into the Swedish, among them the well known 'Lead, Kindly Light.'

"Stockenstrom's own poems—those of a serious nature, were noted for their force, dignity, simplicity and clearness. They are found strewn here and there in newspapers and journals, but as yet have not been published in book form, while on the other hand there is much of a low standard which has been gathered with the greatest eagerness by the authors themselves and published—even here in Swedish-America.

"Still, the time may come when that which is truly valuable in literature will attain its place, and the ephemeral, that written for effect only, shall be reduced to its real value and disappear in the night of forgetfulness."

WILLIS ROSS SHAW. A leader in business affairs and a public-spirited, influential citizen, the death of Willis Ross Shaw, which occurred March 8, 1909, was a distinct loss to the business and civic community. He had been identified with the city for many years, and was always known as a man of ability and integrity in every relation of life.

He was born at Winthrop, Massachusetts, February 1, 1853, a son of George and Mary (Ross) Shaw. His father, who was born in Vermont, in 1824, was one of Davenport, Iowa's, prominent early business men, having founded one of the largest and most successful lumber companies there, and at Cloquet, Minnesota. During his residence in the east he had followed contracting, and was engaged in the real estate and lumber business for a time at Davenport, Iowa, before moving to St. Paul. He and his wife were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters.

Willis Ross Shaw spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native state of Massachusetts, and finished his education at Davenport. During his school days he became associated with his father in business, and later was in business for himself in Iowa and Nebraska. On locating at St. Paul he was first associated with William H. Burns, and afterwards was in business for himself until his death. He was a director of the South St. Paul Bank and was connected with many other business affairs in the city. He was a staunch Republican, but never cared to hold office. Fraternally he was a Mason and his family belonged to the Congregational church.

In 1876 Mr. Shaw married Miss Margaret Bell, of Green county, Pennsylvania, who survives him and resides at 370 Hull avenue. There are five children, namely: Mabel, who is the wife of George T. Withy, a member of the firm of the Railroader Printing Company of St. Paul, and

they have no children; George W., who was prominent in the lumber business at Cloquet, Minnesota, and Spokane, and who died September 19, 1911, Sarah, the wife of Z. H. Hutchinson, and they have two children, Willis Shaw and Harry George Hutchinson; Alice D., who is the wife of Earle H. Ingalls, of Venice, California, and they have no children; and Louis F., who married Miss Elizabeth Linkey and has one son, Ross L. of Portland, Oregon.

HENRY C. BARTON. In the annals of Dakota county, Minnesota, the name of Barton occupies a conspicuous position, since Mr. Henry C. Barton's father, Dr. Percival Barton, is a representative pioneer of Minnesota, and both father and son have been prominently associated with the development of the state's resources in various fields.

Mr. Henry C. Barton was born in Somerset county, Maine, on August 16, 1851. His parents were Dr. Percival and Sarah C. (Paine) Barton, both of whom were born in Somerset county, Maine, the Doctor on the 16th of November, 1822. He received an excellent education and at the age of twenty-six was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. At the present time he is the oldest living graduate of that school. Dr. Barton and his wife came to St. Paul on the 18th of October, 1854, and located in the vicinity of Inver Grove, Dakota county, where Dr. Barton began the practice of his profession. Later he went to Waseca county and took up a claim, of which he became owner, but after a short residence there he sold it and repaired to the town of Merrimac, accepting a position with Cushing Cobb & Company, who established a mill. About 1858 he kept boarders for them. In addition to his practice, Dr. Barton engaged in farming although at first he had only a house and lot.

When the Civil war threw the country into confusion Dr. Barton was one of the first to prove his devotion to the land of his birth by offering his services in her behalf. He received a commission as assistant surgeon to the Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, but was detailed to aid other regiments. He saw real fighting, for he was at the battle of Nashville and through the Mobile campaign. For over a year he was in service and during that time was in field work with the Twenty-seventh Illinois. On or about April 20, 1865, he had an order from his superior surgeon to take possession of some old buildings in the town of Selma, Alabama, to open a Freedmen's Hospital, this being the first opened for that purpose at the close of the war.

After his return he erected a steam saw-mill on his farm; part of the building is still standing in sight of his home. The saw-mill was a profitable investment, and for many years Dr. Barton kept it running, supplying lumber to his neighbors. To the original farm he added land from time to time until one hundred and eighty-five acres now belong to his son, Henry C., whose name heads this sketch. When the farm was purchased in 1867 it was known as the town of Merrimac, but it is now known as the Riverview farm. In 1858 Dr. Barton built the house in which his son lives at the present time. During the year 1876 he put up a concrete house, the construction of which is unique, since he built it of lime burnt on his own farm and of rock picked up on the farm. On the home farm in 1902 death summoned Mrs. Barton. Dr. Barton makes his home with his son, but for several years he has spent a portion of his time either on the Atlantic or Pacific coast. In the present year, 1911, at the age of eighty-nine, he is enjoying a trip to Cuba. Dr. Barton is a

member of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the American Revolution. He and his son, Henry C., are both members of the Territorial Pioneers.

Dr. and Mrs. Barton were the fond parents of two children: Henry C., the subject of this biography, and Helen May. The daughter was born in 1856 on the place adjoining the present home. She was united in marriage with Mr. George Gillette, and three children blessed the union. One died in infancy and another at Hemline. The third, Harvey Gillette, is married and resides on a farm. Mrs. George Gillette passed away in St. Paul.

Mr. Henry C. Barton spent his childhood on the home farm and attended school regularly. He was of great assistance to his father in the development of the farm. In Hastings, Minnesota, in 1876, occurred his marriage to Miss Ida Belle Hubbard, of Red Wing. Seven children were born to this union but only four of whom are living: Helen May, who married Mr. John Todd, is the mother of six children, and resides at South St. Paul; Ida Belle, who accepted a position with Dyer Brothers in St. Paul; Jesse, who is employed by Swift and Company at South St. Paul; and Ruth F., who is a sophomore in the high school at South St. Paul. Mrs. Barton was called to rest in 1899.

At Santa Cruz, California, in the year 1906, Mr. Barton was united in marriage with a lady whom he had known in Minnesota, Miss Elizabeth M. Dresser, of Santa Cruz, California.

Mr. Barton was reared a Republican and accordingly voted for Grant in 1872, but in 1888 he had occasion to change his political faith and became a Democrat, Cleveland receiving his vote. Throughout his life he has taken an active part in the political affairs of the day, and has ever been a conscientious follower of certain high ideals. He has served as chairman of the town board four terms, and was treasurer one term. He had the honor of being chosen president of the village board of Inver Grove after it was incorporated. In 1906 he was nominated for the legislature by the Democrats, but was defeated. Mr. Barton has been of great service to his party, giving altruistically of the best of his time and ability, and the offices which he has occupied are indicative of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. He is affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Druids of St. Paul. He is also the first vice-president of the Commercial Club of South St. Paul. Mr. Barton has always been true to the principles which, if established practically, would promise most benefit to his fellow-men. To such a man the state may point with pride.

THEODORE CLEMENT BORUP. The name of Theodore Clement Borup is included among those of the prominent merchants and bankers of St. Paul, in the group of business men whose enterprise and public spirit have made the commerce of the city. The late Mr. Borup spent most of his life in St. Paul and was known in many ways outside of his immediate business relations.

Mr. Borup was the son of a successful physician, Charles W., and his wife, Elizabeth (Beaulieu) Borup. Dr. Borup professionally was connected with the Hudson's Bay Company for some years, and his son was born during that service. Later he moved to St. Paul, where he was among the early settlers and was prominent in his profession and as a citizen until his death.

Theodore C. Borup received his early education under private tutors and then went east to college. With the close of his schooling he engaged

with his father. Fraternally the late Mr. Borup was a member of the Masonic order. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Curran, who survives him and resides at 555 Summit avenue in St. Paul. Mrs. Borup is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and when she came to this country with her parents, James and Anna (Braggan) Curran, the voyage lasted six weeks, being on a sailing vessel. Mrs. Borup has but one child living, Charles William, who is unmarried and lives at home. Through her daughter Anna, who is now deceased, she has two great-grandchildren. Anna Borup became the wife of Paul D. Ferguson. Their one child, Pauline, is the wife of Granville Emmet, a prominent business man in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Emmet have two children: Paula Anna Temple Emmet and Granville Temple Emmet.

JAMES A. BELL. Ever since scientific investigation has proven the importance and necessity for having pure milk, the production of that article has been one of the important industries in Minnesota, and many farmers are specializing in dairy work. One of the prominent dairymen and farmers of New Canada township, who has a well cultivated tract of land in section 11, is James A. Bell, who was born on his present property, May 6, 1862, a son of James and Margaret (McGinn) Bell, natives of Ireland. Mr. Bell's ancestors on the maternal side came from Scotland. James and Margaret (McGinn) Bell had been acquainted in Ireland, but were not married until a few years after coming to America. Their marriage took place in Massachusetts and they resided in that state until November, 1850, at which time they came to St. Paul, and shortly thereafter Mr. Bell purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on a Mexican War land grant, for \$135. He first built a little log cabin on the side of a hill, in which James A. Bell was born, but a few years later erected a larger home. In 1882 the new house was destroyed by fire. James Bell died in 1865 and was buried in Calvary cemetery, St. Paul. He was a Democrat in his political views, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen, who elected him to various public offices. After his death his widow managed to keep her family together, eight of their ten children growing up, while six are still living.

As a boy James A. Bell attended the first schoolhouse in New Canada township, which had been built by his father on the home farm, the building being originally a granary. He grew to manhood on the home farm, his mother living with him until her death in 1889. On April 22, 1890, he was married to Miss Amelia Carlson, of New Canada township, who was born in Christiana, Norway, and came to the United States with her parents when a child. Six children have been born to this union: Harry J., born January 20, 1891, now engaged in farming; Margaret, Joseph, Olive and James, at home; and one who died in infancy. At the time of the settlement of his mother's estate Mr. Bell became the owner of forty acres of the home farm, and he also rented about fifty acres in addition to this. He has airy, well-ventilated buildings, and hygienic rules are strictly lived up to. He is a capable, shrewd business man and excellent citizen, and as an independent Democrat has filled various township offices, including those of constable and supervisor. Mr. Bell was reared in the faith of the Catholic church, in which he was confirmed at the age of sixteen years, and he now attends the St. Peter's in North St. Paul. He has many warm friends in the vicinity of his home, which is located on Gladstone rural free delivery route No. 1, and is prominent socially, being an enthusiastic member of the Yeomen at North St. Paul.

AMBROSE P. WRIGHT. One of the leading agriculturists and prominent public officials of Ramsey county, Minnesota, is Ambrose P. Wright, a farmer of section 11, township 29, range 22, New Canada township, and a citizen who has lived up to his old and honorable name, his sterling character being generally recognized by his fellow citizens, who have, on many occasions, placed their public interests in his hands. Mr. Wright was born on a farm about ten miles from Albany, New York, August 31, 1849, a son of David and Phoebe (Gardiner) Wright.

When Ambrose P. Wright was about three years of age, his parents moved to Schoharie county, New York, and there he grew to manhood, attending the public schools and the academy. He graduated from the latter institution when he was nineteen years old, and at the age of twenty began clerking in a store. At the time of his father's death, two years later, Mr. Wright sold his interests to his brother and moved to Delavan, Wisconsin, and while there, November 30, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Eva S. Pounder, who was born in that town, daughter of Thomas and Eunice (Leslie) Pounder. In 1879 Mr. Wright came to North St. Paul, where he was engaged in clearing up a property for Captain Castle, and in 1882 he purchased eighty acres of his present land, to which he has since added from time to time until he now owns a tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres. On first locating on this property Mr. Wright found a practical wilderness, the land being covered with timber and brush, with no improvements of any kind, but by hard and persevering labor he succeeded in putting the tract under cultivation, and each year found new buildings being erected and various improvements being made, until today this farm is as fine as any to be found in the township. Mr. Wright has established a reputation as an excellent agriculturist during his thirty years here, and his fellow townsmen have shown their confidence in his executive ability by electing him to various positions of honor and trust. A Republican in his political affiliations, he cast his first presidential vote for Ulysses S. Grant. He was the first postmaster at North St. Paul, and his first quarterly statement was for \$3.50, his remuneration for discharging the duties of the office being one-half of that amount, and the postoffice was held in his own home. He was chairman of the town board for four years, and county commissioner fourteen years, and during his incumbency was instrumental in opening most of the roads in this section, in building the \$10,000 bridge at Lake Phalen, and in erecting many of the smaller bridges. He was chairman of the building committee when the present jail was erected, and a member of the board when the Marshall Avenue bridge was put up. For twenty years Mr. Wright was a member of the school board, serving almost continuously in that office since coming here. He has served his party as delegate to numerous county and state conventions, and in 1909 made the race in the primaries for the office of member of the State Assembly, and although this was one of the fiercest struggles on record, there being nine contestants in the field, he lost the nomination by only one hundred votes. Fraternally he is a popular member of the A. O. U. W. of North St. Paul, and he and his family are consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Wright had three children, namely: Warren A., who resides at home and assists his father; Eva S., who married Frank Haskell, a prominent attorney of St. Paul, and has one child—Evelyn Louise; and Fred D., who is also assisting his father.

Mr. Wright has taken an active part in the development of this part of the county. He has always been identified with every interest that

promoted the prosperity and welfare of the community, and in doing so has always been guided by unselfish motives, often losing sight of his own individual interest in looking after the welfare of others.

ALBERT ROLLIN STARKEY. St. Paul is fortunate in the possession of men of whom it may be said almost without exception that they are imbued with a high idea of duty, in or out of office, and as men of ability and training are fully able to cope with the responsibilities and duties placed upon them. Among those whose services have made them worthy of laudation is Albert Rollin Starkey, ex-first assistant city engineer. Mr. Starkey is very loyal to the city in which he has elected to maintain his home, and in truth in it are contained all those associations which appeal most deeply to the human heart, for within its boundaries occurred his birth, and his honored father was one of its pioneers, his coming having been as early as 1849, when St. Paul, as a rude village, gave little promise of the progressiveness, pulchritude and prestige which are now its own.

The date of the birth of Mr. Starkey was September 14, 1857, and he is a son of the late Captain James Starkey and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Norburn. To the public schools of the city he is indebted for his early education and his first experiences as a worker and wage earner were as a rodman in the city engineer's department under L. W. Rundlett, July 3, 1873. He proved so faithful and efficient in small things and so soon acquired a wide general knowledge that he was given more and more to do, and in less than three years was placed in charge of the field party for the department and remained in this work until 1879. This rapid advancement was solely the result of diligent application and hard study, combined with a natural aptitude and liking for the profession.

During the following two years Mr. Starkey had a diversified experience in locating and construction work for various railways and served for a time under Major Allen, United States engineer, in survey work for the upper Mississippi river reservoirs and the proposed lock and dam at Sauk Rapids, and in similar work in Wisconsin for the government. For eight years, from 1881 to 1889, he was first assistant to the city engineer in St. Paul, but the work at that time was by no means as difficult as at present, although the results accomplished were lasting. During nearly the entire decade of the '90s Mr. Starkey devoted his talents to public construction work in three states, namely: Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He then became superintendent for the board of water commissioners for the city of St. Paul, and during that time did much work that now stands as a monument to his ability in the excellent water system enjoyed by the city. From 1900 to 1902 he was assistant in the city engineers' department under Oscar Clausen, the present incumbent of the position. When L. W. Rundlett succeeded Oscar Clausen in 1902, Mr. Starkey was retained and held the position of first assistant until April 20, 1912, when his resignation took effect. Mr. Starkey always kept pace with the progress of the times in his profession, and is regarded as one of the best engineers in the country in his particular line. While not engaged with the city of St. Paul or with the government, he kept up his profession by means of the work of designing and supervising the construction of sewer and water works systems and water-power projects in Minnesota and other western states. He is now engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery.



A.R. Starkley

Mr. Starkey has been twice married. On December 24, 1881, he married Miss Carrie J. Lowrey of Selma, Alabama, who died in December, 1902. In December of the following year he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Jaedecke. Of this union four children have been born: Walter W., Arthur H., Rollin E. and Warren L.

Mr. Starkey takes great pleasure in his fraternal associations, which extend to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Samaritans, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Junior Pioneers of St. Paul, the Historical Society, in which he holds a life membership, and in the line of his profession he is a member of the Civil Engineers' Society of St. Paul, of which he was at one time president and is now representative, and is also a member of the directorate of the Association of the Western Society of Engineers.

DR. JOHN ELEAS DITMARSEN was born in Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, in 1875, on December 25th. He went to school in St. Paul and graduated from the high school in 1901. He then entered the University of Minnesota to prepare for his profession as a doctor of dental surgery and graduated in that department in January, 1905. For one year after his graduation he was in the office of Dr. Baker of Minneapolis and then looked about for a field in which to locate for independent work. He selected South St. Paul, and having provided himself with the most approved modern appliances and furnishings, took rooms in one of the new office buildings in South St. Paul, where he has been located ever since and where he has gained a large and lucrative practice. On May 9, 1906, he was married to Miss Rosa Winnifred Jacobus, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jacobus, a family of consequence in Minneapolis. Two daughters and one son have been born of this union, Rose Evelyn, April 3, 1907, Lucille Nellie, October 6, 1910, and John W., May 2, 1912.

Dr. Ditmarsen is a member of the State Dental Association and of the Commercial Club of South St. Paul. His church membership is with the Lutheran denomination. In politics he is independent. During the time of the Indian uprising in the northern part of the state in 1905 and 1906, he took an active part in the National Guards' campaign. He is fond of all sorts of out door sports and is a fisherman of note, being particularly devoted to the rod and having many large catches to his credit.

Torger Ditmarsen, his father, was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1834. He came to America when a young man, seeking his fortune. He first located in New York state and later went to Chicago, Illinois, where he followed the trade of a carpenter. In the early '60s he came to Minnesota, crossing the country by wagon. He was accompanied by his young wife, Nellie Johnson Ditmarsen, born February 20, 1846, at the Horn of Helgeland, Norway. She had come to Chicago in 1866 and was married to Mr. Ditmarsen on July 24th of the following year, the Reverend E. Krohn of Chicago, performing the ceremony.

The young couple did not come directly to Kandiyohi county, but stayed in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, until 1870, when they came to Minnesota. Mr. Ditmarsen was an Indian fighter of distinction in that region, which was at the time often overrun with bands of Redskins. He did a generous share in the development of the county and now in his old age has sold his farm to his son, Dr. Ditmarsen, with whom he is spending his later years and enjoying the comforts of modern life and the society of his children and grandchildren. His wife was taken away from

this mortal life on June 21, 1907, and was mourned throughout the county where she had lived so long and had endeared herself to so many.

Besides Dr. Ditmarsen, there were six daughters in the family of Torger and Nellie Ditmarsen: Mrs. Sarah Anderson, Miss Mary Ditmarsen, Mrs. Emma Twilight, living in Wisconsin; Mrs. Dina Hoecker, of Montana; Mrs. Frank Miller and Mrs. Amanda Larsen. In addition to the fine farm which he bought from his father, Dr. Ditmarsen owns some valuable city property. His business ability is as marked as that he has evinced in his profession in which he has an ever-increasing reputation.

F. E. MAGRAW. Conspicuous in the commercial life of St. Paul is F. E. Magraw, whose business offices are located at 620-624 Globe building. He is an extensive dealer in municipal, railroad and corporation bonds, and also, to an important degree, in commercial paper.

Mr. Magraw's prominence is such that a review of his career will not be necessary. His present high standing in the line of endeavor which he has made so successful has been brought about, his acquaintances and business colleagues assert, by his firm principles of fair dealing. His business now extends from coast to coast, including many of the largest and most important cities, with which his staff of office representatives keep the St. Paul office in close touch.

JACOB J. HAAS. The meat industry has been developed in the United States in the last half century into one of the most important enterprises of the country, and to the handling and preparation of this food necessity men of business ability have given their time and effort. One of the leading firms along this line in St. Paul, Minnesota, is that of Haas Brothers, wholesale and retail dealers in meats, with commodious business quarters at Nos. 457-59 St. Peter street, successors to Casper Haas, who was a pioneer in this industry here.

Jacob J. Haas, president of the firm of Haas Brothers, was born February 15, 1855, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is a son of Casper and Marie (Berg) Haas. The parents were born in Germany and came to America in 1849. Casper Haas located first at Baltimore, Maryland, and from there went to Pennsylvania, later to Indiana, and in 1856 moved to Stillwater, Minnesota. For two years he conducted a hotel at Stillwater and then came to St. Paul, where he entered into the meat business, being one of the pioneers in this line here and the founder of the business in which his sons are still interested. He continued in the same industry from 1858 until 1872, when he retired from active participation in business. His death occurred in November, 1885. He married Marie Berg and fourteen children were born to them, the survivors of the family being: Mrs. Marie Cunningham, Henry G., Charles L., Jacob J. and George, all of whom reside at St. Paul.

Jacob J. Haas obtained his education in the schools of St. Paul, which he attended until he was fourteen years of age, after which he assisted his father and subsequently learned the meat business in all its departments. When he and his brother Henry G., succeeded to the business the present firm style was adopted and when the same was incorporated Jacob J. Haas became president, and John L. Haas, son of Henry G., became secretary and treasurer. The standing of this firm in trade circles is very high and its products represent the best and most varied that the market offers the public.



C. E. Pickerman

On September 15, 1882, Mr. Haas was married to Miss Anna Carroll, who is a daughter of S. Carroll, a native of Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. Haas six children have been born, namely: William, Marie Loretta, Charles C., Esther V., Lawrence J. and Dolores. Mr. Haas and family belong to the Roman Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat but has always been too closely immersed in business life to be able to accept public office or be very active in political campaigns. He belongs to the order of Modern Woodmen, to St. Peter's Benevolent Society and to the Society of Junior Pioneers. Mr. Haas does not permit himself much recreation but occasionally enjoys a fishing trip.

FRANK YOUNG LOCKE, a leading financier of the state, was trained in the law and early in his career engaged in the practice of that profession. He later turned his attention to banking, and his experience of twenty years includes active management of a number of important financial institutions in the northwest.

Born at Vinton, Iowa, on August 23, 1866, Mr. Locke is the son of James Burthong and Elsie Louisa (Walley) Locke. He was educated in the schools of Vinton primarily, and following his high school course was a student at the Iowa State College. He then prepared for his profession in the University of Iowa and was admitted to the bar of Iowa at Des Moines in 1888. During the four years that followed his admission to the bar he was assistant county attorney in Polk county, Iowa. His career as a banker began in 1892, when he took the position of cashier in the state bank of Salina, Kansas, where he remained two years. The ability to deal successfully with practical finance is a rarer talent than legal skill, and with it he combined the high integrity and sound judgment that are the necessary qualifications of the successful financier. For ten years, from 1894 to 1904, he was known as one of the leading bankers of Iowa. He organized and was the first president of the Sibley State Bank, the First National Bank of Melvin and the First National Bank of Harris, all in that state. He then came to St. Paul, and from the first of January, 1904, he was president of the Security Trust Company. He is also a director of the Capitol National Bank, in which building he has his offices.

In politics Mr. Locke is a Republican. He is a member of the Minnesota Club and the St. Paul Commercial Club, and his principal recreation he finds in motoring. He resides at No. 42 West Fourth street. He was married on October 5, 1892, in Des Moines, Iowa, to Miss Mabel Lucas.

C. E. DICKERMAN. Although he did not take up his permanent residence in St. Paul until 1886, the late C. E. Dickerman was intimately connected with the fortunes of the city from 1870 on. His faith in the city's possibilities, his keen foresight in directing many of its most important enterprises, and his enthusiasm for whatever was advanced to promote the welfare of the community place him among the builders of the city. He was that both literally and figuratively, for many of St. Paul's important business buildings were erected at his direction. His death on April 26, 1905, robbed the city of one of her most loyal and progressive citizens.

C. E. Dickerman was born in New Portage, Ohio, June 12, 1834, a son of F. Gilbert and Abigail (Hale) Dickerman. His father was a merchant and claimed northern Vermont as his place of nativity. His

paternal grandfather, Simeon Dickerman, was born north of Wallingford, Vermont. The Dickerman family has an interesting colonial history. The first permanent settlement out of Boston was at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where a group of settlers from Devon, Dorset and Somersetshire, England, had come with the Reverend Richard Mather in 1630. Among the little band was Thomas Dickerman, from whom sprang the various branches of the family now scattered all over this country but chiefly in New England. Members of the family attained positions of prominence among the clergy and in legal and military circles. Connected with the family were such distinguished New England names as Lyman, DeWitt, Pratt, Williams and Chatterton. Abigail Hale, who became the mother of C. E. Dickerman, was the daughter of Major Samuel Hale, of New Hampshire, both branches of her family being among the old families who figured as the earliest settlers in the Western Reserve.

The boyhood of C. E. Dickerman was spent in his native village and the neighboring town of Mogadore. At the age of fifteen he was employed as clerk and salesman in a general store at Smithville, Ohio, at the wage of fifty dollars per annum. The money was slight, but here he acquired his first lessons in business besides learning the German language. At eighteen he set up in business for himself at Mogadore, where he remained until 1855, when he went west as far as Decorah, Iowa, where he established himself in the general mercantile business. In 1857, following his marriage, he removed to Otranto, Mitchell county, Iowa, where he went into partnership with A. A. Aiken, of Decorah, in the general merchandise business. Here he invested largely in real estate, as the town seemed to be under way for a boom. But the boom never came and instead went its quiet and uneventful way while the young promoter saw his savings practically lost with the exception of a few hundred acres of land. He mended his fortunes, however, by a return trip to Ohio, where he traded the land for a stock of dry-goods with which he returned to Decorah and established a general merchandise store. He remained in that business for some years and then went in for what proved to be the business interests which held him for the rest of his life, real estate and securities.

It was in 1868 that Mr. Dickerman first visited St. Paul, which so impressed him that two years later he came back and invested all the capital he could spare in St. Paul realty. At intervals he added to his holdings on a modest scale until 1878, when he began to deal extensively in St. Paul property. He bought large holdings, deliberately putting his whole faith in the ultimate success of the city's future and the utilization of her splendid resources. The faith was justified and he was able to continue dealing in St. Paul property. It is estimated that he bought millions of dollars worth of real estate, chiefly in what is now the great wholesale district, and the city owes much of her growth to him, for he was responsible for the erection of many valuable buildings. He finally took up his permanent residence in this city in 1886.

Mr. Dickerman was among the life members of the Chamber of Commerce and he was one of the organizers of the Real Estate and Title Insurance Company. He was a liberal contributor to the building fund of the People's church, of which denomination he was an active member.

Besides his local concerns Mr. Dickerman had large and diversified interests outside of St. Paul. He owned mineral lands in Mon-

tana, lands in Florida and North Dakota, had valuable property in the city of Chicago, owned large areas of real-estate in northeastern Iowa and city property in Lansing, Michigan. He had large holdings in Duluth property and was connected with a good many financial institutions. He was the proprietor of the Bank of Tyndal and the Bank of Bristol in Dakota and was a stock-holder in many banks in other sections.

Mr. Dickerman was married in March, 1857, to Miss Lizzie K. Greene, whose birth occurred in Northern Ohio, of North England ancestry. Her parents, like her husband's, were early pioneers in the Western Reserve. She was educated at Hiram College, and the late President Garfield was one of her teachers.

Mr. Dickerman was a man of high ideals and sterling honesty, whose career was marked with evidence of sound and keen judgment. Quiet and undemonstrative, he had the genius to act quickly and with determination when circumstances arose that needed immediate decision. His record as an instrument for good in the vital years of St. Paul's history can never be forgotten.

ALONZO J. EDGERTON. Conspicuous on our roll of honored names is that of Alonzo J. Edgerton, so widely known as soldier and officer, educator, state legislator, senator, territorial chief justice and United States district judge. In a narration of his life, complimentary adjectives seem superfluous in the face of the procession of eloquent facts which such an account as this must cover, and which denote without elaboration in words the brilliancy of his mind and the sterling quality of his character. Many men of moral status not quite intact have reached high place, but the combination of motives embodied and honors received which are revealed by an inspection of Judge Edgerton's career must indicate exceptional integrity both of mind and spirit.

In Rome, New York, on June 7, 1827, was born this son of Margaret and Lorenzo Edgerton, the latter a contractor. A notable ancestor of Mr. Edgerton's was Captain Stephen White, an officer of the Continental army in the War of the Revolution. The educational period of Alonzo Edgerton's life included courses in the Lowville Academy of Lowville, New York, and in the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut; from the latter institution he was graduated in 1850.

After his completion of his college literary course he entered upon the duties of the teaching profession in the academy at New Granada, Mississippi, where he remained for three years. In the meantime he employed his scant leisure hours in studying law and in 1855 he commenced the practice of the legal profession at Mantorville, in Dodge county, Minnesota.

Mr. Edgerton's sanity of judgment and keen legal insight were not slow in receiving recognition. It was not long before he was asked to serve as a representative to the legislature of Minnesota, and the honor of a state senatorship soon followed. Another responsible state office which he filled for four years was that of railroad commissioner of Minnesota. In 1881 he was appointed United States Senator from Minnesota. In December of that year he was made chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Dakota. His legal erudition was again recognized in his being appointed president of the constitutional convention of South Dakota. The final office of distinction that came to him was his appointment in January, 1890, by President Harrison, as United States district judge of South Dakota. This position he held until his death.

During this extended career of professional and government honors, Judge Edgerton had been ever ready for military duty when such service was required of American citizens. Such occasions occurred more conspicuously and imperatively during the early part of his life. In the years of the Civil war he was made captain of Company B, Tenth Minnesota Infantry. He also engaged in the Sioux war, crossing the plains with General Sibley. He was later promoted to the rank of colonel and after the close of the war was made a brevet brigadier general.

In private life as well as in that of public service, Judge Edgerton's years were rich in interest and purpose. His marriage took place when he was twenty-three years of age and at the time when he was beginning life for himself. During the year of his graduation and earliest teaching he was united in marriage to Sarah H. Curtis at Middletown, Connecticut. His family grew up about him as his career developed. Of his children, two sons have died, Curtis in 1863 and Seldin in 1861. Five sons and two daughters yet live to carry on the name he has made so worthily conspicuous. Of these, Edward G. and William M. live in South Dakota, while Emma S. and Margaret R. and their brothers, George B., Henry W. and Alonzo J., reside in St. Paul, where to many their presence is vividly reminiscent of one of the city's most deeply appreciated citizens.

Judge Edgerton was a member of the Episcopal church and of the Masonic lodge. He is remembered by the members of both—and by the multitude of his acquaintance as a man in whom dignity could never be softened to pettiness nor hardened into pedantry; whose keenness of intellect never led him into impractically fascinating theories nor into the attitude of sardonic scorn; and whose sense of justice and right—either in political or personal affairs—was only a very concrete and scholarly interpretation of a great rule which because of its incomparable value has been compared to gold.

CHARLES M. CANNON, M. D. One of the most prominent members of the medical profession in St. Paul, whose reputation is more than local, is Dr. Charles M. Cannon, who has been in active practice in the city for twenty years. He is known in particular for his work along surgical lines and as a surgeon is excelled by few in the state. His practice is exceedingly large, and how he accomplishes the amount of work that he does in one day is a marvel even to those who know him best. The secret probably lies in the absorption which he feels in his work, and the indefatigable energy which he seems to possess.

Dr. Charles M. Cannon was born in Wisconsin, August 18, 1861, his parents being Ephraim and Emily I. (Oviatt) Cannon. His father was a native of New York state and his mother was born in Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer and for many years lived in Wisconsin, later moving to Iowa, where he continued to carry on his agricultural pursuits. He died in the latter state in 1901, at the age of seventy-four years. The mother of the Doctor still lives at the old home in Iowa. She and her husband were the parents of thirteen children, of whom ten are now living, and of these Charles is the sixth in order of birth.

The public schools of Cherokee, Iowa, furnished the elementary education of Dr. Cannon, and he took his collegiate work in Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa. Upon completing his literary education he entered Bennett Medical College in Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888, with the degree of M. D. Soon afterwards he went to Alden, Minnesota, where he began his active career as a practicing physi-

cian. After two years spent here he went to White Earth, Minnesota, as United States surgeon. It was in 1892 that he came to St. Paul, and opened an office in St. Anthony's Park, where he began to build up a large practice, which is now exceeded in size by that of few of his profession in the "Twin Cities." He keeps closely in touch with the daily developments along surgical lines and has performed a number of note-worthy operations, which have made him a marked figure in medical circles.

The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association and is deeply in sympathy with the work of this association as well as with that of other fraternal associations outside of his profession. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with the Western Star Lodge at Albert Lea, Minnesota, and with the Minnesota Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Elks, belonging to St. Paul Lodge, No. 9, and is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum and the Foresters, as well as being past grand medical examiner of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Midway Manufacturing Club and since locating in St. Anthony's Park has never lost an opportunity to show his interest in the public affairs of the city and of its citizens. From 1902 until 1905 he was a member of the state board of medical examiners of Minnesota. His extensive practice has forced him to engage several assistants.

Dr. Cannon was married on the 3d of July, 1888, to Miss Edith M. Morey, who was at one time a very successful teacher in the schools at Albert Lea, Minnesota. They have three children, namely, Flossie M., Blossom I. and Harry M.

LEONARD BURES. Whenever an immigrant crosses the ocean from Europe to America it means that sooner or later many others will follow him, because he will write of the success here which is sure to come to him, and his former friends, profiting by his example, will come over also to seek new homes upon our free soil. Thus it is that one immigrant brings many others. Every country of Europe contributes to our growth and the people who come over are the most adventurous, independent, self-reliant and liberty-loving. Thus America has for more than a century drained all of Europe of its best and warmest blood and the result has been to stimulate its growth and development almost beyond calculation. Every branch of industry has felt this invigorating impulse and has responded with a firmer and more enduring growth. Leonard Bures, farmer and county commissioner, is a native of Germany, the country which more than any other has contributed to this result. His fine farm of eighty acres is situated in section 9, White Bear township, his post office address being White Bear Lake, R. R. No. 1. He is serving his third term as commissioner and is a man who has given most efficient service in a number of important public capacities, having been fourteen years town clerk, fifteen years assessor and twenty years school director.

This worthy citizen was born on a farm near the city of Trier, province of Rhine, Germany, March 1, 1859, the son of Leonard and Eva (Schmidt) Bures. Mr. Bures had the misfortune to lose his father when he was six years of age, but the farm remained in the family and there his early years were passed. He attended school to the age of fourteen and then worked on the home farm until the age of twenty, when, desiring a field of wider opportunity, he brought his mother and two sisters with him to America. They were thirteen days crossing the Atlantic and landed at Baltimore, Maryland, from which city they came directly to St.

Paul. Mr. Bures and a sister assumed the support of the family by working out in the city for about six months, but they soon saw their way to greater independence and rented a farm in Dakota county and there resided together in comfort and happiness until the mother was called to eternal rest in 1883. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Bures bought the place upon which he now resides. When he first secured it it was mostly wild land and the only habitation it boasted at that time was a log cabin sixteen by eighteen feet in dimension. This had been built about 1878 and it still forms a substantial part of the subject's present residence, the new frame part having been built in connection.

On June 14, 1898, Mr. Bures laid one of the most important stones in the foundation of his success by his marriage to Johanna O'Connell, a native of Mound's View township, their union being celebrated at Mound's View church. Mrs. Bures is a daughter of Timothy and Nora (McCarthy) O'Connell. The union of the subject and his wife has been blessed by the birth of a quartet of promising children, namely: Mary, Leona, Ellen Lillian and Leonard.

In his political faith Mr. Bures is an independent Democrat and he is exceedingly public-spirited, giving his support to all good measures. His service as township assessor and clerk has been mentioned. He was a director of school district No. 23 for three years and has been treasurer of the same for over twenty years, still holding that office. He was elected county commissioner in the fall of 1906 and is now serving his third term. He has been instrumental in securing many notable public improvements in the way of public roads and the like, and the township is proud to point to him as one of its representative citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Bures were reared in the Catholic faith and attend the White Bear church, being helpful in its campaign for good. Mr. Bures' pleasant fraternal relations are with the Eagles and the Foresters at White Bear.

BENJAMIN CAYOU was one of the early settlers of Minnesota who bore a distinguished part in the Indian wars of the earlier times in addition to serving in the Civil war. He was a descendant of an honored French family of St. Louis, where his father, Joseph Cayou, was a mechanic. His mother, Isabella Bruno, was also of French extraction. The family moved from St. Louis to Little Canada, Minnesota. Benjamin was educated at St. Louis, and there he engaged in farming until the war broke out. He felt that there was no question as to his duty, and as he had fought to preserve his home from the savages he took it much as a matter of course that he should go to the front to save the Union. He enlisted in the Eighth Minnesota, Company C, and served three years and seven months.

On April 27, 1867, he was married to Susan O'Brien, born in County Galway, but a resident of this country since her childhood. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Joseph, deceased; O'Brien; Elizabeth, wife of James W. Williams, St. Paul, and they have four children, Frederick S., Jean Susan, Grace Frances and John Spencer; Virginia, wife of Donald K. Hoopes, St. Paul; Susan, single, and Thomas, who is married and lives at Bismarck, North Dakota. Mr. Cayou lived in Stillwater up to the time of his death, when Mrs. Cayou and family moved to St. Paul. All are members of the Catholic church and attend St. Luke's.



A.E. Middleton.

ALBERT EMERY MIDDLETON. One of the well known business men of St. Paul, whose present prominence in the commercial world has been attained through his own ability, is Albert Emery Middleton, sales manager for the John A. Dunn Company and president and treasurer of the Midway Publishing Company. Mr. Middleton is a citizen who has always aimed to advance the interests of the city of his residence, believing that the community in which he has lived, and which has liberally contributed to whatever success he has attained, deserves on his part a reciprocal obligation. He was born November 15, 1878, at New Britain, Connecticut, and was there reared and educated, attending the common schools and passing two years in the high school. His studies were cut short, however, by the death of his father, and as he was the oldest of a family of eight children it was necessary for him to early contribute to the support of the family, the burden of which rested upon his shoulders for a number of years.

As a youth Mr. Middleton secured employment with Landers, Frary & Clark, cutlery manufacturers, and after serving a two year apprenticeship he was promoted to the position of head of the packing department, of which he was given complete charge. He was employed continuously in various positions of trust by manufacturing concerns, with the exception of two years when he was in charge of the supply department of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and eventually became head cost accountant, representing the factory of the John A. Dunn Company, chair manufacturers, of Gardner, Massachusetts, later visiting the St. Paul branch of this business, which was established in St. Paul in 1904, and shortly afterward took charge thereof. Later, when the business grew to such large proportions that an extension of the working force became necessary, Mr. F. M. Collester came from the east to take the business management, while Mr. Middleton was made manager of the sales department. He is a man of great executive ability, as has been demonstrated by his able management of the department of which he has control, and possesses keen insight and inherent business acumen. In his dealings he has been upright, honorable and conscientious, and as a citizen is active in advancing the interests of St. Paul. These have been the characteristic and guiding principles of his life, and to them is due the fact that he is one of St. Paul's most highly esteemed young business citizens.

Mr. Middleton became a member of the Masonic order at Gardner, Massachusetts, and subsequently transferred his membership to St. Paul, where he also belongs to the B. P. O. E. lodge No. 59, and the Midway Commercial Club. In religious faith he was reared in the Episcopal church, and now attends St. John's church of that denomination. Politically a Republican, he has never entered public life, finding that his business interests demand all of his time and attention.

As yet Mr. Middleton is unmarried, and he pleads in extenuation of that fact that he has been compelled to travel so much that he has been unable to establish a home of his own. He believes, however, that it is every business man's duty to eventually establish a home of his own, and has ultimate hopes and ambitions in this direction. He makes an extended trip to the western coast semi-annually, in the interests of the business, and so successful has he been that his sales record places him in the position of the acknowledged peer of all the furniture salesmen.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY. The primacy of Alexander Ramsey, who was born near Harrisburg, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1815, and died in Saint Paul, April 22, 1903, in the public life and private

citizenship of the community in which most of his fruitful years were spent has been universally recognized. He filled many exalted official positions, in his home and in his adopted states and in the government of the United States. He was a member of the house of representatives in Congress for two terms while a resident of his native county and state, and before he was thirty years of age. He was governor of the territory of Minnesota for the first four years of its existence, and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs; he was mayor of Saint Paul from 1855 to 1857; he was governor of the State of Minnesota from 1860 to the time when he was elected to the United States senate from Minnesota, in which he served two terms of six years each. He was secretary of war under the administration of President Hayes, and once, during that service, also acted as secretary of the navy. He filled several minor offices, such as commissioner to treat with the Indians of both the Sioux and Chippewa tribes, and commissioner to carry into effect the act of congress for abolishing polygamy in the territory and among the people of Utah.

On his father's side he was of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Alexander Ramsey, was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and his father, Thomas Ramsey, near the town of York, June 15, 1784. The latter was an officer in the War of 1812, and died when the subject of this sketch was about ten years old. His mother, Elizabeth Kelker, was a descendant of some of the early German settlers of Pennsylvania. It will be thus seen that he descended from two sturdy and energetic races, and in his temperament and habits he combined some of the best characteristics of both.

Left an orphan by the death of his father, young Ramsey became a protege of a grand-uncle, Frederick Kelker, a merchant of high standing in Harrisburg, in whose store he was for a time employed. When still a youth he was employed as a clerk in the office of register of deeds of Dauphin county. Of his own volition he learned the trade of carpenter as a possible resource for emergencies. He was constantly pursuing his studies, however, and at the age of eighteen was enabled to enter Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he took a partial collegiate course with intervals of teaching. In 1837 he began the study of law with Hon. Hamilton Alricks, of Harrisburg. He completed his legal education at the law school at Carlisle, and was admitted to practice in 1839. He pursued his profession successfully in Harrisburg for several years. He also manifested an active interest in political affairs, as an adherent of the Whig party. In the Harrison campaign of 1840 he was secretary of the state electoral college and in January, 1841, he was elected chief clerk of the Pennsylvania house of representatives.

In 1843 Mr. Ramsey was elected to Congress. In 1844 he was again nominated and elected, and would undoubtedly have received a third term but that he declined a renomination which was tendered him in 1846.

On September 10, 1845, Mr. Ramsey was united in marriage with Miss Anna Earl Jenks, a daughter of Hon. Michael H. Jenks, a judge for many years of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and a representative in Congress from 1843 to 1845. From this union were born two sons, both of whom died in infancy, and one daughter, Marion, now Mrs. Charles E. Furness, of St. Paul. The children of Mrs. Furness are: Alex. Ramsey Furness, living in St. Joseph, Missouri; Anna E. Ramsey Furness, and Laura Furness, of St. Paul.

In 1848 Mr. Ramsey was chairman of the state committee of the Whig party, and conducted the successful campaign for Zachary Taylor as president. In March, 1849, President Taylor appointed him governor of the

newly created territory of Minnesota. He accepted the honor, arriving in Saint Paul May 27, 1849, and proceeded to organize the territory, as fully narrated in another volume.

As the governor of the territory of Minnesota, which at that time extended from the St. Croix river to the Missouri river, and from the northern boundary of Iowa to the British possessions, he had the most difficult duties to perform. He was to lay the foundation of the state. He at once recognized that the wonderful natural resources of this new country required but the energy of man to develop a rich and powerful commonwealth, and among his first steps after convening the legislature were those that led to the abandonment by the Indians of all title to their land lying between the St. Croix river on the east and a line on the west that afterwards proved to be the western boundary of the state, in such a manner as to be satisfactory to the Indians and creditable and honorable to the United States. By this treaty with the Sioux in 1851 about 40,000,000 acres of fertile land were opened to settlement. In the autumn of the same year he visited the Red River Colony, and made at Pembina a treaty with the northern Chippewas for the cession by them of thirty miles on each side of Red River. This treaty was not ratified by the senate, but in 1863 Governor Ramsey, then senator, made another treaty, accomplishing the results aimed at in the previous one, and thus threw the great and fertile Red River valley open to settlement.

In 1857, at the first state election, he was nominated by the Republican party for governor, but, after a gallant contest the party did not succeed in carrying its ticket for causes which need not now be enumerated. Two years later he was again nominated for the same office, and this time received a handsome majority. He was inaugurated January 2, 1860. At that time the state was in debt, taxes were difficult to collect, and many other troubles were to be contended with, but his administration was a very successful one, and the finances of the state soon showed a great improvement. He even asked the legislature to reduce his own salary from \$2,500 a year to \$1,500 a year, an evidence of public spirit and patriotism which we see rarely displayed in these days. His measures of economy resulted in greatly reducing public expenditure and in relieving the burdens of the tax payers.

He must be credited mainly with saving the liberal grants of school lands and the funds derived therefrom from the despoilers, and bringing the lands and the funds to a position where they rest securely under the guaranty and protection of the constitution. The grant to the University by the United States was saved by the course adopted by him as governor of the state during his first term and the great growth and prosperity of that institution is due as much to him, and probably more, than to any other one man.

The dark clouds of civil war began to gather towards the close of 1860, and in April, 1861, the armed struggle commenced by the attack on Fort Sumter. Governor Ramsey was in Washington at this time, and hearing of the fall of that fort at once called on President Lincoln and tendered to him one thousand men from Minnesota to aid in suppressing the insurrection. President Lincoln had not then issued his proclamation calling for troops, and this tender of troops by Governor Ramsey was the first offer of armed support to the government made during the memorable crisis. The treasury of the state at this time was empty, no appropriation had been made for this purpose and the legislature would not convene until the winter following, but his standing was such in the busi-

ness world that he was able to clothe, arm and equip in all respects for active service at least five regiments of infantry of one thousand men each, several batteries and some squadrons of cavalry.

When more than five thousand troops had left the state and were serving in the armies at the south and a call, accompanied with a draft, had been made upon all the states for three hundred thousand more troops, and the state of Minnesota was well advanced in meeting this call, there occurred one of those Indian uprisings upon our frontier, without any previous warning, that caused all men to tremble and laid many prostrate with fear. Following an evening that was peaceful and serene, a morning came filled with destruction and dismay, threatening the desolation of the western frontier of Minnesota for three hundred miles. The Sioux nation of Indians had suddenly declared war, and, like all the wars of those savages, it was waged against women and children. None were spared or allowed to escape except the armed soldier, and many of these were shot from ambuscade. This was enough to arouse all the fire of the Governor and bring into strongest action those faculties that he had inherited from Revolutionary sires. He saw the desolation of the frontiers going on, and the population fleeing from the state. He immediately summoned all the resources of the state, turned all the able-bodied men back to the frontiers, fought battles, defensive and offensive, without organized troops, using the farmers with their shot-guns and men of every class with their most available weapons, to fight in lines of battle, and judges of the supreme court, who had received no military education to command them.

Governor Ramsey called his long-time political rival, General H. H. Sibley, to the chief command, and in a remarkably short campaign the savages were defeated in battle and driven beyond the boundaries of the state, all their white prisoners were released and confidence was restored to the people of the frontier, never afterward to be seriously menaced.

In January, 1863, Governor Ramsey was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and in 1869, at the close of his term, was re-elected for six years more. During this period he served as chairman on several important standing committees, among them those on postoffices and post-roads, on territories, etc. Postal reform occupied much of his attention during this time. He first introduced the bill for the repeal of the franking abuse, and visited France in 1869 to urge cheaper international postage, which was not long afterwards adopted. The improvement of the Mississippi river and its navigable tributaries; the aiding of the Northern Pacific Railroad; assisting the territories of Dakota and Montana to obtain necessary legislation; the encouragement of trade with Manitoba, and other measures to benefit the Northwest, found in Senator Ramsey an active supporter. No member of Congress during his term worked harder or more successfully for the interests of his constituency, or for the general prosperity of the Union than he.

Governor Ramsey was appointed secretary of war by President Hayes, and served until the close of that term, in 1881. He administered the department with great wisdom and discretion. During his administration as much preparation was made for the defense of our great cities on the sea coast by procuring the heaviest ordnance and adopting the most skillful methods of operating the same with efficiency as has been made in any like period. He often administered the department of the navy as acting secretary while he was secretary of war.

He served from 1882 to 1886 under an appointment by President Arthur as a member of the Utah commission, provided for by the "Edmunds Act."

Mrs. Anna E. Ramsey departed this life November 29, 1884, aged fifty-eight years. No biography of Senator Ramsey would be complete without doing full justice to the memory of this superior woman. From the day of her advent into Minnesota in 1849 to her death, a period of thirty-five years, Mrs. Ramsey was one of the foremost figures in society, if not the most prominent in social circles of both St. Paul and Washington. Endowed by nature with a striking personal beauty, with a commanding and queenly presence, with amiable and winning manners, Mrs. Ramsey remained unchangingly the center of an admiring circle of friends. During this time she was foremost not only as a generous supporter, but as an active worker in every charitable and benevolent movement in St. Paul, and was a sincere member of her church. And while no domestic and maternal duties were omitted, her spacious residence was continually the scene of those charming receptions and entertainments which gave enjoyment to her large circle of friends, and where she dispensed a generous hospitality with a grace and attractiveness which were one of the noted features in social life here for a generation.

Governor Ramsey lived to the venerable age of nearly eighty-eight years, blessed with intellectual and physical vigor to the last. After his retirement from public life he enjoyed seventeen years of a serene and beautiful "old age," ever alert and interested in current events; ever solicitous for the welfare of the city, state and nation he had served so faithfully; ever showered with abundant testimonials of the affectionate esteem of his fellow citizens.

He was the wise counsellor in many enterprises for the public good. He was the honored guest at innumerable civic and patriotic functions. He served as president of the State Historical Society, of which he was a life-long member, and to which he had been a great benefactor. He was a leading spirit at the re-unions of the Old Settlers' Association. He was an honored member of the Loyal Legion and keenly relished its convocations. He was a trustee of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church and a regular attendant at its services.

In physical appearance, he was a large, well-formed, fine looking gentleman, with a countenance expressive of dignity, force, and, at the same time, of amiability, and always beaming with good humor. As a conversationalist, Governor Ramsey was very entertaining, having seen so much of "men and things" in his long and active life, and having a tenacious memory full of valuable reminiscences. His venerable and dignified form was well known on our streets and in public places, and he enjoyed meeting with his old associates in a social way.

He died April 22, 1903, full of years and of honors. Numerous tributes were paid to his memory. The Committee of the Loyal Legion, composed of General John B. Sanborn, General J. W. Bishop, General L. F. Hubbard and Mr. Joseph A. Wheelock, concluded its memorial with these significant words:

"What remains in store for the rising generation it is not for us of the generation now passing away to say, but we know that none of us shall ever see in the high official positions of the state and nation his like again."

EARLE DANIEL JACKSON. In these days when efficiency is the foreword in every trade, profession, art and science, engineering is of the first importance, and has become a prominent feature in the world's progress. Noteworthy among the brainy, wide-awake young men who have become actively identified with this branch of mechanics is Earle Daniel Jackson, of Saint Paul, consulting engineer not only in his own city in regard to lighting, heating and water supply, but also in various other municipalities in Minnesota and the Dakotas. He was born, August 24, 1882, near Janesville, Wisconsin, of excellent ancestry.

His father, Rev. Daniel Bull Jackson, was educated at Union College, in Schenectady, New York, and at Princeton Theological Seminary. He married Emma Eastman, a native of Auburn, Pennsylvania. The ancestry of the Jackson family is chronicled as follows:

Earle Daniel Jackson, born August 24, 1882, near Janesville, Wisconsin. Daniel Bull Jackson, father, born March 6, 1840, at Newburgh, New York, died November 13, 1899. Wm. Wickham Jackson, grandfather, born in Orange county, New York, February 1, 1798; died February 27, 1861. Richard Jackson, father of William W. Jackson, born March 5, 1768; died January 15, 1838. Wm. Jackson, father of Richard Jackson, born at Coleraine Castle, County Down, Ireland. He emigrated 1766 and died March 8, 1821. Held a commission (captain) in the regular army of the Revolution. His company was enlisted and equipped by himself, resulting in his impoverishment. Richard Jackson, father of William W. Jackson, as above, married Mary Jackson, born in 1768. She was the daughter of William Jackson, who was born in 1747 and died in 1775. This William Jackson was the son of Michael Jackson, who fought in the French and Indian wars, and was a member of the Continental Congress. William Jackson (son of Michael) was a captain in the Revolutionary army; was engaged in the battle of Long Island, August 25, 1776; was wounded, taken prisoner, and died in the old sugar house prison.

Brought up in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Earle Daniel Jackson received his elementary education in its public schools, and in 1905 was graduated from the University of Minnesota, with the degree of Electrical Engineer. In order to further perfect himself in his chosen profession he subsequently served a special apprenticeship with the Allis Chalmers Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1906 became identified with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Coming in the same year to St. Paul, Mr. Jackson became associated with Edward P. Burch, consulting engineer, at Minneapolis, in the electrification of the shops of the American Hoist and Derrick Company, the Charles A. Stickney Company, the Northern Iron Malleable Company, of Saint Paul, the Kilgore-Peteler Company, of Minneapolis, and of other work. During the fall of 1907 Mr. Jackson was engaged in hydroelectric work in Wisconsin, and in the summer of 1908 was chief mechanical engineer for the Black Mountain Mining Company, at Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico.

Since the fall of 1908 Mr. Jackson has ably and satisfactorily filled his present position as consulting engineer at Saint Paul, in that capacity drawing plans for lighting, power and heating plants, and water supply systems, his natural ability and gifts and his broad experience especially qualifying him for his important work. In addition to his work in Saint Paul he has also been retained by some of the leading cities of North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota as consulting engineer in connec-

tion with local public utilities, such as the designing of new systems, making appraisals, rates for light and water service and kindred work.

Mr. Jackson is a member of the college fraternity Chi Psi, a member of the scientific society of Sigma Xi and a member also of the engineering fraternity Tau Beta Pi. He is likewise a local associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and has contributed frequently to the engineering press. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, and in religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Jackson married, February 23, 1910, Lillian H. Morton, daughter of Charles S. Morton, of Chicago, Illinois. Charles S. Morton was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and was educated at Dr. Morgan's school, Birkenhead, England. Mrs. Jackson's mother, Lillian Hutchinson, was born at Chemung, Illinois, and was educated at Rockford seminary, Rockford, Illinois.

SIMEON O. FRANCIS, M. D. Probably no other profession has advanced so rapidly during the last half-century as that of medicine, and as this advance still continues the physician who would win success must keep abreast of the discoveries and inventions of appliances. The physician is a man who, necessarily, comes very close to the heart of a family, holding as he does at times the issues of life and death largely in his hands, and to him those in trouble from this cause instinctively turn. The members of the profession are broadened and ripened in experience through their contact with humanity in their natural characters and dispositions, and this helps to make them excellent citizens in whatever community they may have their field of labor. One of the leading physicians and surgeons of Ramsey county, Minnesota, is Simeon O. Francis, who is well known both in professional circles and in civic life. He was born at Dudley, Edgar county, Illinois, February 7, 1860, and is a son of John R. and Christiana (Clapp) Francis.

Dr. Francis was reared on his father's farm, which was situated near Dudley, and his youth was spent much the same as other farmer's boys, his attendance in the public schools being governed by the amount of time he could be spared from the home place. However, he acquired a good common school education, and at the age of nineteen years he entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he spent two years. He then began to study medicine at Dudley, and after one year there moved to Minneapolis and entered the Hospital College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884. For three years he was engaged in practice in St. Paul, and then, in 1887, came to White Bear Lake, where he has since been engaged in a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Francis was married (first) in St. Paul to Miss Ida M. Bruce, and two children were born to this union: Lucy, a graduate of the normal department of the White Bear high school, now making her home with her father; and John Otho, a graduate of the high school, who is now in the employ of the Western Supply Company of St. Paul. Dr. Francis was married (second) in St. Paul to Miss Lucy B. Hard. They have no children. Dr. Francis has nicely appointed offices in the Getty Block, and his comfortable residence is situated at No. 111 East Third street. He is a Republican in political matters, but has never been an office seeker, preferring to give all his time and attention to looking after his practice. Fraternally he is connected with Garnet Lodge, No. 166, A. F. & A. M.,

Washington Chapter, R. A. M., Stillwater; Damascus Commandery, St. Paul; and Osman Temple, St. Paul, all of the Masonic fraternity; and he also belongs to the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., the D. of H. and the F. O. E., White Bear Lake. Each year has found Dr. Francis with an increased practice and richer in experience, and he has served rich and poor alike. The call of duty has at all times been sacred to him, and he has allowed nothing to interfere with his work of healing. As a citizen he has always been identified with every interest that has promoted his community, and in doing so has always been guided by unselfish motives, often losing sight of his own interests in looking after the welfare of others.

HON. HIRAM F. STEVENS. The bar of St. Paul and the citizenship of the city and state were deprived of high ability and a splendid serviceable-ness in the death of Hon. Hiram F. Stevens, who passed away March 9, 1904. He had been identified with the bar of this city since December, 1879, and while he was known as a specialist in the law of real property, he conferred distinction on the entire profession through his soundness of learning and success whether as counsel or in the forensic department of his work. As a legislator and public-spirited worker for the progress of St. Paul along the larger lines of civic and municipal growth, he performed services which entitle him to permanent honor in the annals of his city.

Hiram F. Stevens was a native of Vermont, born at the town of St. Albans, September 11, 1852. He was a son of Dr. Hiram Fairchild and Louisa I. (Johnson) Stevens, who were both descended from New England pioneers. His father, though he died at the age of forty, in January, 1866, from diseases contracted during service as surgeon with the Union army, had already attained high distinction in the medical profession. He was honored as president of the Vermont State Medical Society and had been a member of both houses of the legislature.

The untimely death of his father and subsequent financial losses interrupted the liberal educational program which had been planned for the son, and as the eldest of the four children he was compelled to leave school and take up work in a store. By teaching and farm work he finally succeeded in graduating from the Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, Connecticut, and later completed his education in the University of Vermont. In June, of 1903, the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by that institution, the University of Vermont. His law studies were begun in the office of Judge John K. Porter, of New York City, and he was graduated from the Columbia Law school in 1874. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Franklin county, Vermont, and thus at the age of twenty-two, largely through his own efforts and self-reliance, he was prepared for his career of large usefulness.

For several years he practiced at St. Albans as a member of the firm of Davis & Stevens, and soon gained considerable reputation. He was admitted to practice in the United States district court of Vermont in 1876. Soon after his arrival in St. Paul he became a member of the legal firm of Warner, Stevens & Lawrence, but withdrew in December, 1886, to become counsel for the St. Paul Estate Title Insurance Company, to which company he gave his services for a number of years. Among his associates at the bar Mr. Stevens had the reputation of being an indefatigable worker, and it was to this fact that he probably owed his distinction in one of the most technical branches of the law, real estate

law. He was always a student, and most of his work was done through a real love for its problems, not for the financial rewards.

Mr. Stevens was a charter member of the American Bar Association formed in August, 1878, and was for many years a member of its general council. He was also a charter member and the first secretary of the Vermont State Bar Association, organized in October, 1878. Later, at St. Paul, he took part in the organization of the Bar Society of this city, and also in the organization, in June, 1883, of the Minnesota State Bar Association, of which he was the first president, an office he held for a number of years.

As a citizen of St. Paul he was one of the most influential workers for the city's welfare. He was a member and served several terms as director of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1888 he became one of the park commissioners and later served as vice president of the board. He devoted much time and labor to the solution and improvement of the traction problems of the city, and these and other municipal facilities which St. Paul now enjoys were partly the fruit of his disinterested efforts and public spirit.

Another important phase of his active career was his work for the Republican party, of which he was always a consistent supporter, though never a violent partisan. He was head of one of the party clubs in Vermont in 1876. He was chairman of the Ramsey county Republican committee in 1886, and in a normally Democratic county the Republicans secured most of the offices that year. In 1888 the Republican convention gave him the unanimous nomination for representative from the twenty-seventh district, and as the Democrats practically endorsed him by making no nomination, he received the largest plurality ever given up to that time to a state representative. In the legislature of 1889 he served as chairman of the judiciary committee, and originated and secured the enactment of laws which were regarded as reformed and had a very important influence in the civil government of the state. Regarded after the lapse of twenty years, some of these laws seem to mark the beginning of a new era. The sanitary inspection of factories, a provision requiring employers to furnish seats for female employes, the Australian ballot for cities of twenty thousand population and over, were some of the important pieces of legislation which he introduced and worked for, and throughout his stand for reforms was supported by the press and people of his city and the state at large.

Mr. Stevens took a prominent part in Masonry. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and held official honors in the Damascus Commandery of the Knights Templar at St. Paul. He was also connected with the Mystic Shrine.

Mrs. Stevens, who survives him and resides at 434 Laurel avenue, was his companion and adviser through many years of a happy married life, and now enjoys the esteem which both had won in the social circles of this city. Before her marriage, which occurred January 26, 1876, Mrs. Stevens was Miss Laura A. Clary, a daughter of Joseph E. and Alma (Reed) Clary, of Massena, New York.

DR. MARY E. SIMONDS HARTMAN, D. O., claims Kentucky for the state of her nativity, having been born there in the city of Lexington, on June 14, 1856. She is the daughter of Thomas Simonds, Jr., and Eliza (Everts) Simonds. The father was born in Wicton, near to London, England, and he came to America with his parents and settled in Ogdens-

burg, St. Lawrence county, New York, when he was nine years of age. The mother was a daughter of Samuel Everts, of Brockville, Ontario, Canada. He was born in Rideau, Ontario, and was a soldier in the service of the United States government during the War of 1812, in which he was severely wounded. Thomas Simonds, Jr., had the advantages of the common schools of his day, and also attended the high school in his youth. When he reached man's estate he became engaged in carpentering, and later entered the contracting business. Ill health, however, compelled him to abandon his profession, and he eventually became interested in farming, ending his days as a successful agriculturist. Mr. Simonds was never affiliated with any religious denomination, but lived a straightforward, honorable life, apart from the churches. He was an aggressive and enthusiastic Democrat, and always labored in the interests of the party.

Dr. Mary E. Simonds Hartman is a graduate of the Old Adams high school at St. Paul, Minnesota. On January 27, 1874, she was married at St. Paul, Minnesota, to Charles L. Hartman, of which union four children were born. They are Charles Simonds, Allen Edward, Thomas and Clara Mabel. On January 21, 1884, occurred the death of the husband and father, and Mrs. Hartman found herself in a widowed state with a family of four children to rear and educate. She was in financial straits, and readily recognized the stern necessity of settling upon something which might afford a means of support for her little family. She decided that nursing offered a valuable field for her efforts, and she accordingly entered the City Hospital and took the training, in which she was particularly successful from the beginning. Her course of training complete, Mrs. Hartman acted as a professional nurse for fifteen years, after which she entered the Minneapolis Institute of Osteopathy, from which she was duly graduated, and she has since then enjoyed ten years of wonderful success and prosperity in her work.

Dr. Hartman is a woman of unusual initiative and executive ability, and has accomplished more in a business way in the past twenty-five years than do many men in a lifetime, aside from the greater duty of rearing a family of four fine children. In St. Paul, Minnesota, Mrs. Hartman through her own efforts, endeavored to secure the position of postmistress in the House of Representatives for the state legislature of Minnesota, a position which had never been filled by a woman up to the year 1894. In her attempt to secure this appointment she acquitted herself with much credit, though she was defeated. She is an enthusiastic exponent of the cause of woman's suffrage, and was vice president of the first woman suffrage society to be organized in the state of Minnesota, Julia B. Nelson, of Red Wing, being president of the society. She has been a member of Acker Relief Corps and president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans. She organized and brought to a successful issue the Minnesota Naturopathic Association, and was its president for a term of two years. She is a member of Constellation Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, and is at present the president of the St. Paul Mining, Milling and Investment Company of Cripple Creek, Colorado. All of which is ample evidence of her unusual brilliance and fine administrative ability.

, FRANK G. CAMPBELL, whose residence is in Bald Eagle avenue, White Bear Lake, Minnesota, and who is one of the representative citizens of the community, dates his birth in the city of St. Paul, October 20, 1857.

Mr. Campbell is a son of T. B. and Louisa (Catlin) Campbell, the former the son of an Episcopal minister, of Scotch ancestry; the latter was of Irish birth. T. B. Campbell was one of a family of nine children, and had to make his own way in the world. When a young man he came to St. Paul, where for a number of years he was identified with the business activity of the city, and where he made profitable investment in real estate.

In St. Paul Frank G. grew to manhood. He attended grammar school and spent four years as a student at Faribault College, beginning his business career as a clerk in the wholesale clothing store of his father's, which subsequently became that of Campbell & Burbank. Subsequently he became a member of the company, he and his brother, Fred H., taking over their father's interest, and continuing the business for a number of years. After their father's death they came into possession of a considerable amount of property, and Frank G. sold his interest in the store to his brother, and has since devoted his energies to the real estate business, taking charge of his own property and buying and selling realty.

On May 3, 1884, Frank G. Campbell and Miss Bertha L. Henning were united in marriage at Minneapolis, and they have an only child, Fred F., who was born in St. Paul. Mrs. Campbell is a native of West Prussia and a daughter of Frederic and Caroline Henning, with whom, when five years old, she came to America. They settled at Detroit, Michigan, where she grew to womanhood and where she made her home until the time of her marriage. At the age of sixteen she paid a visit to her native land. Her father was for many years engaged in the shoe business at Detroit, where he still lives, now being retired on a comfortable competency, acquired by his own well directed efforts. Their son, Fred F. Campbell, is a graduate of White Bear Lake high school and took a commercial course in the Hess Business College, Saint Paul. He married in White Bear Lake, Miss Anna May Shane, and they have one child, Thomas Rex Campbell.

Both Frank G. Campbell and son are identified with the Masonic Order, the latter having attained high degree in Masonry. Politically they are Republicans, conscientious and active in helping to elect good men to fill public places, but not themselves desiring official preferment.

WILLIAM J. McWHINNEY. The Hazel Park Green House, located at Hazel Park, St. Paul, Minnesota, is one of the leading establishments of its kind in this part of the state, and has been developed as both a profitable business investment and as an addition to the city's beauty through the persistent and interested efforts of its proprietor, William J. McWhinney, an energetic business man and public-spirited citizen who is well and favorably known among florists all over this section. Mr. McWhinney was born in the village of Cambridge, on the New York and Vermont state line, May 20, 1860, and is the son of David and Agnes (Crombie) McWhinney, the former a native of New York City and the latter of Canada.

David McWhinney was a harness maker by trade, but some years after his marriage lost his eyesight, and when William J. was ten years of age the family came west to Pontiac, Michigan, where David McWhinney was appointed superintendent of the county farm, a position which he held for twenty-one consecutive years. There William J. McWhinney received his education, attending the common and high

schools, and at the age of eighteen years began as fireman at the State Insane Asylum. Later he was promoted to the position of engineer, which he held for two years, and in 1882 he came to Minneapolis, where for the next ten years he served as engineer at various places. Mr. McWhinney then began traveling, spending some time in the erection of water tube boilers, and while thus engaged put in the boilers for the Walter A. Wood Harvester Works, which are located just across the road from the present site of his residence and greenhouses. He had charge of the plant as chief engineer for ten and one-half years, and in 1893 purchased a lot and started to build his first home, a humble little frame dwelling, to which he has added from time to time until he now owns fourteen building lots and two fine residences. To cover his greenhouses, 11,000 square feet of glass are needed, and his business has grown to such an extent that he now deals only with the largest St. Paul houses, and confines his business to orders, his principal product being lettuce and cucumbers.

On July 2, 1881, Mr. McWhinney was married in Pontiac to Miss Bessie Wheeler, who was born at Semingwell, county Berkshire, England, daughter of Edwin and Fannie (Wickens) Wheeler. Mrs. McWhinney's parents came to America when she was twelve years of age and settled on a farm near Pontiac. She received a good common school education, and was married to Mr. McWhinney at his home on the poor farm. He had become acquainted with her while working as engineer in the insane asylum, while she was in the dining room of the same, so it has always been the family joke, as they delight in telling it, that Mr. McWhinney secured his wife in the insane asylum, while she took her husband out of the poor house! Mr. and Mrs. McWhinney have two children, namely: Carl Wallace, born at Sears, Michigan, August 18, 1882, and who attended the Mechanics Art School at St. Paul, makes his home with his parents, and has one child, Fannie; and Roland J., born at Rose, Oakland county, Michigan, August 22, 1884, an engineer at Great Falls, Montana, who is married but has no children. He served for four years, from the time he was nineteen until he was twenty-three, in the United States Navy, being a member of the engineering department of the Asiatic Squadron.

Mr. McWhinney is a stalwart Republican, but has never been an office seeker, and refused the nomination for boiler inspector, although his friends tried to persuade him to accept it. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, attending the East Church of that denomination. Mr. McWhinney was formerly trustee of Hazel Park Congregational church. While a resident of Pontiac he was connected with the Odd Fellows. Both Mr. and Mrs. McWhinney are kindly, genial, courteous people, and their friends, as a result, are legion.

THOMAS P. RAMSDEN. Washington county, Minnesota, numbers among its progressive and successful farmers, Mr. Thomas P. Ramsden, who makes a specialty of pure bred poultry, of which he is justly proud.

Mr. Ramsden was born in what many patriotic Americans are content to call the "mother country," England, in Cornwall on November 10, 1843, and his parents were Thomas P. and Charity (Jose) Ramsden. Mr. Ramsden had just passed his fourth birthday when his family left England in April for America. They landed at Stillwater, coming by way of the St. Lawrence river to Quebec. After establishing his resi-

dence there, Mr. Ramsden's father accepted employment in a blacksmith shop, although his trade in England had been that of a ship carpenter. He helped to build the first house in Stillwater and then aided in the erection of a house for Mr. Franklin Steele at Fort Snelling. In 1856 he moved out on a farm, where he remained for three months and then returned to Stillwater. In that city he lived until death called him when he had passed his seventy-fourth mile-stone. His wife preceded him to the eternal rest on April 2, 1851.

Mr. Thomas Ramsden received a good common school education, but his school career was cut short by the war, for during July, 1864, he enlisted at St. Paul in Company B, Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. He was on detached service fighting guerillas in Tennessee and Alabama for some time. One night while out foraging he received a shot under the ribs on the left side, but he did not tell anyone nor did he go to the hospital, and he still carries the lead as a souvenir of the dangerous adventure. In August, of 1865, he was mustered out and returned to his home, after having given ample proof of his devotion to his country.

For a time he was employed as a teamster in the pineries, and then came to a farm on section 16, Oakdale township, where he bought two hundred acres of uncultivated land, which had to be grubbed. Mr. Ramsden put up a frame cabin of the type common in those days and lived there about three years. At the expiration of that time he bought eighty acres of unimproved land, which offered great resistance to cultivation, but Mr. Ramsden's perseverance finally brought success. At this time he built the dwelling which forms the main part of his present home.

On December 17, 1879, he was married in Oneka township, Washington county, Minnesota, to Miss Eliza A. Hopkins, who was born at St. Paul, on February 23, 1859, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Stevens) Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were both born in England, Mr. Hopkins near Brighton. They were united in marriage at Brooklyn, New York, in 1857, and came to Minnesota in 1858. Mr. Hopkins was engaged in the carpentering business and was also a machinist. He had a home at Dazton's Bluff, where he did much carpenter work in the early times.

Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsden: Ralph H., who assists his father in the management of the farm; Lisle A., who has a claim in South Dakota, where he resides; Charles J., who is employed in St. Paul; and Sarah C.

Mr. Ramsden is a firm supporter and devoted adherent of the Independent party, and has taken an active part in the political affairs of the community, having served as assessor and township clerk in the early days. He is a member of Mueller post, G. A. R., at Stillwater. Respected by all who know his sterling worth and his beneficence, Mr. Ramsden is passing the prime years of his life in his pleasant home on his extensive farm in section 8, Oakdale township, post office, Lake Elmo, Washington county, Minnesota.

JOHN RALEIGH. The older residents of Oakdale township, Washington county, will remember the late John Raleigh, who for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in section 26, and as an agriculturist and citizen was honored and esteemed by all who knew him, Mr. Raleigh belonged to that class of old pioneers who settled here

and spent their lives in developing this part of the country, establishing homes that those of the following generations might enjoy the benefits and privileges of civilization. He was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1818, and received a fair education in his native country, where he was married to Miss Margaret Mahoney. Soon thereafter they started for the United States, and landed at New Orleans after a trip of thirteen weeks, being delayed at Jamaica, where they had put in for water.

It was probably about the year 1849 when Mr. Raleigh landed in New Orleans, and for two years thereafter he worked as a laborer in the vicinity of that southern city. He then went to Cincinnati, where he secured employment in the packing houses, and later spent several years in St. Louis, from which city he purchased transportation to Stillwater, Minnesota. The St. Croix river, however, did not open up for some time and they were obliged to remain at St. Paul, but eventually arrived in Stillwater, and there Mr. Raleigh was engaged for a time in helping to build the prison. Subsequently he purchased eighty acres of land, at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, but did not immediately settle thereon, making a trip back to St. Louis, from whence he brought his family to the farm in 1856, and there erected a little log cabin, which served as the family home for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh experienced all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life in a wild, timbered section, but they were made of the stuff that overcomes all obstacles, and managed to clear their property, add to it, and as time went on to improve their home in many ways, making one of the fine farming properties of their community. They reared a family of children that have been of great credit to them and their training, giving them the best educational advantages that the section afforded and fitting them for whatever position in life they should be called upon to take. Mr. Raleigh was a Democrat in his political views, but was never an office seeker. He was one of the charter members of the Oakdale Guardian Angel church, the congregation of which was made up partly of Germans and partly of Irish, thus necessitating the services being held part of the time in German and part of the time in English. He and his worthy wife had twelve children, of whom two died in infancy; John died in boyhood, as did Michael; Margaret died when fifteen or sixteen years of age; Patrick died when about the same age; Ellen married James Armstrong, and lives at Castle Rock, having six children; Mary is single and lives in Oakdale; William; Thomas lives in Oakdale; Anna married Thomas Armstrong and lives in Oakdale township, having four children; and Michael resides in Oakdale.

William Raleigh, son of John the pioneer, was born on the old family homestead in section 26, July 16, 1868, and was given a good common school education. He worked for his father until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he began farming on his own account, and rented 200 acres where he now resides. After renting this land for fifteen years Mr. Raleigh purchased it, and he has become one of the leading agriculturists of Washington county. He believes in up-to-date methods in carrying on his operations, uses the latest improved machinery, and is an exponent of modern, intensive farming. Mr. Raleigh was married June 24, 1908, to Miss Josephine Kohler, of North St. Paul, in which village she was born, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Dieber) Kohler, the former a native of Ramsey county, Minnesota, and



S.C. Jones, M.D.

the latter of the state of Pennsylvania. Both are living. Her grandfather, Michael Kohler, came from the Tyrol, Switzerland, at an early day in the history of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh have had three children: one who died in infancy; Bernard, who was born on the present farm in section 17, Oakdale township, June 11, 1910; and Jerome T., born January 31, 1912.

Mr. Raleigh is independent in his political views, although he has voted the Populist ticket, but is in no sense an office seeker. Both he and his wife were about fifteen years old when they were confirmed in the Catholic church, and in 1908 Mr. Raleigh was elected clerk of his congregation. Fraternally he is a charter member of Lake Elmo Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America, of which he has been venerable consul.

DEWITT CLINTON JONES, M. D., has proved a most faithful and generally praiseworthy incumbent of the office of coroner, in which he has served since 1910. He has already made a record which compares favorably with that of any of his predecessors. When he assumed the duties of coroner he already had a splendid reputation as a physician and held several important professional posts, serving for a long time as chief resident physician and surgeon at the city and county hospital and for many years as the attending surgeon at the army headquarters building in St. Paul. He was recently appointed by President Taft a first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps of the regular army, an honor conferred upon but four men in the state of Minnesota. Dr. Jones is a progressive in every way, and particularly so in the profession to which he has devoted energies and abilities of high order, making it his aim and ambition to master the latest secrets of science.

Dr. Jones is a native son of St. Paul, the date of his nativity having been January 19, 1868, and he is the son of DeWitt C. and Cythera (Irvine) Jones, natives of Virginia and Wisconsin, respectively. The father was the first dealer in agricultural implements in St. Paul, if not in the northwest.

As a youth in St. Paul, Dr. Jones was graduated from the high school of that city and later prepared for his scientific studies at Niagara Falls, New York, in De Veaux College. He pursued his professional studies in the medical department of Trinity College and in Victoria University, and after finishing his course in the last named institution he became a fellow of the Royal College at Kingston. He first entered upon the practice of his profession in this city in the year 1891, and from the first has enjoyed unusual success and recognition. In the same year in which he became established here he was appointed senior resident physician and surgeon at the city hospital and in 1894 became assistant city and county physician. During the Spanish-American war he was acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

In January, 1910, upon the resignation of Dr. Arthur W. Miller, from the office of county coroner, he was appointed to fill the vacancy and in the fall election of the same year he was heartily endorsed by the people when they elected him to the office over strong opposition by a good plurality. Ramsey county has found him conscientious and efficient in this exacting and important office.

Dr. Jones holds secure the confidence of all classes, but none more than that of the laboring man, and in many ways he has made manifest the fact that he is the friend of organized labor. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations and a member of various fraternal orders. He is

also a member of the Territorial Pioneers and of the Junior Pioneers, and of the County, State and American Medical Associations.

KARL SPLITTSTOESSER. A successful farmer and representative citizen, respected by all in the community, is Mr. Karl Splittstoesser. Germany was the land of his birth and the date was the 8th of June, 1840. His parents were Frederick Daniel and Louise (Splittstoesser) Splittstoesser. His father was born in the year 1813, and his mother, five years later, in 1818. Both father and mother came within a decade of living to be one hundred years old, Mr. Splittstoesser passing away in 1904 and his wife in 1911.

Mr. Karl Splittstoesser attended school until he was fourteen and then began to learn the trade of tailoring, since his father was engaged in that business. In the meantime his father purchased a farm and Mr. Splittstoesser lived on that until he came to America in 1865, the voyage at that time occupying fourteen days. He landed at New York and came west to La Crosse. From that city he proceeded by boat to St. Paul, the trip taking up two weeks when the weather was so cold that the snow banks on the bluffs and the river froze. Mr. Splittstoesser found employment in a dairy, but since he had had no experience in such work, it was necessary for him to learn to milk; he had never milked a cow in his life. For five and one-half months he worked for a salary of fifteen dollars. Another position was offered him in the William Leneke Mill, where his demonstrated ability in the capacity of stone dresser led to his advancement to the position of expert miller. A year later Mr. Splittstoesser's parents came over to America and joined him in St. Paul, where they purchased one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land with a log house into which they moved on October 6, 1866, and from that time Mr. Splittstoesser has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He lived in the log house until 1886, when he built his present home, twenty-four by thirty feet and eighteen by twenty feet in dimensions, two stories high. He now possesses a farm of two hundred acres in sections 19 and 20, Oakdale township, post office North St. Paul.

On April 18, 1881, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Ottelle Kunz, at the home of her aunt. Mrs. Splittstoesser was born in Germany and lived there until she came to America for her marriage with Mr. Splittstoesser. Ten children were born to this union: Elbert, Fred, Henry, Karl, Laura, Flora, Lenora, William, Boelter and Ida.

Mr. Splittstoesser in politics has proved himself a faithful adherent to the principles of the Republican party. He was elected to the office of school treasurer on the Republican ticket and for twelve years performed most effectively the duties devolving upon him in that capacity. For one year he was also superintendent. Credit for the good roads in and about the city is due to Mr. Splittstoesser. He was road overseer for five terms, during which time he made a splendid record. He and his wife and all of the children except the two youngest are conscientious and devout members of St. John's Lutheran church at Lake Elmo. In business, political and religious circles, Mr. Splittstoesser has an enviable reputation for uprightness and fair dealing.

ISAAC WEBBER GILLETT. The agriculturists of twenty or more years ago, as a general rule, gave their entire attention to the growing of crops

and the cultivation of their fields, but the later generation of farmers have combined their farming operations with those of dairying and cattle-raising, and have found that this method, if properly managed brings success. Isaac Webber Gillett, a prosperous dairyman and farmer of section 18, Oakdale township, has been uniformly successful in all of his operations. Mr. Gillett was born in Genesee county, New York, June 19, 1856, and is a son of Charles L. and Mary E. (Webber) Gillett.

Mr. Gillett grew to manhood in New York, where, after attending the public schools, he remained at home until about 1883, and then entered Oberlin College, spending two years in that institution. In 1884 he came to St. Paul, and after a few months entered the service of the Northern Express Company, but a year later returned to his home in New York, remaining there from 1885 to 1887. In the latter year he came to Oakdale township, and with \$500 which he had saved he purchased an acre of land in section 18 and erected a dairy, starting to keep common stock. In 1903 he began to keep fine-bred Guernseys and he now has a herd of over thirty, including the pure bred and the grade. From time to time, as his finances have permitted, Mr. Gillett has added to his land, he now having thirty acres, all in a fine state of cultivation. His buildings are well constructed, thoroughly ventilated and up-to-date in every respect as to equipment and sanitary condition. Mr. Gillett has made a thorough study of his business, and is well qualified to be the proprietor of his present large and growing enterprise.

On October 10, 1892, Mr. Gillett was married in North St. Paul, Minnesota, to Miss Harriett Swift, who was born in the village of Normanton, Derbyshire, England, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Webster) Swift. She received a fair common school education in her native country, and was twelve years of age when brought by her parents to the United States, in 1887, the journey taking nine days. The family landed at New York, from whence they made their way to St. Paul, to which city Mrs. Gillett's brother had come in 1880. For some time after arriving in this country, Mr. Swift worked as a stationary engineer in a foundry, and later for a Mr. Conant, eventually becoming engineer in the waterworks at St. Paul, where he had the position of second engineer at the time he suffered from a stroke of paralysis, and his death occurred in 1900. His widow, who survives him, lives with Mr. and Mrs. Gillett. Two of Mrs. Gillett's brothers live in England: Herbert, who is a carpenter of Shaftown, Yorkshire; and John, who lives near Sheffield. Her other brother, James Swift, came to America in 1880, when twenty years of age. As a boy he showed much musical talent, acting as choir boy in the Episcopal church, and belonging to a boys' band, and after coming to this country, while working as a book binder in the office of the *Pioneer Press*, he took musical lessons and became a vocalist, singing in synagogue on Saturdays and in the People's Church, in the old Opera House, on Sundays. Eventually he went back to England for his wife, and on his return to this country located in St. Paul where he learned the business of piano tuning and moved to Chicago to work at that occupation. He became a member of the famous Imperial Quartette, and died in that city in 1909, his widow and seven of their nine children surviving him.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillett have had two children, namely: Hannah Frances, a student in the North St. Paul high school; and Mary Eleanor. In political matters Mr. Gillett is a progressive Republican, but he has never been an office seeker. He and his family are members of the

Presbyterian church of North St. Paul, and fraternally he is connected with the M. W. A., the Modern Brotherhood and the Royal Neighbors, of which latter society his wife is also a member. He is known as a successful farmer and dairyman, a good and public-spirited citizen, and a man whose word is as good as a bond. These qualities have made Mr. Gillett's reputation among his fellow-townspeople an enviable one, while his genial, unassuming manner has made him many friends.

JULIUS GOHLKE. Germany has given to America some of its best and most intellectual citizens. From the Fatherland has come much that is great and good, and although our German-Americans cherish in their hearts a tender love for their fatherland, they have ever proven themselves among our best and most loyal citizens, and encourage in their offspring the same devotion to their adopted land. Julius Gohlke, one of the progressive, practical agriculturists of section 17, Oakdale township, is one of the best representatives of this class to be found in Washington county, and in addition has the distinction of being a self-made man. He was born in the village of New Strelitz, Germany, December 18, 1852, a son of Charles and Katherine (Otto) Gohlke.

Mr. Gohlke received a common school education in his native country, and when he was seventeen years of age accompanied his mother to the United States, the journey across the ocean taking fifteen days. After landing in this country they came direct to St. Paul, then a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, whence the father had preceded them two years before, and had been at work in the St. Paul lumber yards to earn money to pay their passage to America. Soon after his arrival here Julius Gohlke began to look about him for employment, and his first work was at cutting wood with a busksaw for railroads. He attended a private school for two months in St. Paul, and in the meantime acquired a knowledge of the English language, a lack of which had handicapped him in looking for employment. For a number of years he worked at whatever occupation presented itself, and on July 4, 1875, was married to Miss Minnie Bolter, who was also a native of Germany, and came to the United States with her parents. Soon after their marriage they came to the present farm, which had been owned by Mrs. Gohlke's father. Mr. Gohlke has proved himself an astute business man, and in 1887, when the land boom was on in this part of the country, he sold all of his land north of the railroad at \$150 per acre. That he was far-sighted in making this transaction was proved a few years later, when he bought all of this land back at \$50 an acre. Mr. Gohlke's father passed away in 1876, and his mother in 1896. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gohlke, namely: Anna, who married Walter Kern, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and has two children; Fred, who resides at home and is assisting his father in operating the farm; Hattie, who married John Martin of St. Paul, and has two children; and Harry and Minnie, who live with their parents. Mr. Gohlke is a Republican in politics, and has served three years as supervisor of his township, although he has never been an office seeker. He and his wife are consistent members of the German Lutheran church. During his residence in Oakdale township Mr. Gohlke has built up a reputation as a business man of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity, a good manager and an advocate of progressive movements, and is a self-made man in every sense of the word. He has many friends and admirers in Oakdale township who recognize and appreciate his many sterling qualities.

WILLIAM A. GALL. The present generation has little conception of what was endured by the pioneers of Minnesota, or appreciation of the changes that have taken place in agricultural methods and which have transformed farm life to such an extent that today it offers more inducements than at any previous time in the world's history. Ramsey county has a most interesting history, made so by the efforts of its pioneers, and a record of their lives is appropriate and necessary in preparing a work that has to do with the locality. A family that has been important in the county for a number of years is that bearing the name of Gall, a worthy representative of which is found in the person of William A. Gall, a progressive agriculturist of section 35, White Bear township, whose father, William J. Gall, was one of the early settlers here.

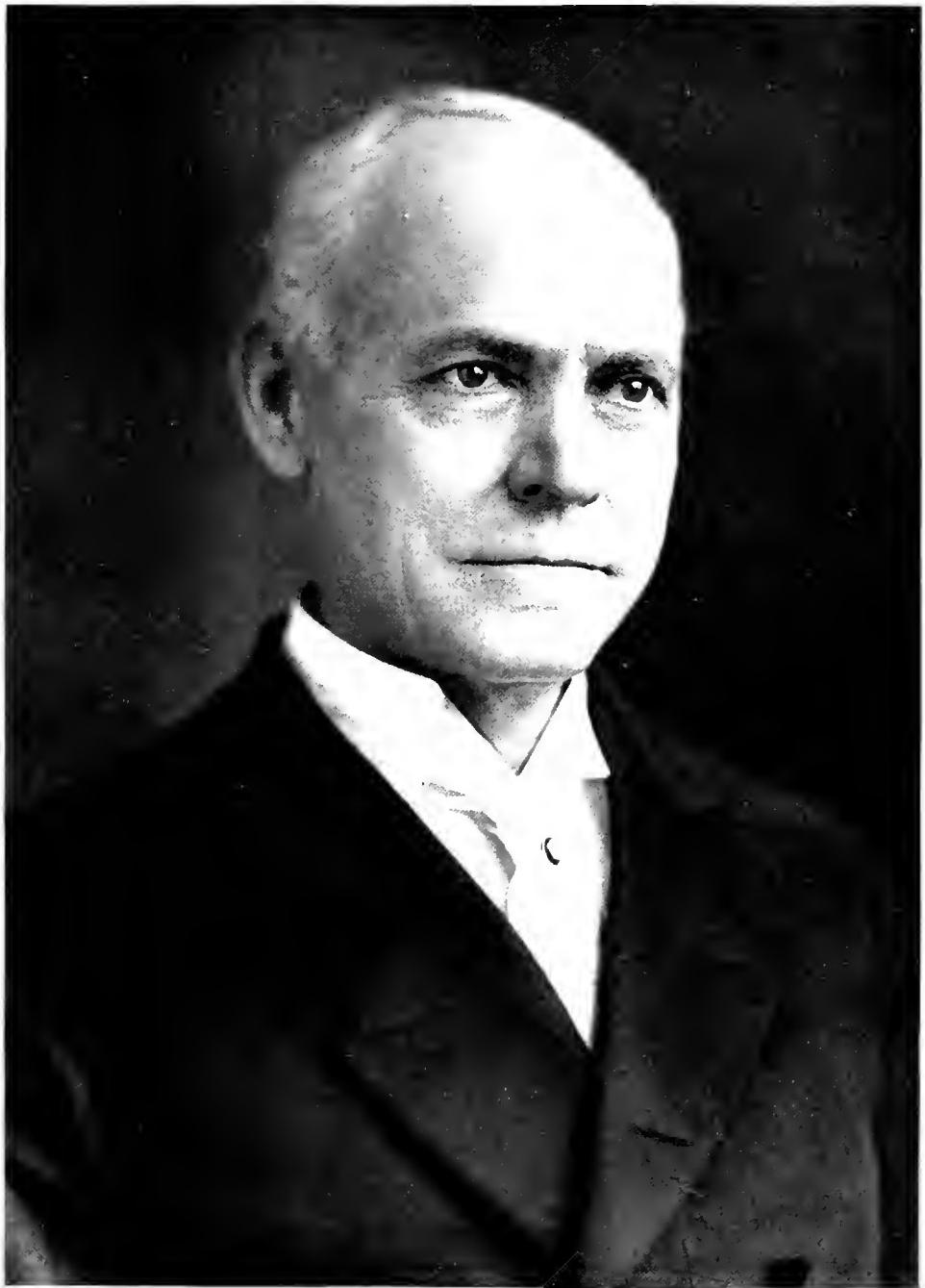
William J. Gall was born in the village of Kleinebenz, Germany, and as a young man learned the trade of tailor, but like many other worthy citizens of the Fatherland, whose lot in the old country would only have been to always work hard and be poor, he turned his attention to the new world, and in 1864 started for the United States with his wife and several children. The journey across the ocean, to America, which consumed seven weeks and three days, was fraught with storms and accidents, and when finally the vessel landed at New York City both passengers and crew were suffering the pangs of hunger, caused by many days on half rations, the food supply having been nearly exhausted. Mr. Gall immediately left New York City for Chicago, and traveled thence to the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, where the little party arrived in the midst of winter. Here they paid \$150 in gold to be taken by team to St. Paul, Minnesota, and after a long and wearisome trip, with the thermometer registering forty degrees below zero and the snow several feet deep on the level, the immigrants arrived in that city on Christmas eve. In the spring they set out for White Bear township, and at that time there were but three other farms in that locality, one tract of eighty acres and two of forty, and during the year that followed he rented a property. With German industry and perseverance, Mr. Gall settled down at once to clear the land, and during the years that followed worked with such good purpose that at the time of his death, which occurred March 13, 1911, he was one of the substantial men of his township and had the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens. Taking out naturalization papers not long after coming here, he became interested in Republican politics, but not to such an extent that he would accept public office, although often urged to do so by his neighbors, who recognized his many sterling traits of character. He and his wife were faithful members of the German Methodist Episcopal church, and reared their children to be God-fearing men and women. Six children were born to William J. and Wilhelmina (Wagoner) Gall, but only three lived to mature years: Frederick W., who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in section 36, White Bear township; Minnie, who married Julius Sieloff, and lives in the village of White Bear Lake; and William A.

William A. Gall was born on the farm which he is now operating, on section 35, White Bear township, Ramsey county, Minnesota, February 6, 1867, and received his education in the district schools of this vicinity, attending a few months each winter. He remained on the home farm until he was about twenty-five years of age, and on June 9, 1891, was married in the Presbyterian church in the village of White Bear Lake to Miss Anna Jungblut, who was born in St. Paul, daughter

of Frederick and Susan (Bridert) Jungblut. Four children have been born to this union: Lillie Emma, a graduate of the White Bear high school; Hattie Katy, who is now attending that institution; and Frieda and Viola, who are living at home. After his marriage Mr. Gall was given his present property by his father, a tract of 200 acres, which is in the finest possible state of cultivation. He has remodeled nearly all of the buildings, has erected others, and has installed hot air heating, water works and every other modern convenience. Always progressive in his ideas, he believes in the use of modern machinery and equipment, and his extensive operations have given him the reputation of being one of the most substantial and up-to-date farmers of White Bear township.

Mr. Gall is a stanch Republican in politics, and his worth as a public official has been recognized by his election to various positions within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He has been chairman of White Bear township for twelve years, and has served on the board for fourteen years, and now acts in the capacity of treasurer of the township and of school district No. 19. For three years he was elected assessor, but thereafter refused to allow his name to be used as a candidate for that office. He was reared a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but is now a member of the Presbyterian church of White Bear, and is acting in the capacity of trustee. Mr. Gall is liberal in his views and is public spirited to a high degree, always doing more than his share in promoting any movement calculated to be of benefit to either Ramsey county or his immediate locality. His standing among his fellow-citizens is high, and his friends are legion.

HENRY CLAY CAMP. So replete with interesting details is the family history of Dr. Henry Clay Camp that an entire volume would be required for adequate elaboration. The salient points of his genealogy will be here stated in such condensed form as is possible. The family was, at its earliest known period, Huguenot French; later of southern Scotland. In the seventeenth century, at a date near 1659, two brothers, John and Thomas Camp, crossed the sea and came to Virginia. Since that time every family of Camp has continued the two names of John and Thomas. A son of one of these first comers was Thomas Camp, the great-great-grandfather of Henry C. Camp who was born in Virginia in 1691 and was married to a lady whose family name was Marshall. They had three sons, Thomas, John and Marshall. The two last named were officers of the Revolutionary army of Virginia. The eldest son Thomas, the great-great-grandfather of Henry C. Camp, who was born in Virginia in 1717, and who in his two successive marriages was the father of twenty-four children—more than five thousand descendants of whom have been traced as living at various places in some of the northern and all of the southern states. Although this Thomas Camp was too far advanced in years at the time of the Revolutionary war to take active part in it, a goodly number of his sons give their service to the cause of American independence, five of them participating, for example, in the battle of King's Mountain. He and his second wife, Margaret Carney Camp, were buried on the old homestead at Ireland Ford, Georgia, where one of his descendants, Joshua, now resides. The third one of the twenty-four children was John Camp, a great-grandfather of our subject, and who was born in 1743. He was one of the five brothers who participated in the battle of King's Mountain. He married a Miss Tarpley,



H.C. Camp, D.D.

two of whose sisters were married respectively to his brothers, Nathan, born in 1744, and Joseph, born in 1741. John Camp and his wife had nine children, of whom Starling, the paternal grandfather of Dr. H. C. Camp, was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina. Starling Camp in 1800 married Anne Helm, of Charleston, South Carolina, and of their seven children the sixth was Thomas, the father of Dr. Camp. He married Charity Teague Neal, whose family was no less notable than his own.

The earliest definite information of Charity Neal's ancestors is the fact that at the close of the Revolutionary war four brothers were known to have been living in Virginia, of whom two removed to other states, one to Georgia and the other to South Carolina. The latter was Benjamin S. Neal, grandfather of Charity Neal and a maternal great-grandfather of our subject. Benjamin Neal was the father of three sons, one of whom, Dr. John Neal,—in spite of the rivalry of many a cavalier suitor,—married Rebecca Belton, whose mother's maiden name, Charity Teague, was later given to the daughter of John and Rebecca Neal. John Neal was a physician who in his day was very famous in Georgia. He worked for years among the Cherokee Indians and gained their confidence and affection to such a degree that his word was to them a veritable law. The government often sought his aid in dealing with these tribes and he was able to avert many a threatened disaster and to prevent much injustice. It was through his efforts alone, it is said, that their change of reservations was accomplished without bloodshed. Dr. Neal's daughter, Charity, was married to Thomas Camp in 1835, and they were the parents of the subject, Dr. Henry Clay Camp.

Thomas Camp was by force of circumstances a slave owner, but he had inherited from his mother, Anne Helm Camp,—who was a Virginian with a Puritan conscience,—a hatred for traffic in human beings. Not for one instant would he weigh material prosperity against his convictions, nor is it to be thought that the daughter of Dr. Neal in any way differed from her husband in these principles. When Thomas Camp received a bequest of thirteen slaves from his father's estate, he did not hesitate to give them their freedom, although the financial loss involved made him a poor man. After thus disposing of his property he removed to McDonough county, Illinois, where he founded a Baptist church. In those days it was customary for ministers in rural districts to farm on week days, as well as to preach on Sundays, and Mr. Camp was engaged for his material support in the vocation which has up to this time produced the flower of our race. He was a man who was untiringly active in all work for the uplifting of the community. Because he had high ideals not only in moral and religious matters, but also in educational affairs, he founded a school on his Illinois farm in the northern part of McDonough county. He erected the building and maintained the school at his own expense, making it free to all within reach of it. He named it "Good Hope," and that name is still used to indicate the spot, which is the site today of a town.

Of Thomas Camp's nine sons and daughters, Henry Camp is the fifth. The brothers and sisters are as follows. John Neal, former United States consul to Jamaica, but now deceased; Rebecca Ann, the wife of William Parkinson, deceased, of Sacramento, California; Starling Teague, a musician of Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois; Robert Hall, who died in infancy, in Tennessee; Sarah Eglantine, deceased, was the wife of Dr. S. M. Spaulding, of Minneapolis, also deceased; Marga-

ret Magena, who is the wife of Dr. Hamilton P. Duffield, of Marshalltown, Iowa; Lizzie Albina, who died in childhood; and Ivy Charity, who first married Middleton Duffield, now deceased, and who is now the wife of Mark Glidden, of Kansas.

In 1855 the family moved to Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, in order that the young people might have the advantages of courses in Hedding College, the Methodist educational institution of that place. It was interesting to note that some of the family are still residents of this college town.

Henry Clay Camp, whose birth occurred on April 18, 1844, before the family came to Illinois, is therefore a native of McMinn county, near Charleston, Tennessee, although he was but four years old when the life of the family in Illinois began. He was first trained in his father's school of Good Hope; later in the public schools and Hedding College. He inherited his father's convictions as well as his stern devotion to duty; when, therefore, the call for soldiers rang through the land in 1861 Henry Clay Camp was eager to enlist. Although but seventeen years of age, he keenly felt the responsibility of doing one man's part in the task of lifting the curse of slave-holding from the nation. He went to the front with the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in Company G. Although he was too young to be accepted as a private, he was permitted to enlist as a musician, in the capacity of drummer boy, and was mustered in at Camp Douglas in Chicago, on December 31, 1861. During his service he was detailed as an orderly to General W. F. Lynch, of Illinois. He was also appointed to serve as a field hospital nurse and as steward. He was mainly in regular field service constantly for three years, three months and three days. The military engagements in which Dr. Camp participated included the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, of Iuka and Vicksburg; the siege and capture of Corinth; the second battle in defense of Corinth; the Red River raid under General A. J. Smith; the battles of Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou; the struggle at Gum Town near Memphis; the race after "Pap" Price across the state of Missouri after he failed to capture St. Louis; the defense of Nashville and the extermination of Hood's army; and the capture of Mobile, Alabama. He was mustered out at Camp Douglas on February 7, 1865.

The time which should have been Henry Camp's final and professional college days was thus spent on bloody battle fields. When the war closed he had arrived at man's estate; he realized that his time for life's preparatory activities had passed and that the self-dependent responsibilities of maturity were his. Almost immediately after his return to Illinois he entered government service. His brother John, who had formerly been consul to Jamaica, was after the war sent to Galveston as custom house officer, and his need of an assistant opened a vocation to Henry. Later he was appointed to an office in the internal revenue service. When after a time the demands of his health made it necessary for him to leave the south he entered work which was a logical sequence of his musical service to the army. In 1869 he arrived in St. Paul, where he became associated with the Munger Brothers' Music Company. For thirty years he was engaged in the music trade of the city; during a large part of that time he was a member of the St. Paul Musical Society and a zealous worker in that organization. For ten years he was with Dyer Brothers' Music Company, and it was during that time that he became deeply interested in a vocation of another kind.

In his family had been accomplished through a new department of therapeutics a cure which greatly impressed Henry Camp. He felt that the branch of science which had done so much for his daughter was worth looking into and would be well worth studying because of the service one might accomplish for mankind because of it. Gradually and thoroughly he mastered its principles, first reading extensively during his leisure hours (at the time when he was in the music trade) and later making a definitely scientific study of all its branches. This study he pursued in Minneapolis and St. Paul, being one of the pioneers in osteopathy. He received his diploma in 1900, and since that time he has been active in advancing the cause of this profession. He was one of the three original incorporators of the Minnesota State Osteopathic Association. He was also a member of the legislative committee at the time when the law was enacted creating an independent examining board of osteopathy and giving it legal recognition with all other schools of medical practice in Minnesota. Since 1900 he has devoted his life to the profession with both marked success and unusual generosity in serving those who need charity as well as skill in their physical difficulties. Many previously helpless patients have expressed their belief that life and their ability to maintain it are due to his skill and his personal consideration for their financial inability.

Mrs. Camp was formerly Miss Clara Boner, of Keokuk, Iowa, and was married to H. C. Camp in 1873. Their only daughter, Mary, is now Mrs. Robert Turner, of Des Moines, Iowa, the mother of one son, Fred A. Camp Turner, born June 30, 1905, at the home of his grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. Camp, in St. Paul, Minnesota. The entire family enjoys the high esteem that has for generations accrued to the ancestral name. Dr. Camp holds a high place in his profession, and his record as a soldier, as a citizen and as one who serves his fellowmen makes the narrative of his life a fitting sequel to the account of the lives of his distinguished forefathers.

The responsibility of perpetuating the connecting link between name and blood in this branch of the Camp family now rests upon two men, Thomas Hitchings Camp, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Frank Camp, of Kern, California. Thomas Hitchings Camp is the son of John Neal Camp (eldest brother of Dr. Camp) and his wife, Eliza Mary Hitchings, the granddaughter of the governor-general of Jamaica and a descendant of Robert Bruce of Scotland. Thomas Hitchings Camp was born in Kingston, Jamaica, January 4, 1878, and is now passenger agent for the C. & G. W. railroad at Des Moines, Iowa. Frank Camp, of Kern, California, is the son of Starling Teague Camp (an older brother of Dr. Camp), who married Ellen Glazebrook, of Tompkinsville, Kentucky.

FREDERICK W. GALL. Ramsey county's history has been developed by the men who first settled in it, and more pages are constantly being added by those whose lives are now being enacted. The agricultural sections of this county are extensive and productive, so that many of its residents are engaged in farming, with profit to themselves and benefit to their communities. One of the representative agricultural families of this county is that of Gall, a worthy member of which is found in Frederick W. Gall, who has a well cultivated tract of land in the southwest quarter of section 36, White Bear township. Mr. Gall was born in the village of Kleinebenz, Germany, December 14, 1856, a son of William and Wilhelmina (Wagoner) Gall.

The Gall family came to the United States when Frederick W. was about eight years of age, and landed in New York City after a trip of seven weeks and three days on the ocean, during which time the vessel was delayed by storms to such an extent that the captain, not knowing how long it would be before he would be able to make port, put everyone on short rations, and Mr. Gall has often declared that those days were the only time when he has ever suffered from want of food. From the city of New York the little party of immigrants made their way to Chicago, and then went on to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where it was found that they would have to pay \$150 in gold to be taken by team to St. Paul. That trip is one that Mr. Gall will never forget. It was in the midst of winter, the thermometer registered forty degrees below zero, and, the snow being several feet deep on the level, it was necessary every time they met the stage to get out and shovel a clearing in which to turn out of the road. During this trip Mr. Gall froze his heels, but eventually, on Christmas eve, this sturdy little band reached St. Paul. There they remained until the following spring, at which time they located in White Bear township, there being at that time only three farms in the township, one of eighty acres and two of forty acres, and for the first year he rented eighty acres of land, where William Gall now lives, eventually purchasing it. There he made an excellent farm, and continued to reside until his death, which occurred March 13, 1911. In his native country William Gall had been a tailor, but after coming to the United States never engaged at his trade except to making clothing for his own family. He took out naturalization papers and became an American citizen, and was so well thought of as an active member of the Republican party that he was often offered positions of honor and trust within the gift of his fellow-townsman, but always refused to let his name be used as a candidate. He became an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith which he died. His worthy wife is yet living. They were the parents of six children, but only three of these lived to rear families: Frederick W.; Minnie, who married Julius Sieloff, and lives in the village of White Bear Lake; and William, who is living on the old homestead.

The educational advantages accorded Frederick W. Gall were somewhat limited, being confined to three weeks in the St. Paul public schools when they first arrived in that city, a short membership there later, and a winter in White Bear Lake. He had not learned fractions when he completed his schooling, but by study he mastered this branch of mathematics, and reading and close observation have since made him a well educated man. Like all farmers' sons of his day, he was put into the fields early, assisting his father and brother in developing the land, and he remained on the home farm until he was twenty-five years of age, at which time he was married. Soon thereafter he removed to his present property, which his father had purchased, and for the first three years the crops raised went to his father, who later deeded the land to him, and since that time Mr. Gall has added thirty acres more. He remodeled the house, which is now modern in every respect, having hard-wood finish, hot water, bath room and modern lighting and steam-heating systems, and rebuilt the barn, which is now one hundred and thirty-two feet long, sixty-four wide and eighteen feet high, with basement under all. In 1911 Mr. Gall erected a cement silo and a good hen house, which has a basement, feeding room, cooking room and roosting room for his poultry. Fifteen faucets supply the water for his

residence, barn, hen house and hog house, and his buildings in every way compare favorably with the finest to be found in the township.

On February 9, 1882, Mr. Gall was united in marriage with Miss Grace Holler, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, where her mother still resides, her father having died when she was three years of age. When she was eleven years old she came to the United States with an uncle, settling in St. Paul, where she was employed up to the time of her marriage. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gall, namely: Esther Nettie is the wife of George Rupp, living on Holson avenue, St. Paul, their children are: Walter, Wesley, Carl and the baby, Harold John Rupp. Harvey Harold, who received his education in the common schools, is now assisting his father on the home farm.

Mr. Gall is a Republican in his political views, but like his father has never been an office seeker, although he has served for ten years as clerk of the school board, retiring from office at the end of that time, as he believed he had discharged his full duties as a public-spirited citizen. He and Mrs. Gall are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of North St. Paul, of which he is a trustee, and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. Always a hard worker and a man of exceptional energy, Mr. Gall has not only been able to attend to his own affairs with success, but has given freely of his time and money to public matters, and such a man is very valuable in a community, his neighbors fully appreciating his services and giving him their full confidence and esteem.

EMIL SLAWIK. Now president of the Slawik Fur Company, one of the leading concerns of the kind in St. Paul and the northwest, Mr. Slawik owes his conspicuous position and influential prominence in business affairs entirely to his own ability and forceful enterprise. He began his career in the ranks, following his trade, and by years of faithful industry and a sound business judgment has come up through the grades to a commanding place in the commercial community of St. Paul.

Emil Slawik was born in Oberschlesien, Germany, on the 6th of April, 1857, and his early life was spent on a farm, his father's occupation throughout his active career being agriculture. The parents were Jacob and Mary (Lamla) Slawik, who spent all their lives in the Fatherland, where they are buried.

In addition to acquiring a substantial education in his native tongue Mr. Slawik during his boyhood was apprenticed and learned the trade of furrier, and attained to marked proficiency in that line of work even before coming to America. His removal to the western republic occurred in 1880, and his first location was in the city of Chicago, and then after a short time he settled at Reading, Michigan, and worked at his trade there for three years.

Since leaving Michigan Mr. Slawik has been continuously identified by residence and business activities with St. Paul. For nineteen years he was foreman of the fur manufacturing department for the Lanpher-Skinner Company of this city, and during that long and faithful service laid the basis of his own independent business career. In 1900 he engaged in business on his own account, and from a small but substantial start has developed his enterprise until the Slawik Fur Company, of which he is the founder and president, has a trade extending over several states, and is everywhere recognized as a high-grade reliable concern.

On January 9, 1886, six years after his arrival in this country, Mr.

Slawik was united in marriage with Miss Anna R. Bodley. Mrs. Slawik, who has been the capable director of their home and a sound adviser of her husband now for a quarter of a century, is a native of England and is one of six children, the others being: Adelaid, deceased; Julia, deceased; Albert; Caleb; and Arthur G. Her parents, George and Susanna Bodley, came to Farmington, Minnesota, in the early eighties. Her father, who was an English farmer and also engaged in the same occupation in Minnesota, is now living retired with his son Albert in St. Paul. Her mother died in this state March 16, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Slawik are the parents of three children, Victoria F., Albert and Harold.

Mr. Slawik is a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club and of the Kriegenbund Association, and his politics is Republican. The hospitable Slawik home in St. Paul is a handsome residence at 1730 Marshall avenue. Mr. Slawik among his friends and business associates has a genial and democratic manner, so that his personal popularity has increased with his prosperity. As a business man he possesses the acumen and energy which originate and carry out large plans, and the enterprise which he has built up is one in which he may take justifiable pride. During nearly thirty years' residence in St. Paul he has won honorable prosperity and has displayed on every occasion a thorough public-spirited citizenship.

HENRY A. RIDER. A glance at the record of Henry A. Rider shows him to be a man of great versatility and of many occupations. He has been a farmer, has engaged in railroading, the livery and stage business, bridge building, the tie and lumber business, real estate and has held successfully many important public trusts, such as state representative and deputy United States marshal and at the present time he is executive agent of the state game and fish commission. He is exceptionally well-versed as to the natural resources of the state and stands as one of the representative and public-spirited citizens. Although so loyal and enthusiastic a Minnesotan, he is by birth and ancestry of New England, in which the family was founded a number of generations ago.

Henry Adelbert Rider was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, January 16, 1851. He is the son of Bradford Rider, who was born in Borchet county, Rhode Island. When a young man the father came to the Bay state and subsequently removed to McHenry county, Illinois, where he bought a farm. After a number of years of activity in that section, he went to Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, where he resumed his agricultural activities, and there resided until summoned to his eternal rest in 1884, at the age of seventy-eight years. Wherever he lived he became one of the leading citizens, enjoying universal respect. The mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Holmes, was born in Massachusetts and came west with her husband. The demise of this worthy woman occurred in 1864, at the age of fifty-four years. The family consisted of six children, as follows: Nancy, widow of Levi Jenks, of North Adams, Massachusetts; Homer Rider, whose death occurred in 1896; George M. Rider, of Iowa, deceased; Martin L. Rider, of Iowa, deceased in 1881; Mary, deceased, wife of Robert Copley; and the subject.

The public schools of Illinois and Iowa constituted the educational advantages of Henry A. Rider. Shortly after the death of his mother in 1864 he engaged in farming, in which, although of such tender years,

he had received some practical training under the tutelage of his father. In 1868 he made a radical change by taking up railroading, and engaged in that field from 1868 until 1876. Subsequent to that he embarked in the livery and stage line business in Hancock county, Iowa, and continued at this for some time, then selling out and taking up railroad bridge construction in 1878-79 on the Northern Pacific Railroad. His first identification with the state of Minnesota was in the year of 1883, when as an employe of the Northern Pacific he located at Minneapolis. In the spring he took up engineering and continued in that field, his work taking him as far as Yellowstone Park—the end of the line. His chief then went to old Mexico and Mr. Rider went with him and worked with him on the Mexican National Railway, with headquarters in the City of Mexico, continuing thus engaged until 1882. From May until December, 1882, he was the engineer in charge of the bridges on the Canadian Pacific Railway. In February, 1883, he came back to Minnesota and at St. Paul joined an engineering party of Northern Pacific builders. He lived in Minneapolis until March, 1886, and in April of that year was appointed resident engineer of the Sioux Line. He was located some twenty miles from Prentice, at what was at that time known as No. 5, and he remained there until the fall of 1886, when he went into the tie and lumber business at Little Falls. Remaining thus employed for one year, he was subsequently engaged with the chief engineer of the Northern Pacific from September, 1889, until January, 1890.

In 1894 Mr. Rider, who early won a warm place in the confidence and regard of the people of Little Falls was elected sheriff, and he was also alderman for two years, his tenure of the latter office being from 1892 until 1894, while he was sheriff up to the year 1900. He then went into the real estate business at Little Falls and became one of the leading representatives of that business. In 1902 he was elected representative from his county to the state legislature, and served to 1903. His record in that office so well recommended him that in November, 1905, he was re-elected. In 1905 he was also appointed deputy United States marshal, a position he held until receiving his appointment in 1909 as executive agent of the state game and fish commission, and taking office in January, 1910.

Mr. Rider was married on January 3, 1886, the young woman to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Emma J. Varnum, daughter of Forest Varnum, a well-known Minnesota farmer. Their household is one of the popular and hospitable ones in Little Falls.

Mr. Rider stands high in Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge, No. 140, Royal Arch Chapter, No. 150, of Little Falls, to the Minneapolis Consistory, and a member of Zurah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Minneapolis. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, and he pays allegiance to the men and measures of the "Grand Old Party." He is an out-of-door man and finds the greatest pleasure in all sports and amusements "in the open," particularly in hunting and fishing, in which he is celebrated for much prowess. In addition to his public service above mentioned, he is a member of the Little Falls school board, and has on all occasions proved himself a friend of the best education procurable.

The ancestry of Mr. Rider dates back to old English stock. His great-grandparents came to America at an early date and located with the English colony in Massachusetts. The names of his grandparents were Thomas and Elma Rider.

FRANK W. WHITMORE was born July 19, 1863, in Bath, Maine. His ancestry on both sides is English and his parents were both born in the Pine Tree state. George L. Whitmore, his father, was a captain in the Civil war, having charge of Company F of the Nineteenth Maine. He served throughout the entire war and acquitted himself with distinction. His occupation as a civilian was farming. He died September 30, 1905, at an advanced age, having been born April 1, 1828. He married Betsy B. White, born November 28, 1832, who died February 28, 1911.

Until the age of eighteen Mr. Whitmore, of this sketch, attended school at Bowdoinham, Maine, beginning in the district schools and finishing in the high school. In the fall of 1879 he went to Chicago and entered the service of the Chicago Fire Insurance Patrol. For twelve years he was engaged in that work in Chicago and then in 1895 came to St. Paul and organized the St. Paul Fire Insurance Patrol, of which he has been superintendent ever since.

Mrs. Whitmore was formerly Miss Fannie L. White, of Chicago, and her marriage to Mr. Whitmore took place in that city November 11, 1889, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael White. Two sons have been the issue of this union, Frank W., born in Chicago, October 8, 1890, and George Herbert, born June 3, 1893.

MOST REVEREND JOHN IRELAND, D. D. No figure in America stands more sturdily for broad patriotism, as well as whole-souled Catholicism, than Most Reverend John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul. No one has done more to bring his church into favor with true Americans, or to make the United States more respected from the moral plane, irrespective of religious belief, than John Ireland. Morals, religion, education, politics,—all have felt the strong and sure touch of his great mind and heart, so that the golden anniversary of his consecration to the divine things of heaven and earth, observed December 21, 1911, was a national event, albeit he himself would have made it but the observance of a personal blessing which had been given him through the grace of God.

The papers throughout the country and hundreds of its great and good men and women directed their honest words of commendation and good cheer at the splendid citizen and prelate of the church, whose locks have been whitened with the three and seventy years which have touched them, but whose eyes are still bright, step firm, mind strong and sure, and heart warm and tender. As described by a friend:

"Bishop Ireland is a tall, slender, intellectual looking gentleman, with sharp features and with a bright, expressive face. He usually wears a long frock coat and a slouch hat, walks quickly, flings his right arm out at his side, throws his head up and moves rapidly along the pavement, scarcely ever stopping to notice anything or anybody on the way, or even greet an acquaintance. He gives one the impression of a stirring and active business man, and yet back of all this is intellect. As a public speaker he is clear, earnest, concise, logical, argumentative and eloquent. While he is devoted to the church, yet he is tolerant, fair and dignified. As a citizen he is public-spirited, and wideawake to the interests of his adopted city. As a man—possessing all the essential elements of true manhood—I know no peer to Father Ireland."

Another friends speaks more especially of his intellectual character and attitude to American institutions: "Quick to penetrate the real nature of American liberty, Archbishop Ireland has ever sought to con-



John Ireland
Archbishop of St. Paul

vince the world at large that religion and national pride may go hand in hand. A great prelate, he has launched out into the deep sea of human affairs as a patriot and a champion. True to his colors and his mission, he has struck at duplicity and piratical knavery, not only when they assailed his religion, but also when they attempted to ram or scuttle the noble ship of American statehood. Like the great ecclesiastics of the middle ages, he has been fighter and churchman. But unlike them, he has ever maintained his work and his character on the highest and most unassailable plane. A lover of America, a defender of her constitutions, a counsellor to her statesmen, a companion of her greatest minds, Archbishop Ireland has set an example that well might be emulated, both here and abroad."

Archbishop Ireland is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Companion of the Loyal Legion. When Acker post was organized in 1870, Father Ireland read the rules and regulations, opposed those who were inclined to put the ban upon the order as a secret society, encouraged ex-soldiers of his communion to become members, and from the beginning ardently participated in the services of Memorial Day.

It is not an accident that Archbishop Ireland stands today among the foremost citizens of the United States. One of his own phrases, with its significance of his attitude, shows how he gained such eminence and influence: "The watchwords of the age are reason, education, liberty, the amelioration of the masses, things deeply loved and earnestly fostered by the religion of Jesus." These are among the things which the Archbishop of St. Paul stands for and has worked for with all his heart and soul. He is a profound believer in education, a devoted friend of freedom, an earnest worker for the moral and intellectual betterment of the people. The decline of drunkenness in St. Paul and the passage of a strict "high license" law for Minnesota are very largely his work.

John Ireland is a practical Christian. He believes in prayer backed up by work. Good sense pervades his piety. He is willing that the struggling farmer should break the Sabbath to save his crops. It is even whispered that on one occasion in his early priestly days, cassock turned up, he rushed out after mass to help an Irish farmer gather in his hay in the face of a rain.

The Archbishop is a man of powerful build, with a profile not unlike that of Dante. A massive head, a penetrating gray eye, penetrating in its glance as an arrow, but becoming gentle with change of mood. He has a hearty sense of humor and enjoys a whole souled laugh. He is very accessible to the poor, and, above all, is practical in his methods of aiding them. He is absolutely sincere; he is tolerant; he is democratic; he is instinct with common sense; he holds that all life is progressive and that the church must keep up with the march.

A representative newspaper notice is this, taken from the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, one of the most able and virile journals published in the United States: "St. Paul is indeed an established city, one with historic traditions, when it can celebrate the golden anniversary of the consecration of its leading churchman, a notable citizen, whose ecclesiastic and civil fame has grown with the growth of the city. It is in part through the world-fame of Archbishop Ireland that St. Paul has world-fame. And without doubt it is through the opportunities of this particular sphere of influence that the great churchman has been able to express himself to that utmost which all the world recognizes as his.

"No other prelate in the history of the country has had just this particular experience, this especial opportunity for greatness. The Roman Catholic church in America and St. Paul has had great men, devoted servants, priests who were statesmen in their up-building of the church. But no other diocese has grown from the frontier void to the fullness of modern life in fifty years and under one superior. When John Ireland came to St. Paul's landing it was little more than a trading post in the emptiness of a great wilderness, and he was but a small boy who might have been lost in the human flotsam of that unanchored time. But as strong and spiritual men had come into the wilderness to claim it for the church, so some instinct in this boy reached back into the world of culture, wisdom and tradition, and claimed these for his own. It is one of the miracles that a boy who seemed but as other boys in the frontier village of sixty years ago should be today one of the greatest churchmen of the world.

"Fifty years ago today the young priest was consecrated in the Cathedral of St. Paul, and through this half century he has served faithfully his parish, and his diocese, and his church beyond the diocese; and his country as faithfully. He has compressed a century in this half century of indefatigable labor. In four capitals, in Rome, in Paris, in Washington, and in St. Paul, his culture and his counsel have been factors in shaping modern affairs. No other American churchman has so combined the devotion of the parish priest and the wisdom of the statesman.

"Upon the most commanding hillsite in St. Paul is being erected his monument. The cathedral of St. Paul will witness for time immemorial the archiepiscopate of John Ireland. From the little chapel which marked St. Paul and gave it its name to the great church which will soon house the same faith, enlarged to splendid proportions, is but the measure of the ecclesiastical life of the archbishop."

The simple facts which are welded into the great and useful career of Archbishop John Ireland are as follows. He was born at Burnchurch, Kilkenny county, Ireland, September 11, 1838. With his parents he came to the United States in 1849, and the family settled in Chicago, where for three years John Ireland attended school at the Academy of St. Mary's of the Lake. In 1852 the family moved to St. Paul, where the boy studied in the Cathedral school for a year.

In company with the late Reverend Father Ravoux and Thomas O'Gorman, now bishop of Sioux Falls, John Ireland was sent in 1853 by Bishop Cretin to France, where he studied at the Petit Seminaire, Meximieux, near Lyons, for four years. Another four years were spent with the Marist Fathers of Hyeres at Montbel, France, where he completed his ecclesiastical studies. He returned to St. Paul in 1861, just at a time when the country was beginning the greatest conflict of the Civil war. In the cathedral, which had been completed during his absence in France, Bishop Thomas L. Grace, who had succeeded Bishop Cretin in charge of the see at St. Paul, ordained the young cleric a Roman Catholic priest, and within a few months Father Ireland had been appointed chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Regiment, then preparing to go to the front. The sturdy and enthusiastic young Levite was consecrated to the service of God and the church on December 21, 1861, and it is the golden anniversary of that event which was celebrated in St. Paul with such simple impressiveness in December, 1911.

Father Ireland accompanied the Fifth Minnesota Regiment as its chaplain, and remained in the service of his adopted country for a year,

tendering his resignation only on account of ill-health. Returning to St. Paul he was appointed rector of the cathedral and secretary of the diocese. When the war came to a close and the people had an opportunity to return to their vocations, the great period of development of the northwest began. Father Ireland was one of the most active factors in colonizing the state, was a stanch supporter of the temperance movement, and at one time was chosen vice president of the Total Abstinence Union of America.

In 1870 Father Ireland was sent to represent Bishop Grace at the Vatican council and five years later was selected to fill the vacancy as vicar apostolic of Nebraska. Through the intercession of Bishop Grace this appointment was annulled and Father Ireland became coadjutor-bishop of St. Paul, with the right of succession. On the 21st day of December, 1875, fourteen years after he had been consecrated to divine service, he became the assistant of the venerable bishop who had received him into the priesthood under the title of "Bishop of Maronea and coadjutor to Bishop Thomas L. Grace."

For the nine years succeeding Bishop Ireland worked for the development of the northwest, and in 1884, when Bishop Grace resigned, he became Bishop Ireland with full control of ecclesiastical affairs. The diocese of St. Paul became such an important factor that Rome, in recognition of the work of Bishop Ireland, raised the city to the archiepiscopacy in 1888 and on May 15th of that year John Ireland received the appointment as archbishop.

Archbishop Ireland's influence spread throughout the country, and numerous honors outside the church have come to him. He was president of the St. Paul Law and Order League; was prominent in 1898 when, at the request of Leo XIII, he used his utmost efforts to have the difference between the United States and Spain settled without recourse to arms, and he delivered, at Paris, the address at the presentation of the statue of General Lafayette by the school children of the United States to the Republic of France, July 4, 1900.

The Philippine problem, still fresh in the minds of the people, attracted the attention of Archbishop Ireland, and he was called in as an adviser by William H. Taft, then governor of the Philippines. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale. France has made him a commander in the Legion of Honor. He has acted as national chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a lieutenant colonel in the Loyal Legion, and was for several years president of the Minnesota Historical Society, and was founder of the St. Paul Catholic Historical Society. He is the author of "The Church and Modern Society," which he wrote in 1896. As a constructive educator he ranks among the foremost churchmen, and he has been instrumental in having educational institutions in Minnesota placed in the front rank.

The chapter of this history devoted to the Catholic church and its institutions, shows the magnitude and importance of the work accomplished here during the ecclesiastical career of John Ireland, and largely through his instrumentality. The archdiocese of St. Paul is his fruitful vineyard, and the grand new cathedral will be his enduring monument.

DR. CHARLES F. KONANTZ. A public-spirited citizen and well-known business man of St. Paul is Dr. Charles F. Konantz, who until recent years has been identified with the manufacturing world, and who now

is vice-president and director of the National Bank of Palouse, Washington, and interested in various other financial and commercial institutions in Minnesota and North Dakota. Although a man who has not entered to any marked extent into the public life of the city, he has at the same time exerted an influence in a sphere by no means circumscribed and has contributed to the material and civic progress of the community in which for so many years he has maintained his home. He has the distinction of being a veteran of the Civil war, having worn the Union blue when a youth at the time of the conflict between the states.

Dr. Konantz' birth occurred at Quincy, Illinois, September 7, 1847. He received his preliminary education in the schools of his native town and then concluded to adopt the dental profession as his own, preparing in the Western College of Dental Surgeons at St. Louis, Missouri, from which institution he received his degree in 1879 as doctor of Dental Surgery. He practiced for a comparatively short time, eventually giving up his work in this field to enter the business world. Like so many of the young men of his generation his youth was disturbed by the unrest and sorrow of the Civil war period and when only sixteen years of age he enlisted as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, serving from 1864 until the termination of the war.

Dr. Konantz has had a most successful business career, his judgment and executive capacity being of the highest order. For twenty years he was the president and director of the Konantz Saddlery Company in St. Paul, a concern which became one of the most extensive wholesale saddlery and harness manufacturing establishments west of Chicago. The subject remained at the head of that business until it was sold in 1905 to the Konantz & Gaver Company. As previously mentioned, he is now vice-president and director of the National Bank of Palouse, Washington, and his discrimination and well-directed administrative dealing have served to make it one of the most substantial and popular banking houses in the state. He is also an interested factor in many other enterprises of large scope and importance.

Whenever called upon to serve the public in any capacity he has shown ability and conscientiousness. As a member of the board of county commissioners of Ramsey county in 1885 and as a member of the board of school inspectors of St. Paul in 1889 he gave valued service. For many years he was associated with the time-honored Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is particularly fond of out-door life and open air pursuits, having traveled very extensively in this country and throughout Europe. He is well known, and that favorably, in the city and is now retired from active business life, although retaining his connection with various interests.

JAMES H. WEED. The subject of this review was born in Racine, Wisconsin, August 31, 1845. He was one of eight children born to James and Abby Bartlett Weed, the former a native of Stamford, Connecticut, and the latter of Massachusetts. The father was born in 1810 and lived to the age of ninety-three. He and his wife came to Illinois in 1835, and later settled in Racine, Wisconsin. There James, one of the youngest children in the family, grew up on the farm and attended the schools which the country afforded. Later he was sent to Racine, where he attended the high school until the age of eighteen. After leaving school Mr. Weed went to Winona, Minnesota, with the firm of Stevens

& Lewis, dealers in general merchandise. Later he entered the steamboat business in the employ of the Northwestern Union Packet Company, Commodore William F. Davidson president, and was a clerk of the steamer "City of St. Paul" under Captain Isaac Moulton, of La Crosse. In those days the river traffic was of the greatest importance, as the railroads were not constructed throughout this part of the country, and so the boats were the chief means of solving the problem of transportation.

When Mr. Weed left the steamboat company he came to St. Paul, and in 1867 went into the insurance business, which he has followed continuously ever since. His has the oldest and largest agency in the city. Besides this he is interested in banking, being a director in the American National Bank and in the Stockyards National and a trustee in the Northern Savings Bank.

Mr. Weed indorses the policies of the Republican party, but he takes no active part in politics. He has served as member of the school board and belongs to the Minnesota Club. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

The marriage of Mr. Weed to Miss Agnes I. Curtis was solemnized June 24, 1868, at St. Paul. Mrs. Weed was born at Bloomington, Illinois. Her father, Orrin Curtis, was one of the earliest settlers of St. Anthony, taking up his abode there in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Weed's three children are all married; Caroline to Mr. A. R. Moore; Paul C. to Emily Stickney, and Ben B. to Chloe Gardner. Mr. Weed has been a factor in the development of St. Paul and in the long time of his residence here has never failed to do his best to advance the interests of the community.

RICHARD THOMAS O'CONNOR. A native of St. Paul and for the past thirty-five years closely identified with its business and public affairs, Richard Thomas O'Connor is one of the strongest factors in the political activities of the city and also one of the leading bankers and brokers.

Mr. O'Connor was born in St. Paul, on the 21st of June, 1857. His parents were John and Catherine O'Connor. As a boy he attended the public schools of this city and was later a student of Notre Dame University in Indiana. His career has been an active one from boyhood to the present time. At the age of sixteen he became a collector for J. G. Hill, then in the coal and wood business. He had energy and tact, so that he was a successful collector, and as he had the capacity for making many strong friends his advancement was rapid to a responsible position in affairs. At the age of nineteen, in 1876, he became deputy city clerk of St. Paul, and continued in that office until 1887, during four years of which time he was also a member of the city council, representing the Fourth ward. In 1886 the citizens of the county elected him to the office of county clerk, in which he made a fine record and remained in office until 1895. By this time Mr. O'Connor had become one of the leading Democrats of the city and state. In 1895 he was appointed to the federal office of United States marshal, which he held till 1899. In 1900 he was appointed police commissioner of St. Paul. Mr. O'Connor is senior member of O'Connor & Van Berger, bankers and brokers.

He is interested in all that concerns the welfare of this city and has identified himself actively with many enterprises and movements that have assisted the progress of the city during recent years. He is an honorary member of the New York City Commercial Club, is a member of the Minnesota Club and of the Chicago Board of Trade, and is con-

nected with various other organizations and societies. Mr. O'Connor was married at Lebanon, Indiana, in 1886, to Miss Julia Jacks.

CHARLES W. BUNN. In its lawyers, St. Paul has a bulwark of strength against oppression by the unjust and in the protection of its citizens in their guaranteed constitutional rights—a strength that is invested in many brilliant intellects. The city is renowned far and wide for the strength of its bench and bar, and none of their representatives are more worthy of special mention in this work than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this brief review. Charles W. Bunn, general counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is following in the footsteps of his father, Judge Romango Bunn, of Wisconsin, in his day one of the most illustrious jurists of the northwest.

Charles W. Bunn is himself a native of the Badger state, his life record having begun on May 21, 1855, near Galesville, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin. The maiden name of his mother was Sarah Purdy, and she, as well as his father, were natives of New York state, their removal to Wisconsin having occurred in 1854, only the year preceding the birth of the subject. Here great professional success was the portion of Judge Bunn, who was recognized over a wide territory as a man of consummate legal skill and power and whose usefulness was unequalled in his particular field for fully a quarter of a century, during which period he was United States district judge of the western district of Wisconsin.

Charles W. Bunn spent his boyhood in Sparta, Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he received his early education and made preparation for entering the University of Wisconsin in 1870. He received his degree from that institution in 1874 and in the meantime, having come to a decision to follow in the paternal footsteps in the matter of a profession, he entered the law office of J. H. Carpenter, of Madison, Wisconsin, where he pursued his studies under the enlightened direction of that gentleman. He subsequently entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1875. He entered upon his career in the office of Cameron & Losey at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in the capacity of law clerk, and in 1876, having already "given a taste of his quality" he became a partner in the firm of Cameron, Losey & Bunn. Mr. Bunn continued associated with these gentlemen until 1885, and during that time the firm became one of the strongest and most prominent in that section. In the year mentioned he removed to St. Paul and here entered into partnership with J. W. Lusk, under the caption of Lusk & Bunn. They developed an extensive business, which assumed such proportions that a new partner was admitted to the firm in the person of Emerson Hadley (in 1890), the new firm being known as Lusk, Bunn & Hadley. In 1892 Mr. Lusk retired, the firm name being changed to Bunn & Hadley and it continued thus until 1895, when the subject gave up general practice and accepted the position of counsel for the reorganization managers and receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and upon completion of the work of reorganization he became general counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, which office he still holds. His place in the St. Paul bar is distinguished and full of honors and he is now at the zenith of his powers.

Mr. Bunn was married in 1877, in La Crosse, Wisconsin, his chosen lady being Miss Mary Anderson, daughter of Mons. Anderson, a prominent citizen of that place. To the subject and his wife have been born



John F. Lawler

four children, namely: Helen; Samuel A., who died in young manhood; Donald C., proprietor of an extensive apple orchard in the state of Washington; and Charles, who is now a sophomore at Princeton.

Mr. Bunn was born and reared a Republican and since early manhood has given heart and hand to the men and measures of the "Grand Old Party," as its enthusiastic adherents are pleased to call it. His handsome and hospitable residence is maintained at 549 Portland avenue and his offices at 211 Northern Pacific Railway Building, at the corner of Fourth and Broadway.

RIGHT REVEREND JOHN J. LAWLER, D. D. It is with great pride that the state of Minnesota points to the Auxiliary Bishop of St. Paul, the Right Reverend John J. Lawler, D. D., as her first native son to be elevated to the dignity of the episcopal office. He is a churchman of whom she may well be proud, not only on account of his zeal and scholarly attainments, and of the good which he has done for the church and for humanity, but also on account of the strength of his character and his nobility as a man. To his fellow citizens his life as a priest of the Roman Catholic church for over twenty-five years, exemplifying the teachings of the Master so faithfully, has been an inspiration to strive after the ideal. So quietly has he gone about his duties and so carefully has he shunned publicity that many of the noble deeds performed by him have remained unknown to the public, but they are treasured up in the hearts of those whom he served.

Bishop Lawler is a man of wide erudition and possesses a deep knowledge of all important questions of the day,—political, social and economic. Though his energies as pastor have been preeminently devoted to the spiritual wellbeing of his people, he has found opportunity to give a goodly share of his attention to their temporal advancement; and his firm stand for the betterment of social and industrial conditions contributed in no small measure to the splendid success he has achieved in the upbuilding of the higher interests of the church. In the wider and more important field afforded him in his present position, he is able to exert a greater influence than before and the people of the state of Minnesota—be they members of his church, or of others, or of none at all, are thankful that he has been made a member of the episcopate; for it means that in one of the positions of power a good and learned man with broad sympathies and with a strong personality has been placed.

Right Reverend John J. Lawler, D. D., was born at Rochester, Minnesota, on the 4th of August, 1862. At an early age he attended a private school in his native city, where he had as schoolmates many young men who have since become prominent figures in our national life. Among them were Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, Doctors William and Charles Mayo, Dr. Christopher Graham, and Mr. Frank B. Kellogg. In this school and later in the Seminary of St. Francis, where he completed his classical course, he gave evidence of that superior talent which was to win greater honors in the world's field of action. When the time came for the study of philosophy and of theology he entered the University of Louvain, Belgium, where he left a brilliant record for ability and thoroughness. In 1885 he was elevated to the priesthood and after his ordination he remained at Louvain two years longer for post-graduate work. The thorough ecclesiastical training there received developed his naturally logical mind, and has since been of immense advantage to him in dealing with difficult problems and in placing true

values on things. In 1887 he returned to Minnesota, and was appointed professor of scripture in the College of St. Thomas, at Merriam Park. He spent a year as professor and then his active work as a parish priest began, with his installation as rector of St. Luke's church, St. Paul. The new parish then formed afforded scope to his ability as an organizer, and in a short time St. Luke's ranked with the first parishes of the city. After having served seven years in this capacity he was honored by being made rector of the Cathedral in 1896. During the years of his priestly career his strong personality has left its imprint upon the educational, civic and religious life of the community in a manner that has been highly beneficial, and that has made for true progress. He has been a strong advocate of the necessity of religion in education. "There must be enlightenment for the mind, but there must also be guidance for the inclinations of the heart," has been his contention in season and out of season. A constant student himself, he appreciates the value of a true and complete education and never loses an opportunity to urge upon his people the importance of higher education for their children—particularly for their boys. He is a man who takes a deep interest in civic affairs, is fearless, and does not hesitate to denounce those who, for their own aggrandizement, wield an evil power. Standing for the best in municipal life, he has been a citizen on whose prudent advice and effective co-operation the agencies aiming at the general uplift of the city have been able to rely. The late Governor Johnson appointed Father Lawler chaplain of his staff for three consecutive terms, and Governor Eberhart twice honored him in the same manner. He is vice president of the Associated Charities, a director in the St. Paul Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a life member of the Minnesota Historical Society. As a clergyman he lives in the hearts of his people. Exceptional as are his executive qualities, it is his plain, unobtrusive piety which causes his parishioners, who know him well and who have been witnesses to his unselfish, self-sacrificing life, to love him.

A staunch friend of wage earners, he also enjoys the full confidence of employers for the wisdom of his judgment and the fairness of his methods. There are hundreds in this city who have been the beneficiaries of his kindness of heart, and the business interests are well aware of the inconvenience to which he is always ready to subject himself if he can only succeed in helping poor people to secure employment. Among the instances of his sympathy with working people and his practical measures for ameliorating their condition may be mentioned his advocacy of the movement for a shorter working day for the retail clerks of St. Paul. The agitation which resulted in closing retail stores on Christmas eve was his work and was a decided step toward a more humane treatment of clerks in regard to their hours of labor. At the time when the movement was in progress his views were expressed in these words: "I regard Christmas eve at home as a victory for the cause of the store workers. It is the forerunner of a new order of things for Saturdays. I am in favor of closed stores, not only on Christmas eve, but on every Saturday evening throughout the year. Clerks concede too much when they agree to work until ten o'clock on Saturday nights. It is too long a day. The long working day is an enemy to self-improvement and places obstacles in the way of one's higher duties. The short day makes for a better and happier manhood and womanhood because it affords more time for necessary recreation; for the cultivation of the mental faculties; for the demands of social life; and also puts working people

in a better condition to be on hand on the Lord's day for Divine worship. It means an increase of physical strength, a stimulus to self-culture, an opportunity to attend to the higher things of life. It means more health, more intelligence, more comfort, more home life. Merchants may be found here and there—happily the number is small—who seem to think that their employes have no right to leisure,—no greater destiny than physical labor. Justice and charity protest against the idea that wage earners have no duties in life but to stand behind a counter for as many unreasonable hours as the selfishness of their unfeeling employers may dictate." In accordance with his forecast, many of the large retail stores now close at an early hour on Saturday evenings and the time is near at hand when all of them will do so.

Bishop Lawler is a tireless worker. A saying of his that no one realizes what he can accomplish in an hour has been verified in his own daily life. For a quarter of a century he has taken no vacation, finding sufficient recreation in a change of labor. Ascetic in appearance, he impresses one with intense earnestness, directness and iron determination. Expressive of his tenacity of purpose, once he has weighed his course of action, is the remark from one who attends the Cathedral: "If Bishop Lawler announces that a thing must be done, it will be done. That settles it." In the pulpit and on the platform he is a speaker of remarkable force, clearness and eloquence. He wields a facile pen and on many an occasion he has shown his ability as a writer and controversialist.

His promotion to the office of Auxiliary Bishop came on the 19th of May, 1910, and occasioned great rejoicing. He has gone through life doing the thing that lay nearest, not thinking of honors, but only of the good of his people and of the work he might accomplish for Christ; and this recognition at the hands of his superiors was welcomed as the seal of approval on his career, not only by his co-religionists, but by all his fellow citizens as well. He is still in the prime of his physical and intellectual vigor and he is so eminently fitted for the responsibilities of the episcopate that the finger of prophecy points to him as one who will play a yet more prominent part in the ecclesiastical affairs of the country in the years to come. He is especially well known to the people of St. Paul as a man with eminent administrative ability, which, together with his tactful manner, the charm of his personality and his eloquent tongue, cause them to hail him as one of the most important figures in the Roman Catholic church in this country. In this connection it has been said of him: "In him the finished scholar, the eloquent preacher, the devout churchman, the strict disciplinarian, the wise executive, are happily combined, producing a leader in his sacred calling who holds a place in the front rank of his contemporaries."

LEONARD P. BLOOM. Given a fair amount of financial backing, the advantages of a good college education, and the friendship and support of men of influence, almost any man may succeed in rising to a place of distinction and prominence among his fellows, but those who have had none of these things, who have had to make their own way in the world, finding their own opportunities and having the good sense to recognize them and the ability to make the most of them, overcoming all obstacles in their path and hewing their way through to places of importance in the business world of their community, are the men who form the backbone of our country's business interests, and can take a justifiable pride

in what they have accomplished. Untiring energy, industry and faithfulness to duty in whatever position he has been placed are the qualities which have made Leonard P. Bloom one of the rising young business citizens of White Bear Lake, and whatever success he has gained has come entirely through his own efforts. Mr. Bloom, who now holds the position of manager of the Inter-State Lumber Company's yard, has been a resident of White Bear all of his life, and was born in this village, August 17, 1883, a son of Peter and Catherine (Hammerley) Bloom. Mr. Bloom's parents, who still survive and are living on Division avenue, are natives of Green county, Wisconsin, from whence they came to White Bear Lake in 1882.

Leonard P. Bloom received his education in the public schools of his native village, and after completing a somewhat meagre education began working at whatever occupation presented itself and thus continuing until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he began teaming in and around White Bear Lake. In 1901 he entered the employ of T. E. Fellows, who at that time was proprietor of the lumber and coal yard where Mr. Bloom is now occupied. Starting as a delivery boy, after one and one-half years his faithfulness in performing the tasks incidental to his position attracted the attention of his employer, and he was promoted to the position of yard man, his duties being to take the measurements of lumber. In 1905 Mr. Fellows sold his interests to the Inter-State Lumber Company, and Mr. Bloom continued to work with the new concern, and in 1906 he was promoted to the position of manager, an office which he has held to the present time.

On June 23, 1909, Mr. Bloom was united in marriage with Miss Anna C. Johnson, who was also born, reared and educated in White Bear, the daughter of J. G. and Emily Johnson. They have had no children. Mr. Bloom was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, although he is not a member, but he supports all denominations in the town, and is a liberal contributor to movements of a religious or charitable nature. He is a popular member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and also holds membership in the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He has never interested himself actively in matters of a political nature, but all movements having for their object the welfare of his community receive his earnest support, and when the Young Men's Christian Association was organized in this city he was one of the first to contribute to the building fund. Progressive in his ideas, sincere in all that he undertakes, steadfast in his friendships, Mr. Bloom is a great favorite with all who have come in contact with him whether in a business or social way, and has many warm, personal friends in White Bear Lake who take a sincere interest in whatever project with which he may be connected.

JAMES M. KING. Presenting as it does a worthy example to the rising generation, the life of James M. King, postmaster, substantial business man and public spirited citizen of White Bear, Minnesota, which from early boyhood has been one of assiduous industry, untiring energy and unquestioned integrity, is well deserving of being sketched, however briefly, in the pages of this volume. Mr. King was born on a farm near Beaver Dam, Dodge county, Wisconsin, April 1, 1861, and is a son of James T. and Dorothy S. (Heffner) King.

Mr. King was an infant when his parents came to Minnesota in 1862, and the family settled on a farm near Mankato, where they were living

at the time the well remembered Indian massacre took place on the river banks just below the homestead. There James M. King resided until he was nearly twenty years of age, receiving a common-school education, and in 1880 went to Stillwater to learn the drug business with his brother and the latter's partner. He had an opportunity to be registered without the examination, but preferred to take it, and in 1887 was passed by the board of examiners, immediately thereafter opening a store in White Bear with his brother as partner. Their first location was in the Hanson building, but they later went to Getty Block, and in 1910, finding their quarters too small for the increased business, moved to their present commodious establishment at No. 119 West Third street. They carry a full line of drugs, patent medicines, stationery, toilet articles, post cards and candies, and have built up an excellent trade.

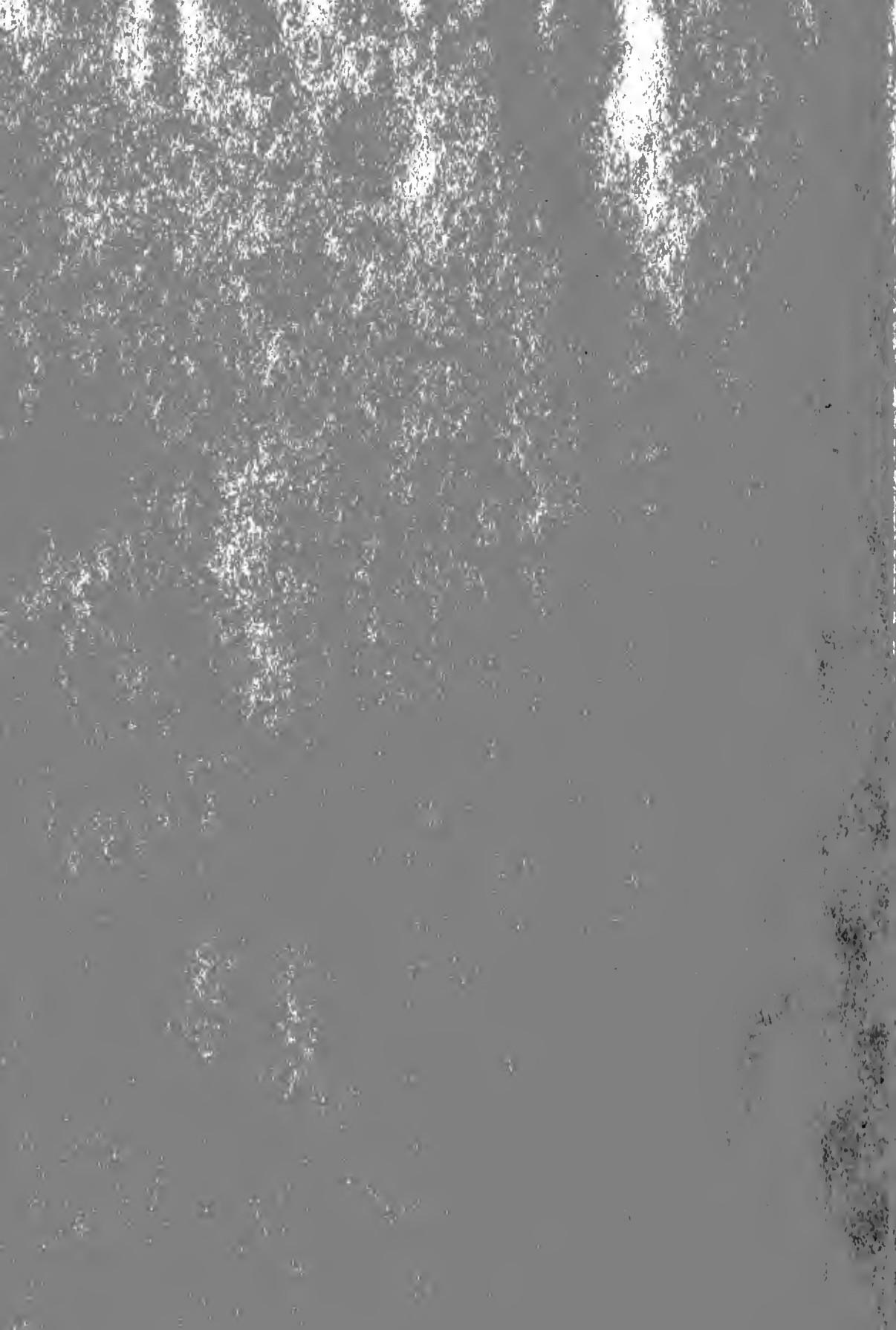
On February 9, 1883, Mr. King was married in Stillwater, Minnesota, to Miss Helena D. May, of that city, where she was born, a daughter of Colonel William M. and Elizabeth (McKussick) May, a graduate of the Stillwater high school. Two children were born to this union: James, who died at the age of five years, and Bert M. The latter received a good education, attending the common schools, graduating from the White Bear high school in the class of 1903, and then entering Cornell College, from which he graduated in 1908. He received the degree of Bachelor of Law, and immediately entered the offices of C. D. and R. D. O'Brien, of St. Paul, with whom he continued for three years, at which time he was offered and accepted a position as credit man with the Crane & Ordway Company, of St. Paul. He is unmarried.

James M. King was reared a Republican, and his first presidential ballot was cast in favor of James G. Blaine in 1884. He was alderman of White Bear in 1893 and 1894, and while serving in that office the movements for new roads and new cycle paths were inaugurated, and other improvements made. He was president of the village council during 1896 and 1897. He was first appointed postmaster in 1892, at a time when this was a fourth-class postoffice, and he continued to act in that capacity for two years. On October 1, 1897, he was again appointed to the position, which he has satisfactorily filled to the present time. In 1902 it was raised to its present position, and in 1909, the business having outgrown its quarters, the office was moved to the adjoining room, and fitted out with new fixtures for the occupancy of the postoffice, which up to that time had been located in the drug store. He has been a delegate to various state and county conventions, and is considered one of the leaders of his party in this part of the county. Mr. King was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a consistent member.

On March 14, 1889, Mr. King became a Master Mason, joining Garnet Lodge, No. 166, at White Bear Lake, Minnesota, and he has filled all of the chairs and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state, in addition to belonging to Royal Arch Chapter, Stillwater, which he joined in 1897; Bayard Commandery, No. 11, Stillwater; and Osman Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at St. Paul. Both Mr. and Mrs. King belong to O. E. S., No. 6, at Stillwater, and their son, Bert M. King, is a member of the Blue Lodge at White Bear. Mr. King has been one of the foremost citizens of White Bear in advocating movements which have for their object the benefit of his community, and prominent among the affairs in which he has interested himself may be mentioned the organization of the Y. M. C. A. in this place. He is a director in this in-

stitution, and contributed largely to the building fund. He has lived a clean and well-spent life, and now, at the age of fifty years, is in his prime, with some of the best years of his life yet before him. He may take a justifiable pride in what he has accomplished, and in the fact that in all of his dealings with his fellow citizens, whether of a business, social or political nature, he has so acted that he has the esteem and respect of all, and that all are proud to call him friend. *Q*





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